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GARY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE
1906 - 1956

CELEBRATED DURING THE WEEK OF JUNE 9-16, 1956

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE

Souvenir Editions

GEN. ATLAS

GARY, INDIANA
1906
GARY
1956
GOLDEN JUBILEE
© INC.

A story of American progess, told in words and pictures--how a giant steel center and metropolitan city were built in 50 years in the Indiana dunelands.

Published in Gary, Indiana
May 20, May 27, June 3, June 10
1956

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GOLDEN JUBILEE EDITION

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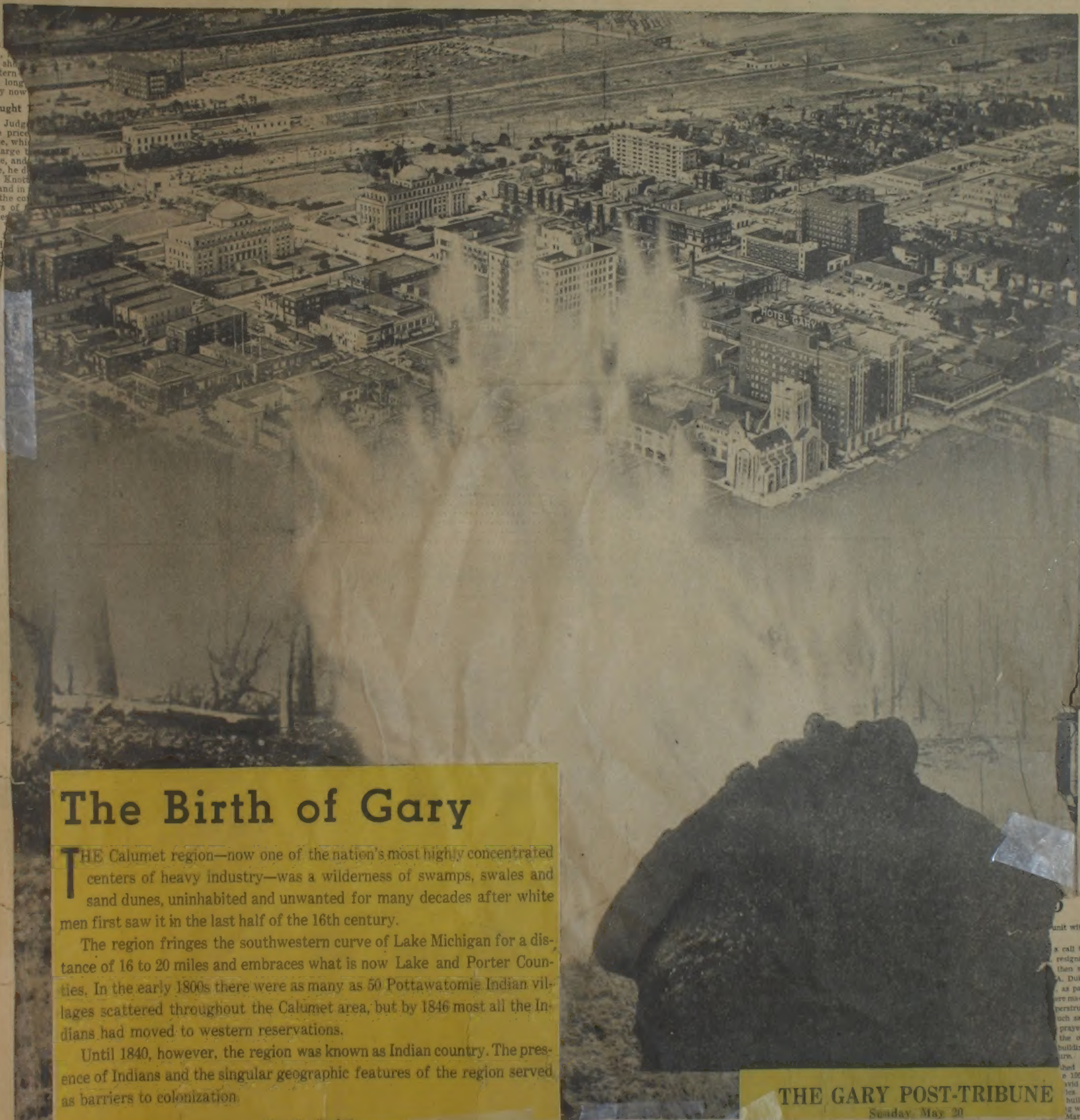

The Birth of Gary

THE Calumet region—now one of the nation's most highly concentrated centers of heavy industry—was a wilderness of swamps, swales and sand dunes, uninhabited and unwanted for many decades after white men first saw it in the last half of the 16th century.

The region fringes the southwestern curve of Lake Michigan for a distance of 16 to 20 miles and embraces what is now Lake and Porter Counties. In the early 1800s there were as many as 50 Pottawatomie Indian villages scattered throughout the Calumet area, but by 1846 most all the Indians had moved to western reservations.

Until 1840, however, the region was known as Indian country. The presence of Indians and the singular geographic features of the region served as barriers to colonization

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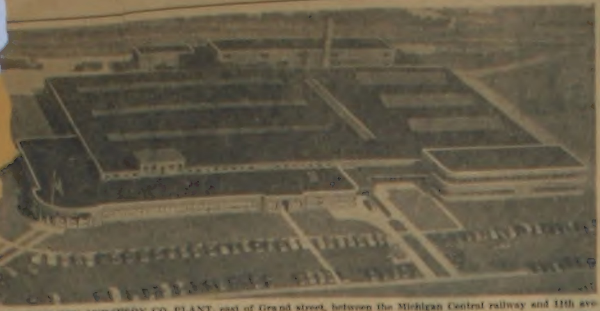
THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE
Sunday, May 20



ERIAL VIEW OF THE ANDERSON CO. PLANT, east of Grand street, between the Michigan Central railway and 11th avenue. Administrative offices are in the low building facing the street. The two story structure at the right provides other office space, a print shop and planning facilities.

Anderson Company Now in 39th Year; Expansion Planned

By WILLIAM A. COOP

Whenever it storms, anywhere in America, Garyites have reason to rejoice, because a storm brings money-to-spend for the pockets of Gary workers. These "pennies from Heaven" come to Gary by way of the Anderson Co., 11th and Grant, whose principal products are windshield-wiper blades and arms, and whose employes refer to stormy weather as "ANCO sunshine."

ANCO, as the Anderson Co. is known, is the nation's largest manufacturer of replacement arms and blades — equipment that reaches America's 60 million vehicles through thousands of service stations and other automotive - equipment outlets in the United States and Canada.

ANCO replacement wiper equipment also is distributed widely in foreign countries — which thus make their contributions to Gary payrolls. U. S. Ordnance buys ANCO replacement equipment in large quantities for military uses — so a part of our tax money comes back to Gary payrolls.

To give you some idea of ANCO's increasing contribution to Gary's economy, it is interesting to note that the company, now in its 39th year of uninterrupted operation, is 40 times larger than when, as a five-year-old firm, it moved from South Bend to Gary in 1923. As a prime contributor to the automotive industry, it is recognized by car manufacturers as being in the front ranks of competent automotive-product engineering and manufacturing organizations.

But it might have been otherwise; ANCO's success is primarily the story of one of the country's most remarkable business heads, John W. Anderson, who has maneuvered his company, with its integrity unimpaired, through periods when the problems confronted would have discouraged one of less dogged devotion to principles and procedures he believed to be right.

At times he has seemed to stand almost alone to face the problems of his business, but he will tell you that from the very beginning of his enterprise he has never been without the loyalties of competent associates to fire his devotion to the interests of those relying upon him.

Dedicated to the loyal individuals of that which he terms the "ANCO Team," which includes all from those who create to those who merchandise, he has placed the interests of his team above selfish considerations. He has seemed at times to draw the strength of a dozen men from the loyalties of those he serves.

An inventor of rare creative ability to whom many patents have b[illegible] issued, he has lived [illegible] happily with fellow [illegible] his own staff. A [illegible] the Society of Automotive [illegible]ineers, he directs ef[illegible]e engineering operations of [illegible]e company.

[illegible] aid of officers and [illegible]executives he has de[illegible]nderson directs the [illegible]ing, accounting and [illegible]tions of his business. [illegible] developed the com[illegible] sales and advertising [illegible] and projects which [illegible] brought it recognition as [illegible]ader in the field of merchandising.

Anderson always has adhered so faithfully to traditional American concepts of fair dealing—of thinking first of the other fellow's interests — that he has won the confidence of [illegible]r workers, the com[illegible]pliers, customers and [illegible]lly known lenders of [illegible]h the company has [illegible]nance its growth.

[illegible]s proudest boasts [illegible]ompany has never [illegible]editor or a stock[illegible] than the par val[illegible]ock or claim.

[illegible] high tribute to Fed[illegible] Thomas W. Slick, [illegible]retired, whose [illegible] support permitted [illegible] of the business of [illegible]son Co. through [illegible]ntered following the [illegible] 1929, with creditors [illegible] paid 100 cents on [illegible] out of earnings of [illegible]any.

[illegible]orful history of ANCO [illegible] with interested [illegible] Anderson's ability to [illegible] obstacles.

[illegible] the year of Gary's [illegible] When the An[illegible]ded, Gary was only 12 years old. Gary was but 17 years old when the Anderson Co. moved into its first rented factory here at 0th and Garfield.

At that time, its principal product was a timer for Model T Fords. Its profitable business on the timer was interrupted in 1928 when Ford discontinued the Model T. Anticipating the end of the Model T production, ANCO already had started the manufacture of a windshield wiper blade.

Here, strangely enough, Anderson selected the most neglected of all automotive safety equipment. His attention had been directed to the almost complete absence of windshield-wiper-replacement service when his wiper failed one night on a stormy trip out of Chicago, and stops at a dozen service stations failed to find one that had a windshield wiper blade to fit his car.

With characteristic thoroughness, he started at once to investigate the possibilities of windshield-wiper equipment for his company. Today, ANCO wiper blades, arms, and complete wiper motor assemblies are found as original equipment on more than half of the 15 most popular models of cars made in this country.

Anderson's inventions, produced by ANCO, have continued to set new standards of design and performance in the windshield-wiper field.

Prior to ANCO's entry into the wiper field, wiper blades were shipped in kegs or barrels, and were sold from bins. Nearly 200 different models and sizes of blades were required to fit the various automobiles and trucks. That's why no service station could maintain an adequate variety to give needed service.

There was no such thing as a universal blade or arm that could be quickly applied by retail station attendants. Furthermore, standards of quality were low. Blades had poor rubber—poor design—even couldn't do a good wiping job.

To make matters worse, each year saw autos getting bigger and faster. The need for a conscientious approach to the problem of minimizing the danger of highway wreckage, injury and death by improvements in windshield - wiper equipment was great. In that important service, Anderson assumed leadership—which he has maintained ever since.

One measure of his success is the fact that through innovations in design created by him and his associates, three models of ANCO Blades, in less than a half-dozen sizes each, fit any car on the road today. What's more, any gas-station attendant can snap on a pair of the correct ANCO Blades in seconds—and this despite the fact that windshields, in the meantime, have acquired irregularly curved surfaces.

Because of the contributions of these Anderson Co. products to driving comfort and safety, ANCO is growing rapidly and sales are increasing at a rate twice as fast as last year.

JOHN W. ANDERSON

The new Anderson plant has had two additions since it was opened in 1947 and further expansion is now necessary.

Anderson says it appears a third large addition to the factory cannot be deferred beyond next year—and may have to be started before the end of 1956.

Among the productive policies originated by Anderson is one that permits inventors of the company to share the income from manufacturing licenses issued by ANCO to others and from ANCO's own manufacture of them. This sharing continues to go to the inventor or his heirs so long as the invention is in production and the patent continues to live. Patents last 17 years after their issue.

Recently engineers working in ANCO's developmental laboratories have challenged industry with a basically new invention far removed from the business of windshield-wipers. They have invented a new kind of antifriction bearing.

In case you wonder why such excitement about a bearing, just recall that, during World War II, Allied bombers made prime targets out of German factories manufacturing bearings. Destroy, for any nation at war, its source of antifriction bearings and you have disabled that nation.

Almost everything that rolls, rolls on antifriction bearings. That's why the new ANCO Roton toroidal bearing is the kind of invention that can win a war—because it does not require highly specialized equipment for its manufacture, but can be produced with conventional manufacturing machinery existing in thousands of factories. This new ANCO bearing uses neither balls nor rollers. It uses a one-piece combination which produces an antifriction bearing of lower cost, durability and higher efficiency—which lends itself to decentralized bearing production, thus robbing an enemy of important targets.

Because of its advantages, this Roton Bearing brings the era of "pushbutton living" closer to the average pocketbook. Speed reductions may be obtained without costly gearing and gear boxes.

Already engineers in many industries have investigated the Roton Bearing, and say they expect it to revolutionize the antifriction bearing industry. It is expected that Roton-activated devices will be on the market within a matter of months, bringing advantages in cost and performance to a wide range of products—from casement windows to heavy industrial equipment.

To the average housewife, Rotons mean that the days of low cost automatic devices in the home are just around the corner. To their husbands, Rotons may mean an automatic pushbutton automobile jack, operating off the car's cigar lighter well. To the auto maker, Rotons mean a better and cheaper way of automatically controlling car windows, seats, etc.

To the farmer, Rotons mean new, lightweight, less expensive controls to replace costly hydraulics on farm machinery. In fact, to everyone in almost every industry, Roton antifriction bearings are a long-hoped-for boon.

Anderson discloses that his company expects to manufacture mechanical torque converters employing this bearing for several uses in the automotive field.

In addition to his manufacturing accomplishments, Anderson has won wide recognition for civic contributions at the national level. He is founder and president of the National Patent Council, an organization of manufacturers, through which he works to keep the incentives of American inventors high.

Because of the patent system, because of patents, American inventors, and through them the American people, enjoy more security, more prosperity and better living than any other people on earth. The achievements of Anderson in protecting the U. S. patent system from attack rank high in the field of contributions to public welfare.

He is also president and administrative head of the American Fair Trade Council, another organization of manufacturers, of which organization he was co-founder in 1938. This organization defends Fair Trade Laws as providing incentive to manufacturers to make constantly better products.

Manufacturers associated with the two councils have contributed much more than one million dollars for expenditure under Anderson's direction in support of purposes of the councils.

Approximately 100 million people are reached through publications that reproduce news and editorial matter originated by staffs of these two councils and released to more than three thousand newspapers, magazines, trade papers, house organs, and other publications.

In addition, he contributes to the support of civic and service organizations — including the Little League, Boys' Clubs of America and other youth activities. He has devoted a portion of the Anderson plant's property to the establishment of a modern Little League ball park.

Most people are familiar with the ANCO Wiper Blades, Arms, and other windshield-wiper equipment available to the public, filling stations, garages, and as original equipment on America's finest cars, trucks and buses. However, few people are familiar with the fact that special ANCO windshield-wiper blades and arms are used exclusively on civilian, commercial and military aircraft originating in the United States.

ANCO inventions for the manufacture of which ANCO has not had factory facilities, have been licensed to other American and foreign manufacturers. Revenue from such licenses, like the profit from ANCO products, helps to swell ANCO contributions to Gary.

Many of the company's top executives brought together under Anderson's direction have been with the firm for periods up to more than 30 years. These men, he says, constitute "an outstandingly able and cordially cooperative team."

Although Anderson owns more than 93 per cent of the common stock of the Anderson Co.—which is the voting stock—not in all the more than 38 years of history of the company has he permitted any dividend to be paid on that stock. Profits instead have been plowed back to give growth to the company and more and better jobs for its employes.

CONTINUOUS ASSEMBLY LINE where thousands of tiny wiper blade parts are assembled into finished blades. Other assembly lines handle motors, wiper arms and other products.

The Birth of Gary

(Continued From Page A-1)

The Old Sauk trail was the most important East-West route through the area, it being a part of the Indian national trail. This trail subsequently became the route of old Lincoln Highway, now known as Ind. 330.

The Pottawatomie trail came through the Calumet area from the northeast, reaching an important terminal at Lake Station (East Gary) where the Pottawatomies had workshops, dancing floors and burial grounds long before the town existed.

Priests Came Early

At this point the trail divided, one branch running northwest to Lake Michigan and continuing between the lake and the Grand Calumet River to Fort Dearborn (Chicago); the other taking a southwest route through Liverpool and on to Schererville and Dyer into the Illinois country.

History records that Father Jean Nicolet discovered Lake Michigan in 1665. In the same year Father Allouez penetrated the Lake Michigan region, followed by Father Marquette in 1666 and Father D'Ablon in 1669. All were Jesuit priests, and were often in the Calumet area.

On homeward trips Marquette used the Calumet portage between the Little Calumet and the Grand Calumet at Hegewisch. Tradition has it that Marquette camped at the eastern mouth of the Grand Calumet where Gary's Marquette Park now is located.

On a journey to visit the Illini Indians on the Illinois River, he was overtaken by illness near Blue Island, Ill., on the Calumet River, and remained there through the winter of 1674-75. From there, according to his diary, Marquette headed for a French settlement in Michigan.

On March 31, 1675, he arrived at the mouth of the Grand Calumet where the Gary beach is now located in the park that bears his name. His diary stated that he was detained by a strong south wind and the next day he proceeded overland to Niles, Mich., on the St. Joseph River, where there was a French mission.

First White Settler

In 1822, Joseph Bailly, a fur trader, became the first white settler in the Calumet area. He located on the north bank of the Little Calumet, but because of floods, he moved to a high knoll and built a large house, which is still standing and known as the Bailly homestead, about eight miles east of Gary, between U. S. 12 and U. S. 20, in Porter County. The area is now known by the modern name of Baileytown.

It is generally accepted that the first family dwelling in Lake County was a stage house built by a man named Bennett, who settled with his family in 1833 at the mouth of the Grand Calumet. The location was on the route of the Detroit-Fort Dearborn stage, which hit the sites of Valparaiso, Chesterton and Baileytown and then ran parallel to the lake shore along the beach to Chicago.

A comparison of population figures in the federal census of Lake and Porter counties in 1900, 1910 and 1950 is shown in the following table:

LAKE COUNTY

	1900	1910	1950
GARY	...	16,802	133,911
Tolleston	1,457	.....	......
Aetna	...	161	......
Hammond	12,376	20,929	87,594
East Chicago	3,411	19,098	54,263
Hobart	1,390	1,753	10,244
Whiting	3,983	6,587	9,669
Crown Point	2,336	2,526	5,839
Highland	....	304	5,676
East Gary	...	484	5,606
Munster	...	543	4,750
Griffith	....	523	4,502
Lowell	1,275	1,235	1,616
Dyer	...	545	1,557
New Chicago	...	105	925
Rural	12,638	11,273	39,961
County Total	37,266	82,864	366,113

PORTER COUNTY

	1900	1910	1950
Valparaiso	6,280	6,987	12,028
Chesterton	788	1,400	3,175
Garyton	...	...	2,146
Hebron	794	821	1,010
Porter	...	524	1,458
Kouts	...	...	718
Ogden Dunes	...	...	429
Rural	11,318	11,288	18,598
County Total	19,175	20,540	39,562

The Gibson Inn, on another stage route that took the trail to Chicago by way of Black Oak, was established in 1837 by Thomas Gibson and his wife, Maria, on the site where now stands the Bailey branch library at 15th and Madison street. The tavern was closed in 1860 because the railroads had put the stage routes out of business.

Porter County was established in 1836 and the unorganized territory to the west was attached to it, but in the following year (Feb. 16, 1837) the legislature approved the organization of Lake County. Five commissioners were named to locate the seat of justice in the new county. Three settlements were considered—Liverpool, Lake Court House (Crown Point) and West Point (Cedar Lake).

County Seat Troubles

The commissioners decided upon Liverpool but there was considerable dissatisfaction and the objectors appealed to the legislature to appoint a new commission. The site of Liverpool had been laid out the previous year by George Earle, who became known as the father of both Liverpool and Hobart.

An immigrant to Philadelphia from England in the early 1800's, he traveled westward in 1836 and bought the Liverpool townsite on Deep River after it already had been platted. He planned to make the town the metropolis of the area.

After Liverpool had been named the county seat, Earle built a log courthouse in the settlement and sold $16,000 worth of lots. There already were 10 or 12 log houses, a tavern, post office, general store and a ferry boat on which the stagecoach crossed the river.

However the opposition to Liverpool as county seat strengthened and by the time the new commision met in 1840 it was in full bloom. Donations of land were offered by the leaders of each of the three contesting localities to influence the commissioners to favor their respective sites.

The original verdict for Liverpool was rescinded and Lake Court House was chosen. Solon Robinson, a Connecticut Yankee and early settler, who fought for Lake Court House, shortly changed the name to Crown Point.

The new county seat developed fast. The government established two mail routes through Crown Point, one from LaPorte to Joliet and the other from Michigan City to Peoria.

Set Up Townships

Following the organization of Porter and Lake counties, townships were created in each. Porter County was divided into 10 townships: Lake, Jackson, Washington, Pleasant, Boone, Center, Liberty, Waverly, Portage and Union. Lake and Waverly townships were quickly consolidated, however, to make Westchester township.

Lake County at first consisted of three townships, North, Center and South. Eventually, it was divided into 11 townships—Calumet, Center, Cedar Creek, Hobart, North, Ross, St. John, Hanover, Eagle Creek, West Creek and Winfield.

Settlements, however, were in existence before the townships. First settlers located on the site of Crown Point (Lake Court House) in 1834, but the town was not incorporated until 1840. Lowell and Liverpool had pioneers living on the town sites in 1836, but Lowell was not incorporated as a town until 1852, while Liverpool never became a town.

There were settlers living in the area now included in the City of Hammond way back in 1837, but it had little population, there being two tiny villages, West Point and Hessville, and a little settlement called State Line. The town was platted in 1875 by Marcus M. Towle, but the city was not incorporated until 1884.

Towle, who later became Hammond's first mayor, was credited with bringing to the town George H. Hammond, a Detroit meat dealer, who had the idea of shipping fresh beef to eastern markets, instead of shipping cattle on the hoof, by the use of refrigerator cars.

The packing establishment began business in Hammond in 1869. In 1901, the packing plant was destroyed by fire, so the business was moved to the Chicago stockyards. Towle named the city for Hammond.

Valparaiso also was first settled in 1837 and originally was called Portersville. A land company offered to make a gift of a tract to the Porter county commissioners as a site for the Porter county seat. It was accepted in preference to sites at Prattville and Flint Lake. The area was incorporated in 1850 and became a town in 1865. The first settlers in Merrillville came in 1841, but the settlement never has been incorporated.

The first pioneers to locate in Hobart were three families that arrived in 1845. It was incorporated as a town in 1889.

Growth Is Slow

The first settlers in the present location of Whiting came in 1852, but first efforts to incorporate did not come until 1892. It became a city in 1903, due to the impetus resulting from the location of the Standard Oil refinery in Whiting.

East Gary and Chesterton both claim 1852 as the year wh the first settlers came. East Gary was then named Lake Sta by the Michigan Central railroad. In 1852 the Lake Shore Michigan Southern was the first railroad to push through chester township, with the Michigan Central coming throu the same year.

The town was incorporated in 1869 and named Ch It previously had two names, the first, Coffee Creek, the Calumet.

The first permanent residents on the site of East were the Penman family in 1888. The town was incorpo 1889 and East Chicago became a city in 1893.

Thus, considerable history had been piled up in the area before Gary came into existence as a municipality.

Even in 1906, when Gary was born, five settlements had been established in the area now included within th rate limits of the Steel City. These included Tolleston, Calumet, Aetna, Clark Station and Glen Park.

Tolle Arrives

Tolleston was named after George Tolle, a German, who 1856 came into the area and purchased a large tract of la which he tried to induce people to buy and settle. Prospecti buyers could see no future for Tolleston and his real estate boo burst.

The tiny settlement grew slowly and by 1870 had only 8 families, numbering about 400 persons. The men for the most part were railroad workers.

With few exceptions the old settlers were German Lutherans who settled there in the late 1850's and the early 1860's. The first church was built in 1868. By 1870 the village had four stores, three carpenters, a blacksmith and a shoemaker. A good schoolhouse was built and a few miles distant was the Chicago Gun Club, a neat-looking wooden building near the Little Calumet river.

Until 1905 Tolleston had no physician and residents had to go to Hammond or Hobart by horse and buggy or railroad handcar for medical or dental service. On Aug. 31, 1910, Tolleston was annexed to the young city of Gary.

The hamlet of Clark Station was started in the 1880's, its name coming from George W. Clark, sometimes known as the "father of the Calumet region," who began extensive land purchases in the county in 1853. His holdings at one time extended from the state line east to the present route of Broadway in Gary; he had grandiose dreams of a "great metropolis at the foot of Lake Michigan."

The settlement of Miller probably started in the late 1840's, but it is not known what families located there before the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad was built in 1851. It is definite that a family named Miller was here in that year, because a stone marker in the Miller cemetery bears the inscription of the death of a three-year-old John S. Miller on July 28, 1851.

Milk Station Stop

It is claimed that Miller got its name from a Miller family that delivered milk to the old Lake Shore railroad at the junction of Lake street. The stop was known as Miller's Milk Station. In 1874 it was known as Miller's Station.

Joseph Bailly is presumed to have been the first to conceive the idea for a village on the present site of Miller about 1820, but his plans never materialized.

A second attempt to start a village was made by Robert Stewart about 1836. He platted a dream town which he called Indiana City and advertised it in eastern newspapers, but the financial panic in that period ruined his dream.

The town of Miller was incorporated in 1907 when it had a population of about 700. The incorporation was urged to prevent Gary from annexing the village. Gary, however, absorbed Miller in 1918.

The settlement of Aetna followed the location of the Aetna Powder Co. in the early 1880's in a secluded area south of the Wabash railroad tracks about a mile southwest of Miller Station.

Annexed by Gary

Fearing that the new city of Gary might see fit to annex the Aetna district, the Aetna Powder Co. took steps to have the settlement incorporated as a town. The incorporation was approved in 1917. However, after World War I, the Aetna plant was abandoned and 10 years later Gary annexed the area without opposition. There were then approximately 90 families in the district which now has over 1,100 families.

Glen Park, on Gary's south side, was annexed to the city in 1909. Included was the territory between the Little Calumet river and 45th avenue. In 1926 the area was extended to 53rd avenue.

The settlement of Glen Park goes back to 1894 when Charles G. Williams planned incorporation of the settlement along Ridge Road. In 1899 the community was named Kelly in honor of an official of the Nickel Plate railroad. It even had a post office, with mail arriving on Nickel Plate trains. The name remained until the establishment of Gary in 1906, when the name Glen Park was substituted.

Twelve years before the Steel City came into being, Louis A. Bryan, one of the moving spirits of early-day Gary, came into Lake County and purchased about 1,000 acres of land in what is now Gary's Midtown area.

Village of Calumet

He established a pretentious home in 1896 at about the location of 23rd and Jefferson, formed a village which he named Calumet and attracted settlers. He induced a piano stool factory to locate there, got a post office established and himself made postmaster. He also started publication of a newspaper, the first in the area.

When Gary was established, his land holdings were included in the new town. Bryan was among the first to support incorporation as a town and became a leading citizen.

It is significant, therefore, that Gary, the youngest of all Lake County's towns and cities, has grown to be the wealthiest, the most populous and the most renowned of all the Calumet municipalities.

How Gary was born and developed into a metropolis of more than 160,000 inhabitants within a 50-year span is a fabulous tale.

Only five decades ago the southern shore of Lake Michigan

(Continued on Page A-3)

The Birth of Gary

(Continued From Preceding Page)

consisted of barren sand dunes and stretches of swamps. The land value was a few dollars per acre.

The population included an occasional hunter, a few cattle-rustlers, some fishermen and Chicago bandits hiding out from the law. Aside from these were the hardy settlers of Miller, Aetna, Tolleston and Bryan's little village of Calumet.

Seeking a site midway between the ore fields in Minnesota and the coal fields in the south, the United States Steel Corp. was induced by A. F. Knotts, a lawyer and former mayor of Hammond, to buy 12,000 acres of this unwanted land as a site for new steel mills.

One Man's Dream

The location of the industry on Lake Michigan was the dream of Judge Elbert H. Gary, then chairman of the corporation, who wanted to erect the largest steel plant in the world on the new lake site.

Early in 1904, Knotts received a request from Judge Gary to come to New York for a conference with him. Knotts for some time had been the attorney in Chicago for U. S. Steel and some of its subsidiaries. On arriving in New York, Knotts learned that the corporation had some "quite large plans" for a new steel plant in the Midwest and was asked to help select the site.

Judge Gary said he thought it should be in the Lake Michigan country and suggested Waukegan, Ill., as a likely location. Asked how much money the corporation proposed to spend, Judge Gary responded "many millions."

Knotts went to Waukegan to inspect the site and returned to New York to notify Judge Gary that the Waukegan territory was too congested. And being a firm believer in the Lake County, Ind., industrial potential, Knotts recommended that the corporation should take advantage of the still unoccupied lands in northwestern Indiana at the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. He had long believed that Chicago should have been built where Gary now is.

Bought 12,000 Acres

Judge Gary asked if the land could be purchased at reasonable prices. Knotts replied: "It is said that every man has his price, which I doubt, but there is no question but what the holders of large tracts of unoccupied lands would sell them, at a good price, and when one purchases land for business or industrial purpose, he does not purchase the land, but the location."

Knotts was directed to proceed to acquire about 12,000 acres of land in the area he had suggested. He was appointed land agent for the corporation, but was cautioned to move quietly so that the news of the land purchases would not leak out and boost the prices.

The planning called not only for the clearing of the mill site for the erection of the mills, but also for the preparation of land for a town site on which the mill workers would live. Judge Gary was determined that the town would be a new type of industrial community, in which all modern conveniences, good schools, adequate welfare and cultural facilities should be provided.

The Gary Land Co. was created as a USS subsidiary to oversee the beginning of the city and manage the sale of the land and the construction of homes.

The work of developing the mill site began on March 12, 1906, and the beginning of the town is dated April 18, 1906. By July 17, 1906, the town was incorporated and a town board elected. The first census indicated there were 334 residents within the area being incorporated.

The Great Drama

Construction of the Gary mills was called a great American drama. By March 25, 1906, the preliminary survey of the mill site was completed and almost overnight the task of building the steel plant was begun. On March 28, Arnold Wyatt, a teaming and grading contractor, started excavating for the harbor and the first blast furnace foundation. The $100,000,000 job was underway.

Dunes were leveled, trees chopped down, swamps filled in, the channel of the Grand Calumet altered, bridges built, mill structures began going up, docks constructed and by December, 1908, the mills began to operate and the first steel was poured.

On the south side of the river another drama was going on. Hundreds of workmen were engaged in leveling the land, eliminating swamps, and filling them in as they tore down the dunes. Streets were being built and commercial buildings were under construction.

Dozens of real estate agents were on hand to sell building lots outside the land company's restricted territory. The building trades played a vital part in the raising of a city in the matter of months.

Fulfilled was the slogan, "Magic City" used by the press in describing the astounding development of the nation's newest industrial center. Gary soon was to be no shanty town.

Play Major Roll

Three characters played a major roll in charting the progress of Gary. They were William P. Gleason, general superintendent of Gary Works, a post he held from 1906 to 1935; Capt. Horace S. Norton, property agent of the Gary Land Co., from 1907 to 1938, and Thomas E. Knotts, Gary's first mayor, who piloted the town during its period of storm and stress in the pioneer era.

Gleason will long be remembered as the father of Gary's park system, having served 27 years as president of the park board. During his incumbency as the head of the mills, the Gary plant produced more than 56,000,000 tons of steel, breaking many records and becoming the largest single steel plant in the world.

Norton directed the zoning of the city's site from a sand and swamp area to a substantial, modern city. He founded the Gary Commercial Club in 1907 and for years was the moving spirit in community affairs, in the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, YMCA, Community Chest, Salvation Army and numerous other civic undertakings.

Tom Knotts set the pattern for the civil life of the community. He took the initiative in establishing the police and fire departments; he built the first city hall at 7th and Massachusetts; he is credited with having hired Dr. William A. Wirt to establish the city's school system.

An Aggressive City

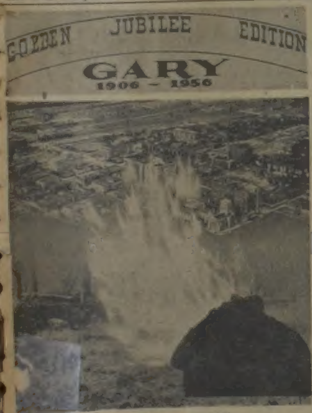
Knotts worked for the construction of a city that would be even better than planned. The spirit of Gary was elevated from that of a provincial town to an aggressive city by his broad vision.

Numerous other names of pioneer leaders might be mentioned and a very few still remain in Gary, such as Ora L. Wildermuth, Gary's first school teacher, father of the city library system and long time chairman of Indiana University's board of trustees.

Gary has many institutions within its confines that have served the community well. It has innumerable professional people of high standing in their fields; educational leaders of foresight and leadership; scores of civic, patriotic and social groups; it has thousands of labor union members under good leadership; its churches represent most every denomination and creed.

It is a substantial community with thousands of wage earners whose annual per capita income is above the average in the nation. It is a fast growing city that may now have reached the 170,000 population mark.

It is a city of steel, where production records are being broken regularly, and a Steel City that is rugged, strong and vigorous with a "come on, let's go" spirit.



THE FRONT COVER

Out of the sand of 1906 came the steel mills whose spewing furnaces, like this belching Bessemer, created the sinews from which grew Gary, 1956.

P-T Today Begins Historical Series

In the mood of a city's golden jubilee, The Gary Post-Tribune is pleased today to present to its readers the first of four historic supplements telling the fabulous story of the founding and spectacular growth of a Magic City.

It is a city built on sand and raised by steel to a high pinnacle in the industrial world. How it began a half century ago and mushroomed from a settlement of 334 inhabitants in 1906 to a metropolis of more than 160,000 in 1956 is told in words and pictures in this issue and in those on the three succeeding Sundays.

The publishers, editors, news staff members, photographers, printers, pressmen, advertising solicitors, circulation men and even the newsboys (in spite of the heavy weight of this edition) take great pride in this voluminous production record.

This is the largest newspaper The Post-Tribune has ever published. It contains 72 pages of news, features, sports, society, comics, plus the magazine section Panorama, and the 72 page historical supplement.

It contains 1,296 columns of type, approximately 400,000 words, exclusive of advertising. This exceeds in volume of words T. E. Lawrence's 660 page book, "Seven Pillars of Wisdom."

In number of papers printed and distributed today, this edition of 110,000 copies exceeds any former issue of the newspaper. The entire Calumet area will be blanketed and several thousands papers will be mailed outside this area and the state.

To publish such a big newspaper required considerable planning. Preliminary discussions were begun six months ago by top members of the editorial and advertising staffs. As a matter of fact, the newspaper anticipated publishing a souvenir jubilee edition as much as two years ago, when files were set up to collect pictures that might be printed in a golden jubilee publication.

In mid-January, this year, Managing Editor Dale Belles named Arthur R. Todd, a member of the news staff for nearly 20 years, to be the jubilee editor. It was his responsibility to gather all available material that merited space in the souvenir edition. Todd has compiled, written and edited much of the copy.

Layouts for the respective pages were supervised by City Editor Arnold Coons, assisted by Joe Thomas, an editorial desk man. Other members of the news staff also have written stories for this edition. Special mention should be made of the work done by staff photographers in ferreting out and rephotographing old-time pictures.

Not all the credit for this historical project by any means goes to The Post-Tribune, for literally hundreds of citizens have had a part in preparing the four jubilee supplements.

At the outset, a number of categories were set up and assigned to one of the four supplements. For example, today's supplement contains mainly the story of industrial developments, of labor's part in building the city, and the histories of Gary's churches of all creeds.

Next Sunday's edition will have interesting accounts of the development of business enterprises, banks, savings and loan companies, construction, home building, real estate, pioneer business firms and many interesting tales of old times.

The Post-Tribune is greatly appreciative of the cooperation the newspaper has received from many individuals who have loaned historic pictures, and others who brought their stories to the jubilee editor. More than 100 persons have written their own stories on various phases of the community. Some 150 high school seniors turned in reports of interviews they had with pioneers who are still living in Gary.

Bear Brand A Gary Firm 25 Years

For approximately 25 years, the Bear Brand Hosiery Co., has been manufacturing ladies full fashion hosiery and children's ankle socks at its plant on E. 21st avenue, just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Massachusetts street.

The Gary plant is one of 9 operated by the company in midwest states. The well known Neumode Hosiery stores are among the retail outlets for Bear Brand products.

At its peak, the Gary factory employed about 1,200 persons in the late 1930's and early 1940's, but in the last six months the company moved some of its machinery to other plants and employment currently is down to about 200. A portion of its plant has been leased to the Gary Screw and Bolt Co.

The factory building was erected as a World War I industry and was known as the Springs Products Co. In the mid-1920's, the company was disbanded and the building stood unoccupied for a number of years. Subsequently, the Gary Commercial Club raised the funds to buy the building and sold it to the Gossard Industries, manufacturers of women's corsets and accessories.

Commercial Club members guaranteed a $50,000 mortgage on the property. The Gossard Co., however, ran into the depression and found it necessary to eliminate some of its plants, Gary being one. The Commercial Club group, led by W. W. Gasser, C. W. Bader, G. M. Semmes and others had the building on their hands.

They succeeded in renting the factory to an out-of-town group in the textile business. It was in the depths of the depression and hundreds were anxious to get work at the plant. However, there was great dissatisfaction over the piece-work system that brought the employes low returns.

The firm closed, and again the Gary group had an empty building and a $50,000 mortgage. One day Gasser happened to see an ad in a Chicago newspaper for a factory building that could be used by a textile company. Gasser answered the ad and found that the firm was the Bear Brand company.

Henry Pope, president of Bear Brand, invited Gasser and his group to come to his Chicago office to discuss what Gary had to offer. It resulted in Gasser, Bader, H. S. Norton and Fred Eakin who was acquainted with Pope, visiting some of the Bear Brand plants in Wisconsin and Illinois. They were well pleased with what they saw. Pope offered $50,000 for the Gary plant. The Gary businessmen were happy to accept the money to liquidate their mortgage.

Bear Brand moved into Gary and spent $200,000 to rehabilitate the factory and move in its machinery. Harry Nehring was the first plant manager. Pope took a strong liking to the Gary men from whom he bought the plant. In his visits to Gary, Pope became acquainted with Dr. William A. Wirt, superintendent of Gary schools and the founder of the work-study-play pattern of education.

When Dr. Wirt became involved in Washington over his charges of Communist infiltration in the Roosevelt administration, Pope came to his defense and paid $10,000 to ex-Senator James Reed of Missouri, a famous lawyer, to defend the Gary schoolmaster before the congressional investigation in which Wirt was not allowed to tell what he had learned but only to answer yes or no to questions of his inquisitors.

Pope, a millionaire, became interested in the Warm Springs, Ga., polio sanitarium when his daughter was stricken by the disease and gave considerable money to the institution. He recommended the water treatment for polio to Roosevelt, who came to Warm Springs for treatment.

There Pope got acquainted with Roosevelt and he was one of his staunch supporters, but he turned against the President because of the treatment Wirt had received.

Operation of knitting mills in the north has been an uphill business as they have to compete with southern mills where wages have been excessively low. Bear Brand, however, has been a successful enterprise. Pope's son became president of the firm in 1936, when his father retired, and is still heading the business. The senior Pope died in 1947.

BEAR BRAND HOSIERY CO., 205 East 21st Ave., occupies this building for the manufacture of women's hosiery and children's stockings.

Standard Spring Division 20 Years Old

EXTERIOR VIEW AND MAIN GATE of the original Standard Steel Spring Co., 2600 E. 5th Ave., now a division of the Rockwell Spring and Axle Co., manufacturers of leaf and truck springs, which has been a Gary industry since 1936. It now produces 5,000 tons of springs per month.

Two Gary Plants Now Employ 525

The Standard Steel Spring Division of Rockwell Spring and Axle Co. will celebrate its Gary operation's 20th birthday during Gary's forthcoming Golden Jubilee.

Standard Steel opened its first Gary plant in the early summer of 1936, a small plant employing only about 10 people.

Its second Gary plant was completed in 1953.

The past 20 years have seen a rapid growth by Standard Steel. Today its two modern plants employ 525 people and manufacture a widely recognized line of leaf springs, truck springs, gratings, stair treads and bridge decking.

Standard Steel's line of springs ranges from a small 1½ pound unit up to a giant leaf spring assembly which weighs 1,485 pounds. This three quarter ton giant is used to cradle the body of mammoth 50-ton trucks. One such truck was actually used as a swimming pool in the recent General Motors Powerama.

Monthly production at this plant now runs into 5,000 tons of leaf springs. The new grating plant on East 7th avenue began operation in April of 1953.

The half-a-thousand people in Rockwell's Gary division are Hoosiers with a real local pride. An indication of the Indiana tradition at Rockwell is the fact that 325 Gary people have been employed by the two plants five years or more.

The two managers of Rockwell's local divisions have been here long enough to consider themselves natives, too.

Louis P. Monk, general manager of the spring and grating divisions, first made his home here in 1938, while Harold Miller, chief of the grating division started with Standard Steel in 1936.

Although Standard Steel Spring is a genuinely local Gary industry, managed and run by Gary employes, it is actually a part of the national Rockwell Spring and Axle Co., world leader in the manufacture of truck and trailer axles and springs for all uses.

This association with the larger company enables Rockwell's local division to offer greater job security and a better potential for growth to its employes.

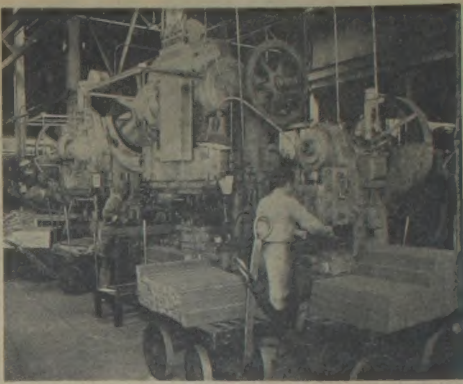
Other divisions in other cities offer opportunity for younger executives to move up within the company when the time comes for them to seek better positions.

The local Rockwell division shares in the contracts which its parent company wins to assure a steady stream of work coming into the Gary plant.

The national organization, headed by Col. Willard F. Rockwell, chairman of the board, and Robert Enos, president, has headquarters in Coraopolis, Pa. Both national and local companies have had a long history of steady employment.

Speaking for the local Standard Steel Spring division, Monk said:

"We feel that the local character of our company has been a strong asset through the years. Our participation in the national Rockwell organization has advanced our position still further. We look for a bright future with more and better jobs for people here in Gary. I don't think there is a man among us—or a woman—who isn't proud of our company's share in our city's success."



INTERIOR SHOP VIEW OF PUNCH PRESSES trimming leaf springs before heating and bending operations. Small trucks bring steel bars to presses for punching.

GENERAL EXTERIOR VIEW FROM THE AIR of the glass brick and concrete factory building that began operation in April, 1953. Harold Miller is chief of the grating division.

LOUIS P. MONK

INTERVIOR VIEW OF THE NEW GRATING division plant at 4000 E. 7th Ave. Metal gratings for many construction and industrial purposes are made here.

Steel City Church of God Begun in 1915

Revival Campaign Was First Step

By MILDRED STEWART

The Church of God in Gary began in 1915 when the Rev. H. M. Riggle of Rochester, Ind., came here to conduct a revival campaign with the idea of starting a permanent work in the Steel City. Meetings were held in the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Tolleston at the kind invitation of their pastor, the Rev. David Rouse.

Prayer meetings were held in homes following this revival meeting, but no regular services were held until 1929 when meetings were held in the YMCA for a short time, then in the home of Mrs. Blanche Parks Ross, now deceased.

The following year, 1930, the congregation rented a school property at 656 Carolina St., remodeled the building, bought furniture and secured their first pastor, the Rev. R. M. Haynes (1920-1932), followed by the Rev. Leonard P. Swoverland, Jr. (1932-1935), the Rev. Herbert C. Sprague (1935), the Rev. Paul Moore (1935) and the Rev. J. F. Selvidge (1936-1940).

By 1940 the church had become well established and recognized as a member of the Gary Council of Churches. Its minister, Rev. Selvidge a member of the City Ministerial Assembly, its women active in the Gary Council of Church Women, W.C.T.U. and other civic organizations.

Following the resignation of Rev. Selvidge, the Rev. Roy W. Potter of Nashville, Tenn., was called to be the pastor. The church grew and prospered during the war years.

A kind and generous Greek brother, John Chamis, donated some real estate to the church. This was sold and the school property which they had been renting was purchased.

A property on 8th Ave. at Harrison Street was purchased, the old school building sold and plans were laid for a new church building. During the summer of 1946 the parsonage was moved to a different position on the lot, and a groundbreaking ceremony was held.

A loan was secured from the Board of Church Extension at Anderson, Ind., the church's headquarters. R. S. Kastendieck and Dwight Miller, architect and building contractor, respectively, were hired and on September 6, 1949, the building was completed as a basement unit with partial tower.

Rev. Potter, feeling a call to full time evangelism, resigned as pastor. The church then secured the Rev. Albert A. Duke of Baldwin Park, Calif., as pastor. Immediate plans were made to go ahead with the superstructure of the building. Much sacrifice, toil and many prayers went into paying off the old loan before starting a building fund for the new structure.

But it was accomplished in record time, and in June 1955, work was started with David J. Katz, achitect, and Charles R. Wraight, a member, as building contractor. The building was finished and dedicated on March 18, 1956. It is estimated to be worth $100,000.

American Bridge Fabricating Plant Begun in 1909

THE BRIDGE PLANT AT WAR—Steel cross sections for the Army's portable Bailey Bridges are being paint-sprayed in the Gary plant where they were fabricated.

HEAVY FACILITIES AT WORK—Here's how riveting and welding operations are carried on with king size tools in the American Bridge plant here.

First Job Completed Was Highway Span Over Calumet River

War Work in Two World Conflicts, Skyscrapers Among Achievements

With the beginning of construction of steel mills in Gary in 1906, it was a natural sequence that the then American Bridge Co. would begin soon thereafter to plan a site for a fabricating plant close to its source of supply.

In early 1908 a preliminary survey was taken of a pre-selected site for the new American Bridge plant. This site was two miles west of Broadway and directly north of the Grand Calumet River, the northern boundary lying adjacent to the tracks of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Baltimore & Ohio, and New York Central railroads.

The only way to reach this site in 1908 was to cross the Grand Calumet River at Broadway and walk west along the B. & O. right-of-way.

Actual construction on the new plant was started on Nov. 2, 1909. Because of the inaccessibility to the town of Gary, the construction crews made their home in a camp on the plant site.

Sixteen months later in March of 1911 the plant was started in operation and the balance of the construction was completed in the following four months. The entire plant was turned over to the operating division on June 30, 1911.

The first contract completed by the new plant was a stationary cantilever highway span across the Grand Calumet River at Bridge street at the entrance to the plant.

The plant was originally designed to fabricate 10,200 tons of steel per month, which placed it in second position as to rating of all the plants in the American Bridge Division. In August of 1912 the plant exceeded its rated capacity and fabricated a record 88,414 tons in that year.

During World War I the facilities of the plant were increased by the addition of a large forging unit, heat treating buildings and machine shops for the manufacture of government ordnance equipment. Guns of the 155 and 194 millimeter type were made in great quantities during the war years.

In addition to the ordnance plant, a plate shop for the fabrication of ship plate was erected. After being punched and formed the plates were sent to the ship yards of the Merchant Shipbuilding Co., Chester Shipbuilding Co. and others which constructed the merchant war fleet of the First World War.

Again during World War II the American Bridge plant fabricated and erected items from defense plants to portable bridges for the Corps of Engineers.

In 1945 a major expansion of facilities was initiated, and by 1947 the main shop, auxiliary shop and shipping facilities had been completely rebuilt and rearranged. Today the Gary plant consists of 178 acres, of which 20 acres are under roof.

Materials fabricated at the Gary plant have gone all over the world—a post office building for Honolulu, oil storage tanks for India and an ore smelting plant for South America.

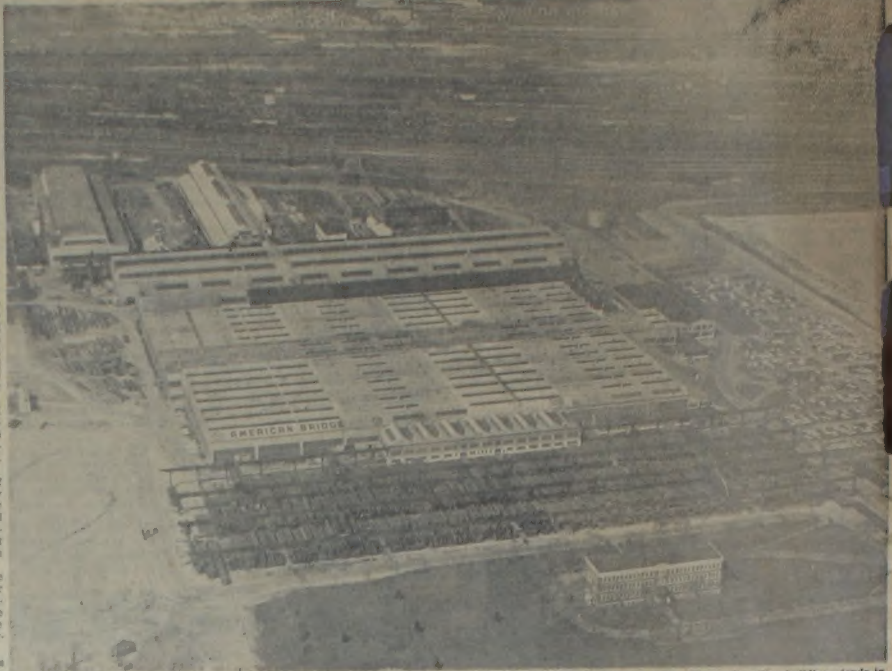
Among the notable structures fabricated at Gary are the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge; process buildings for the Atomic Energy Commission; the 41-story office building for the Prudential Life Insurance Co., Chicago; and the longest suspension bridge in the world, the Mackinac Bridge, which will connect the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan.

Stadiums, such as Gary's new Gilroy stadium, the Purdue University stadium, Municipal stadium at Minneapolis and the Crosley Field stadium, Cincinnati, were fabricated by the Gary plant.

Fabricating and erecting some of the world's largest bridges and skyscrapers to specialties such as electric furnaces, overhead cranes and beam fabrications for private residences are all in a day's work for the men of the American Bridge Division.

Thiel

Hunter



AN AIRVIEW OF THE GARY PLANT of American Bridge Division of U. S. Steel looking north towards railroad yards. The main office building stands in foreground. The mill gate is seen at lower right. Here the structural steel parts for some of the world's largest structures have been fabricated.

Richard C. Robinson, plant manager of the Gary division, is the sixth man to hold this position since the American Bridge located in Gary in 1909. Robinson came to Gary in July, 1954, from the American Bridge plant at Elmira, N. Y.

Paddock

He succeeded R. Bruce Hunter, who was plant manager from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1954. Hunter commenced working for the company in 1912 in Gary. In 1937 Hunter was transferred to the Trenton Works as plant manager. Hunter had a major role in the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge, one of the marvels in bridge engineering.

Hunter was preceded by W. A. Thiel, who managed the plant from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, when he was promoted to manager of construction and maintenance in the company's western division. Austin J. Paddock, now a vice president in charge of manufacturing, was plant manager in Gary from July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1946.

Paddock followed Peter W. Seyl, who was assistant manager of the Gary plant from 1913 to June 1, 1917, when he became manager. He served in this position 24 years, retiring June 30, 1941. He died in Gary in 1944.

The first manager of the Gary plant was George M. Hunter, who was an uncle of R. Bruce Hunter. He served from 1910 to 1917, when he became a vice president in charge of operations.

LIKE A GIANT ERECTOR SET, a block-long bridge span is being assembled. This span, 373 feet long and 56 feet high, wighing 876 tons, was for railway bridge near Chamberlain, S. D.

ASSEMBLING GIANT ROLLER GATE for Mississippi River dam at Burlington, Ia., at Gary American Bridge Works, an example of the heavy structures handled at the plant.

PETER W. SEYL

R. C. ROBINSON

Israel CME Church Organized in 1916

By REV. HOLMAN W. EVANS
Pastor Israel CME Church

In 1916, the Rev. R. A. Harrison, a traveling minister of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (recently renamed the Christian Methodist Episcopal) came to Gary with his wife and organized Israel CME Church.

The founding members were Mr. and Mrs. Holsey Gibson, 2056 Broadway, in whose home the church was organized; S. J. Moffett, and and Misses Rosa and Anna Gibson.

Rev. Allen

Presiding Elder S. S. Landers having officially perfected the organization, Bishop M. F. Jamison influenced the Annual Conference in session at Champaign, Ill., to contribute $100 toward the purchase of two of three lots upon which Israel now stands at 2337 Washington St. Succeeding Rev. Harrison was the Rev. W. H. Parker, who was pastor for one year, 1917-1918.

The third minister, the Rev. W. T. Whitsett (1918-1924), led the rapidly increasing congregation in completing payment on the two lots purchased under Rev. Harrison, in constructing on the rear of the lots a small frame building for temporary use, and later in building a brick basement. The first CME Annual Conference held in Gary was at Israel in 1922, with Bishop R. A. Carter presiding.

During the pastorate of the Rev. W. J. G. McLin (1924-'26), $1,600 was raised and set aside for a new building.

Under the Rev. A. C. Bailey (1926-1930), the old basement was demolished, and the basement which constitutes the foundation of the present auditorium was built.

The term of the Rev. W. L. Liddell (1931-'34), was referred to as "the depression era," when, by the aid of Bishop J. C. Martin, president of the Southeast Missouri and Illinois Annual Conference, Israel was refinanced at a cost of $7,000.

Eighteen years after the organization of Israel came the seventh pastor, the Rev. J. Claude Allen (1934-'46). Despite economic stress of the times, he led the congregation in eliminating the bonded debt of $6,287 on the basement, and in erecting, furnishing and paying for the auditorium.

To expand its denomination in Gary and to serve the cause of missions, Israel purchased a church building at 1632 Madison St. and "nurtured" the new congregation, Carter Chapel CME Church. East Side Mission CME Church, 1728 Delaware St., was another new congregation encouraged by Israel.

REV. HOLMAN EVANS

The outstanding teamwork of pastor and congregation brought high denominational esteem to each. Rev. Allen was elected to the episcopacy in 1954 and elevated to a bishop after serving as general secretary of Kingdom Extension for eight years upon leaving his pastorate of Israel. He is now serving as a member of the Gary school board.

Bishops over Israel's Annual Conference were the Right Reverends J. C. Martin, J. A. Bray, and R. A. Carter. Rev. J. C Clay, pastor from 1946-'49, guided Israel into paying for lots and starting a building fund for a new parsonage. The parsonage at 2380 Monroe St., was built under the leadership of Rev. Amos Ryce II, whose term extended from 1949-'54. After a fire, the church basement was remodeled, and new auditorium lights were installed.

Since assuming the pastorate of Israel in 1954, the Rev. Holman W. Evans has eliminated many of the outstanding debts.

First Gary Parade Labor Day, 1907

One of Gary's first parades was held on Labor Day, 1907. It was a gala celebration of the labor unions and was headed by such men as the then Building Commissioner William Kliver, president, and John T. Hewett, secretary and business agent of the carpenter's union and an important figure in early labor circles.

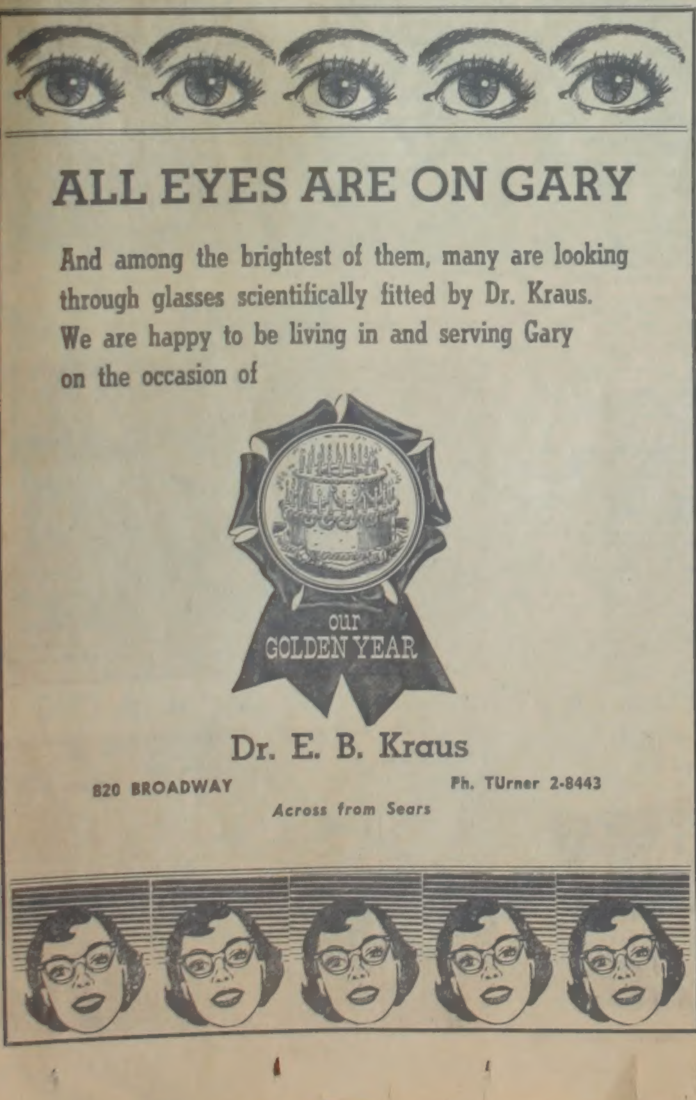
The parade, headed by bands and floats was several blocks in length. The line of march was up and down Broadway, the marchers finally disbanding near the Pennsylvania railroad and going to a nearby grove for their annual picnic.

Doctors Lived, Cooked in Offices

Many of Gary's early doctors, lawyers and other professional men could tell interesting experiences of their mode of living during the years of 1906 and 1907.

There were only two hotels, the Victoria and the Gary in the downtown district, and who but a steel magnate could afford to live in these hostelries.

While the leases in the various office buildings, such as the Savage, Knotts, Serbian and Reynolds buildings, prohibited sleeping and cooking in the offices, scores of Gary's early professional men not only slept on cots, tables and desks in their offices, but also prepared their meals over the gas jets.



ALL EYES ARE ON GARY

And among the brightest of them, many are looking through glasses scientifically fitted by Dr. Kraus. We are happy to be living in and serving Gary on the occasion of

our GOLDEN YEAR

Dr. E. B. Kraus

820 BROADWAY

Ph. TUrner 2-8443

Across from Sears

MICHAEL F. RADIGAN

--1912-- RADIGAN BROS. --1956--

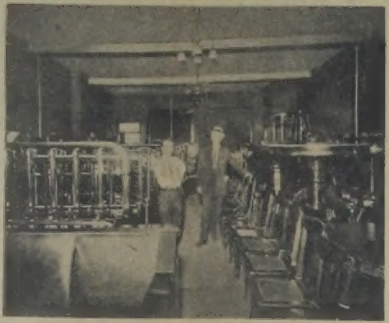
44

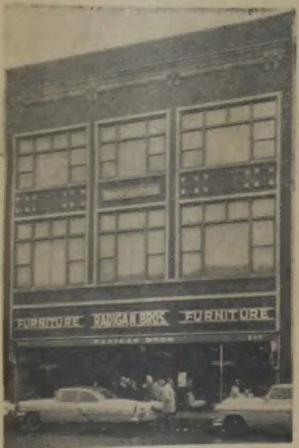
YEARS OF PROGRESS

and Still Growing with Gary

JOHN B. RADIGAN

The first location at 560 Washington St. was opened April 1, 1912, with 1,800 square feet of space. Appearing in this picture with John B. Radigan, one of the founders, is Harry Crannell, insurance broker, whom old timers may remember.





637 BROADWAY

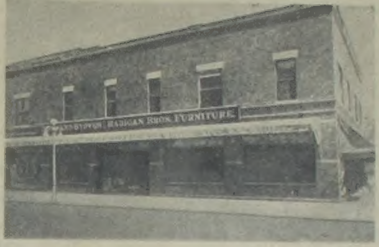
April 14, 1916, ground was broken at 637 Broadway for a three story and basement brick building. Sept. 28, 1916, the store was formally opened with 29,000 sq. ft. of space, for showing a very complete line of furniture and floor coverings.

In the horse and wagon days when hundreds of families of steelworkers were arriving in the Magic City of Steel, John B. and Michael F. Radigan were prepared to sell them furniture. The big demand in those days was the furnishing of one room or perhaps two with the call for a steel bed, link spring, and cotton top-excelsior mattress, table and chairs, stove and sometimes a rug. The cost of these ran from $60.00 to $80.00 and usually the steel workers paid $5.00 down and $2.00 a payday until the debt was liquidated. The paydays were on the 10th and 25th of the month and the men kept up their payments regularly. The big majority then and today were honest. John B. Radigan recalls and sympathized with many of the new brides who came to the Steel City in those early days, when there were about 100 men to each lady. After the honeymoon was over, many of the brides returned to mama, mainly because there were no social groups, clubs or church organizations to lighten their lives.

Michael F. Radigan who arrived from County Roscommon, Ireland by the way of Providence, Rhode Island and Toledo, Ohio, had been reading about the great Steel City that was being built at the foot of Lake Michigan. Feeling ambitious and adventurous he took a trip to this sand country. That was early in 1910. Being impressed with what he saw he returned to Toledo resolved to save his money and return to Gary and go into the furniture business.

He came back to Gary in February, 1912, from Toledo where he had been a carpet buyer in a department store. He urged his brother who was living in Providence, Rhode Island, to join him and John B. Radigan arrived in Gary in May, 1912. Their first store was at 560 Washington St. and in 1914 they opened larger quarters in what is now the Y. W. C. A. building, on the corner of 6th Ave. and Massachusetts St. The west end of the building was occupied by Charles Baker's Livery Stable, and he used to keep horses in the basement. In 1916 the brothers opened their new 3-story and basement brick building at 637 Broadway, their present location 125 feet deep and 50 feet wide. Expanding in 1927 they erected a new building on Massachusetts St., 62 feet wide and 125 feet deep. In 1947 the two buildings were joined by a 2-story bridge to total 69,550 sq. ft. under one roof and is now generally recognized as the largest store in Indiana devoted exclusively to furniture.

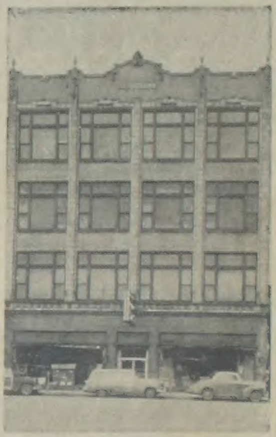
Michael retired a few years back and now resides in Hollywood, Calif. John B., still active in the business has played an important part in the city's growth. He is a charter member of the Gary Downtown Merchant's Assn. (of which he was twice president) and among his many civic services is trustee of St. Mary's Mercy Hospital, a member of the Lion's Club, honorary life member of the Moose, director of the Gary National Bank and he was recently honored by the National Furniture Assn. as one of the 12 outstanding furniture dealers of 1955.



In April, 1914, the store was moved to larger quarters, (9,600 sq. ft. of space), at the corner of 6th Ave. and Massachusetts St. in what is now the Y.W.C.A. building. The store occupied a first floor and basement.

630 MASSACHUSETTS

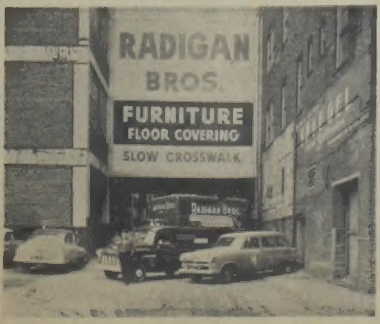
In 1927 more space was added with the erection of a new four story and basement building at 630 Massachusetts St., adding another 38,750 sq. ft. of space. Originally the first floor facing Massachusetts St. was used as a warehouse, but in May, 1955, a new and modern carpet department and work-shop was opened in this space.



RADIGAN BROS.
Carpet Shop
630 MASS. STREET

RADIGAN BROS.
FURNITURE

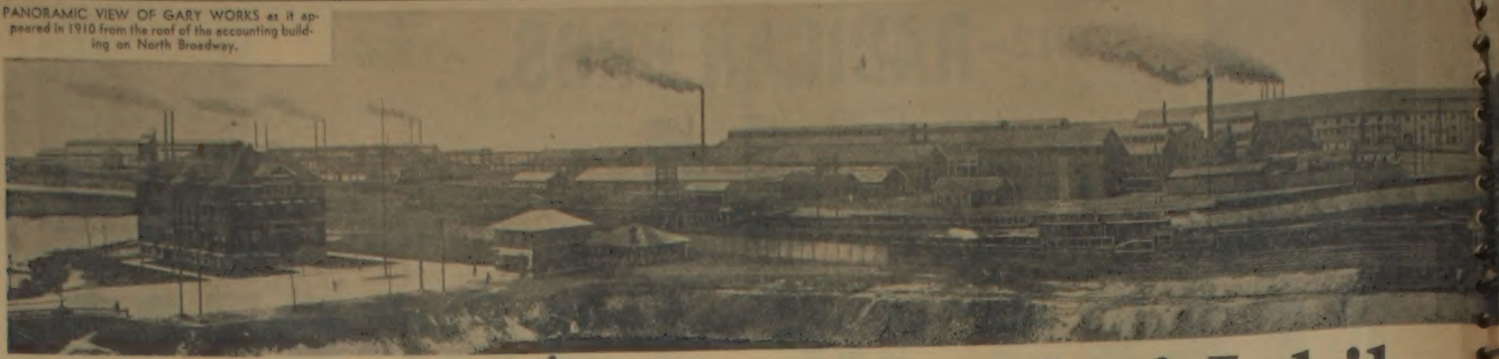
In keeping with the growth of Gary and the innumerable new homes being erected in the community, all with the need of rugs and carpeting, Radigan Bros. opened a new, modern and enlarged carpet department on the first floor of the Massachusetts St. bldg. in May, 1955. Here you will find the largest and most complete line of carpets in the city.



In 1947 an additional 1,800 sq. ft. of space was added with the erection of a steel and brick bridge across the alley connecting the two buildings on the second and third floors.

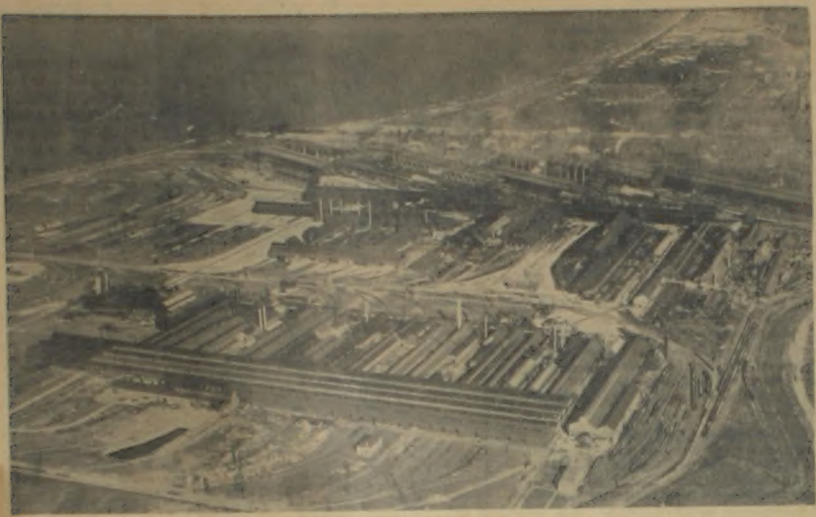
A customer can make his selection from nationally famous Bigelow, Lees, Karastan, Mohawk, Needletuft, Roxbury and Wunda-Weave carpets together with personalized service and flawless installation.

RADIGAN BROS.
INDIANA'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
637 BROADWAY



PANORAMIC VIEW OF GARY WORKS as it appeared in 1910 from the roof of the accounting building on North Broadway.

Gary Works Planted Seed of Jubilee



THE EYE OF THE AERIAL CAMERA catches the world's largest steel mill in action. It's Gary Works of U. S. Steel spread out over 1,500 acres of land which was a sand waste 50 years ago. In the foreground are grouped the merchant mills while just beyond are the central rolling mills. In the top center are high stacked open hearths, while above them, lining the long slip that is Gary Harbor, lie the plant's 12 blast furnaces. At the upper right beyond the harbor lies one of the world's largest battery of coke ovens spewing their steam into the skies as the fiery coke is quenched. Besides them is the coal chemical division plant which converts the coke gases into by-products. North of this area is the National Tube plant.

Sand Hills Gave Way To Big Mill

Work Started March 12, 1906, When Surveyors Set Stakes

Fifty years ago, a land upon which now stands the Gary Steel Works, the world's largest, integrated steel mill, had been described by an early surveyor as "dry land—mostly white sand—among the hills, wet and good for nothing."

The creation of Gary Steel Works and the City of Gary started with an announcement by Judge Elbert H. Gary, first chairman of the board of United States Steel Corp., in the corporation's annual report for 1905.

"It has been decided to construct and put into operation a new plant to be located on the south shore of Lake Michigan, in Calumet Township, Lake County, Indiana, and a large acreage of land has been purchased for that purpose," the announcement stated. "It is proposed to construct a plant of the most modern standards."

The following year on March 12, 1906, a trio of engineers surveyed the barren waste and staked their lines and immediately steam shovels began excavating and preparing the ground for the erection of foundations for the proposed Gary steel mills.

The task went ahead rapidly, and soon a harbor was constructed and the steel skeletons of blast furnaces and open hearth buildings began to arise from the dunes.

The flow of Grand Calumet River was reversed and the water diverted into a man-made channel measuring approximately two miles in length. Where the coke plant now stands, a deep swamp had to be drained. The tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads were relocated, requiring a laying of 51 miles of railroad track.

In the construction of the Gary Steel Works more than 12 million cubic yards of sand were excavated and 4 million cubic yards were used as a back fill. For the foundations of buildings, machinery and furnaces, over 2 million yards of concrete had to be poured. The size of the task was comparable to the tonnage of earth moved in the Panama Canal project.

On July 23, 1908, the Steamer Elbert H. Gary entered the new Gary Steel Works harbor with the first cargo of iron ore. A few weeks later, the first of the 12 new blast furnaces was blown in and the Gary Steel Works of the former Illinois Steel Co., produced its first pig iron.

In February, 1909, another important step was taken when open hearth furnaces turned out their first steel and in that same month the new rail mills turned out their first finished product. In 1911, the coke plant was built and consisted originally of eight batteries. Today, the Coke and Coal Chemicals Division of Gary Steel Works consists of 16 batteries of 1,162 ovens. One of the early mills installed at this plant was a 36-inch slab mill which was put into operation in 1913.

The annual rated capacity of Gary Steel Works has risen from 3,750,000 ingot tons to nearly 7½ million tons. Employment at the present time is over 20,000 persons.

The history of Gary Steel Works cannot be completed without mention of the men who helped build and guide its progress and with it the progress of the City of Gary throughout the past 50 years.

The city was named after Judge Elbert H. Gary, a Chicagoan born and raised in the western suburb of Wheaton, Ill., DuPage County. He practiced law and as counsel for the Federal Steel Co. his ability attracted the attention of And Carnegie, the late J. P. Morgan, and other financiers.

His rapid advancement to chairmanship of the United States Steel Corp. is a matter of nati history. Judge Gary had nothin do with giving this town his name, and when the city was christ the board of directors, compos A. F. Knotts, E. J. Buffington, G. G. Thorpe and K. K. Knapp, chose name to commemorate his honor, ability, philanthropy and model traits.

Judge Gary had faith in the ture and prosperity of Gary, and he devoted much of his time and gies and money to its develop The YMCA building was a gift the city by Judge Gary.

Officials of the United Steel Corp. selected W. P. Gleason to undertake the building of new Gary Steel Works. Gleason had experience in erecting a ste plant and in laying out an indus town. He was, before going to is now Gary, superintendent of the Crucible Steel Co.'s plant in C ton, Pa., which he had help build. He had also supervised the laying out of the town of Clair

Gleason's immediate superio charge of work of designing the Gary plant and of erecting it, G. G. Thorpe, at that time vice p dent of the Illinois Steel Co. Thorpe had, before taking the vice p dency of the Illinois Steel Co., ceded Gleason as superintendent

THIS SCENE OF "ORDERLY CHAOS" shows open hearths for the giant steel plant as other structures went up in the hectic buil days of 1906. Sand dunes were leveled to make way for industry.

W. F. GLEASON

WALTER E. HADLEY

EARL E. MOORE

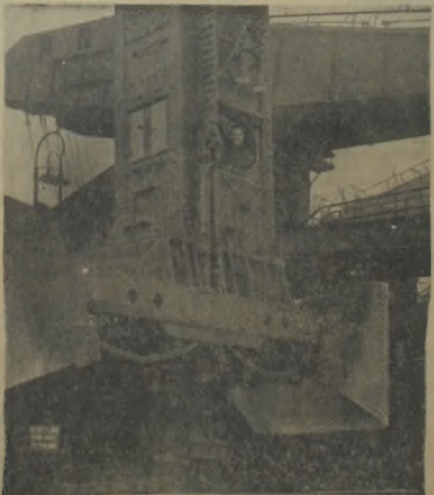
S. M. JENKS

JOHN H. VOHR

A. F. KNOTTS, LAND AGENT; Fred Gaskell, Hammond well digger, and Thomas E. Knotts inspect site for U. S. Steel office building at Gary Works, April 18, 1906.

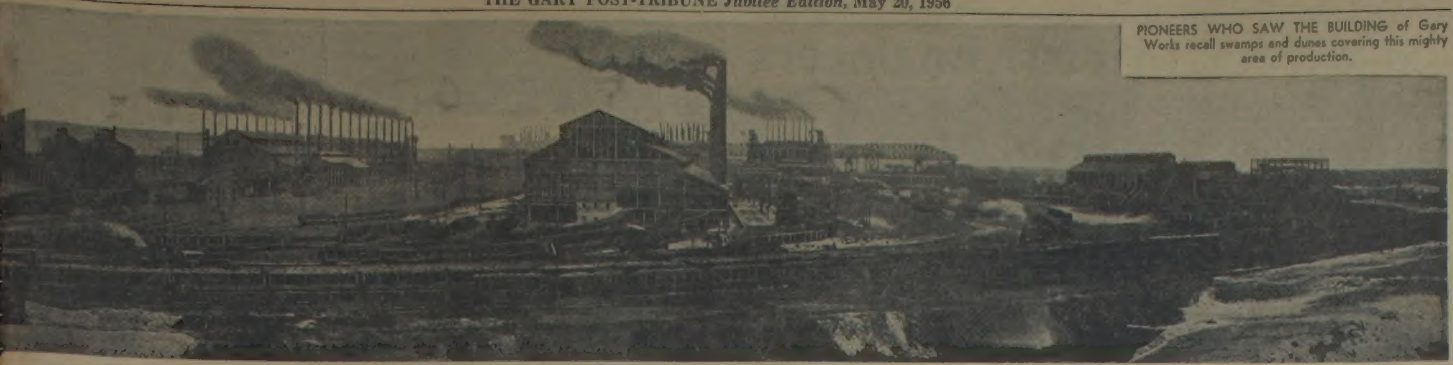
OFFICE BUILDING under construction in 1907 at of Broadway, before mill gate was erected. Note wa and horses at left hauling sand from nearby dune.

THIS IS AN OVERHEAD VIEW of the Gary Harbor slip. The carrier on the left is unloading stone and the one at right is docking with a load of iron ore. The boat in the background is turning around in the harbor basin.



IRON ORE IS UNLOADED from lake carriers at the Gary Harbor with this giant Hulett unloader which drops its big jaws into the hold of a boat to empty it.

THE FIERY NIGHT REFLECTION on Gary's lakefront sky is created by the belching of heat and sparks from Bessemer converters in the No. 2 shop.



PIONEERS WHO SAW THE BUILDING of Gary Works recall swamps and dunes covering this mighty area of production.

City in Barren Wasteland of Calumet

Now Rated As Largest In World

Over 7 Million Tons Capacity Produced by 20,000 Employes

AST FURNACES AND ORE BRIDGES were under construc- when this picture was taken early in 1908 at Gary Works. ow covered the sand ridges that appear in the foreground.

Clairton plant. In 1903, ble Steel Co. sold its plant to Steel Corp., and by that move rporation acquired the serv- of these two men.

son took charge of the con- tion of the Gary plant on June 1906, and when the mills were in operation he remained as l superintendent until Feb. 1935, when, at the age of 70, he

ing his tenure Gleason served 24 years as president of the park board, and under his nce many of the beautiful ks in Gary were developed, the and most frequented one be- arquette Park. This 116-acre of land was deeded to the city steel corporation on Sept. 3,

eason was instrumental in the g of the Lake County Tuber- Sanitarium. His interest in fight against tuberculosis was because of the fact that he s mother, wife, sister, daugh- and uncle to the dread disease.

er E. Hadley succeeded Glea- general superintendent of Gary Steel Works. Hadley had under Gleason as assistant l superintendent of the coke and open hearth divisions 1918 to 1935. He remained l superintendent of Gary Works until 1938, when he romoted to manager of opera- —Chicago district, the position held until his retirement in 1947.

Earl E. Moore became general superintendent in 1938. During Moore's tenure, he formed the Gary Works Good Fellow Club, and developed the youth camp at Baileytown. He also sponsored the Carillco Band and the Carnegie Illinois male chorus. Moore was active in community affairs and was instrumental in reactivating the YMCA and the Goodwill Industries. Moore later became vice president of industrial relations for central operations — Pittsburgh, and is vice president and assistant to the president of the corporation.

Upon Moore's promotion, Stephen M. Jenks, assistant general superintendent under Moore, became the general superintendent of Gary Steel Works. Jenks, a native of Port Huron, Mich., has been associated with United States Steel since 1925, when he began his first job at the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company as an engineer.

A graduate of Cornell University, Jenks held various positions in the engineering department until 1935, when he was appointed chief engineer of the former Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp. In 1940, he was named general superintendent of Gary Steel Works, where he remained until April 1, 1949, when he became manager of operations — Chicago district. In 1950, Jenks was promoted to vice president - operations - steel. In 1953, he was promoted to his present position of assistant executive vice president of operations.

While superintendent of Gary Steel Works, Jenks was active in many civic affairs. He guided Gary Steel Works through the war years. He was the first vice president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, and served on its board of directors for six years. He was a member of the local library board for nearly a decade.

He was a trustee of St. Mary's Mercy Hospital and First Presbyterian Church, and a director of the YMCA, the Gary Red Cross, of which he was chapter president in 1945-46, the Chamber of Commerce and the Gary Industrial Foundation. He was actively engaged in the Gary Community Chest. Jenks recently received the Benjamin F. Fairless plaque for outstanding accomplishment and leadership in increasing production in his company and in the steel industry.

John H. Vohr, the present general superintendent, succeeded Jenks on April 1, 1949. Vohr has been an outstanding civic, as well as industrial leader. A native of Pittsburgh, he was graduated from Cornell University with a degree in mechanical engineering. He served during World War I as a captain in the Army Air Corps.

He has been identified with the steel industry since he resigned his commission in 1919. At that time he was employed as an engineer at the Farrell, Pa., plant of the former American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., where he rapidly worked his way up to master-mechanic.

Vohr left the Farrell Works in 1929 to come to Gary as assistant superintendent of the newly built 42-inch hot strip mill at the Gary Sheet and Tin Mill. A short time later, he was promoted to superintendent of the first cold roll mill to be installed in the Gary plant, a position he held until November, 1931.

Thereafter, having by this time won a reputation as an expert in cold rolling. He was employed sucessively in increasingly responsible positions, by the Inland Steel Co., the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., and the Granite City Steel Co., where he was general superintendent for seven years.

Vohr returned to the United States Steel Corp. in 1941 as a special engineer on the Pittsburgh staff. He was promoted to assistant to the general superintendent of the corporation's South Works a year later, and advanced to assistant general superintendent in 1945. He assumed his present position in April of 1949.

Vohr and his wife, Ruth, reside in Ogden Dunes. They have two married daughters, Mrs. Thomas M. Hayes, 1830 W. 61st Ave., Gary, and Mrs. George C. Bellemere, Glasgow, Missouri.

Vohr has been active in all phases of community life. He is a past president of the Gary Community Chest and is the first president of the newly organized United Fund. He has served on the board of directors of the Gary Chapter, American Red Cross, St. Mary's Mercy Hospital, Gary Chamber of Commerce and Indiana Society for Crippled Children.

He is a past president of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers. Throughout his civic endeavors Vohr has stressed cooperation with the union, business and civic groups, creating a community-wide civic spirit.

THE PRODUCTS LEFT OVER AFTER COAL is converted into coke are distilled through this complicated network of pipes and stacks at the Gary Steel Works by-product plant. Gas and volatile matter are "driven off" the coal by the coking process and among some of the uses for the distilled chemical by-product materials are aspirin and even synthetic nylon. Each ton of coal makes about 1,500 pounds of coke, 11,000 cubic feet of gases, three gallons of light oils and about five to six gallons of coal tar. From these by-products chemists have evolved perfumes, sulfa drugs, DDT, fertilizers, plastics and countless other test-tube miracles. U. S. Steel maintains one of its most important and largest by-product chemical laboratories here in Gary.

OADWAY LOOKING NORTH towards mill gate in 08. Vines had started to grow on the completed build- g; street is paved; bicycles, but no autos, in sight.

THE GARY WORKS OFFICE BUILDING today is double the size of the original structure. Buses bring hundreds of workers to the entrance to the "big mill" at every shift change.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN OCTOBER, 1907, saw this scene at No. 3 open hearth and gas producer. Almost everyone in Gary was a construction worker then, and few in the open hearth area today can visualize this early stage of construction.

HIS IS A CLOSEUP OF A BLAST FURNACE MONSTER that converts raw ma- rials, including iron ore, into pig iron from which steel is made.

GARY WORKS IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST coal users, consuming 20,000 tons daily in its huge coke ovens. Here cars wait to be unloaded.

STANDING AS MONSTROUS SENTINELS OF THE GOD, VULCAN, are three blast furnaces, silhouetted against the setting sun as night descends over the world's largest steel plant.

Cutler One of First Engineers

By ALLEN T. NAIVE

It was a bleak Monday morning, March 12, 1906, when two civil engineers stepped from a B. and O. milk train at a tiny, unattended railroad station, known as Calumet Heights, Ind.

Looking over the country confronting them, these two pioneering engineers, Thomas H. Cutler and Ralph E. Rowley, saw nothing but sand hills, swamps and scrub oaks. They were seeing for the first time the site on which they were to begin construction of the Gary steel mills, destined to become the world's largest steel producing plants.

With Rowley serving as chief construction engineer and Cutler acting as his assistant, these two engineers began immediately staking out locations for the mills.

A month later, another engineer arrived. He was A. P. Melton, engineer for the town site. While Cutler and Rowley continued with the task of getting the mills under construction, Melton devoted his time to laying out a town, soon to be christened Gary.

Of the three engineers, who did so much to bring Gary and its gigantic steel mills into being, Cutler is the only survivor. Melton's death occurred in 1932, while Rowley, after serving 25 years as a member of the Gary City Council, died in February, 1940.

THOMAS H. CUTLER

Many and unique were the experiences of Cutler during those early days. One of these experiences, which his very personal friend, Rowley, often told occurred late in the summer of 1906.

Cutler, according to Rowley, was directing the setting of a stake line along the Grand Calumet River when a teamster, hauling a load of sand, knocked down one of the stakes with his wagon.

This annoyed Cutler no little, since he was scheduled to leave that night for Lexington, Ky., to visit a certain girl, Miss Mirriam Naive, who came to Gary in November of that year as the steel city's first bride. When the mule skinner came by a short time later with another load of sand, he intentionally knocked down several stakes.

That was just about all Cutler could take, since he could not begin his trip to the Bluegrass State until the stake line was set, and it was getting late.

"If you do that again," Cutler yelled at the mule skinner, "I will run you into Lake Michigan."

But Cutler's threat was of no avail. When the teamster came around with another load of sand, down went several stakes before the wheels of his wagon. So far as Cutler was concerned, that was the last straw. As he jumped upon one side of the wagon to get the mule skinner, the mule skinner dropped off the other side and away they went through the sand. After a short while, Cutler returned, somewhat disheveled, but nothing was seen of the teamster.

And that isn't all, the mule skinner never did reappear. Just what happened between Cutler and the teamster behind one of the sand hills, is a story still to be told.

Another event which Cutler remembers, and one which he never minds talking about, was the banquet which marked the official opening of the old Gary Hotel in 1908. This banquet, according to Cutler, was a sort of a protest against a Chicago newspaper man's description of Gary two years after its founding. In a feature story, this scribe pictured Gary as a rip roaring, frontier town, with unpaved streets, board walks and tar paper shacks, most of which were either occupied by saloons, or by ladies with brightly painted cheeks who were never seen in the best of society.

The Chicago news man pictured the men as a gang of whisky drinking, tobacco chewing roustabouts who wore overalls, hobnail boots and were never seen without their guns. As for the women, according to the Chicago writer, they sniffed snuff and were usually seen in sunbonnets and gingham dresses.

Going all out to prove the Chicago news man's picture of the Steel City and its residents was all wrong from beginning to end, the loyal Gary folks came up with a banquet in the hotel which would have made the folks in the Waldorf-Astoria sit up and take notice. To begin with, all men wore dress suits with long tails, white ties, stiff bosomed shirts and tall, silk hats. Not one of them chewed tobacco. Instead, they smoked 25-cent cigars and in those days, 25-cent cigars were really something.

As for the women, they were magnificent in their low necked, short sleeved dresses, extremely high heels and corsages. Just to prove that Gary men were not whisky drinking roustabout, the men drank freely of champagne and fine imported wines. So far as anybody could see, not one of them carried a gun. Yes, according to Cutler, that banquet was some affair.

After three years, during which he supervised construction of many of the mills still in operation, Cutler left the steel company and joined Melton in a consulting engineering firm.

Cutler served as secretary of Gary's first school board of which he was a member for six years. He also was a member of the YMCA board of directors and participated in numerous other civic activities.

Later, Cutler and Melton dissolved their partnership, with Cutler entering the contracting business with W. U. Yeagy. One of the first jobs obtained by Cutler and Yeagy was the contract to construct the Gary Screw and Bolt plant. Besides erecting this plant, the firm built many of Gary's first streets and alleys.

Shortly after the outbreak of World War I, Cutler enlisted in the U. S. engineering corps. Commissioned a captain, he sailed for France early in 1918 and was transferred to the chemical warfare service. He directed gas warfare in many of the biggest battles of the war.

In 1923, Cutler joined the Missouri highway department and early in 1927 was named its chief engineer. He held that post until 1936, when he left the Missouri department to become chief engineer of the Kentucky highway department. He held that post until 1948, when he resigned to become a consulting engineer for the department.

He is now serving in the Kentucky highway department as urban engineer. Last fall, he went to Thailand to inspect the $7,000,000 highway program the U.S. government is financing in that country. During his more than 50 years as an engineer, Cutler has had numerous and varied experiences. However, he says, it was the experiences while in Gary that he enjoyed most.

EARLY SETTLERS IN GARY lived in an area called Calumet Heights, surrounded by woods and sand hills. The picture above shows children in a shady grove near the lake shore where blast furnaces now stand.

GALE DRUG CO. PUB.

LAST OF THE SHACKS on the Indiana Steel Co. mill site to be demolished as work of leveling and clearing the land was progressing in the fall of 1906. Laborers on the job camped out in these crude dwellings.

KRESGE'S
and GARY . . .
Building Together

The story of Gary and its fabulous growth in 50 years is no news to its citizens . . . and the S. S. Kresge Company is proud to have been a part of the community for the past 32 years.

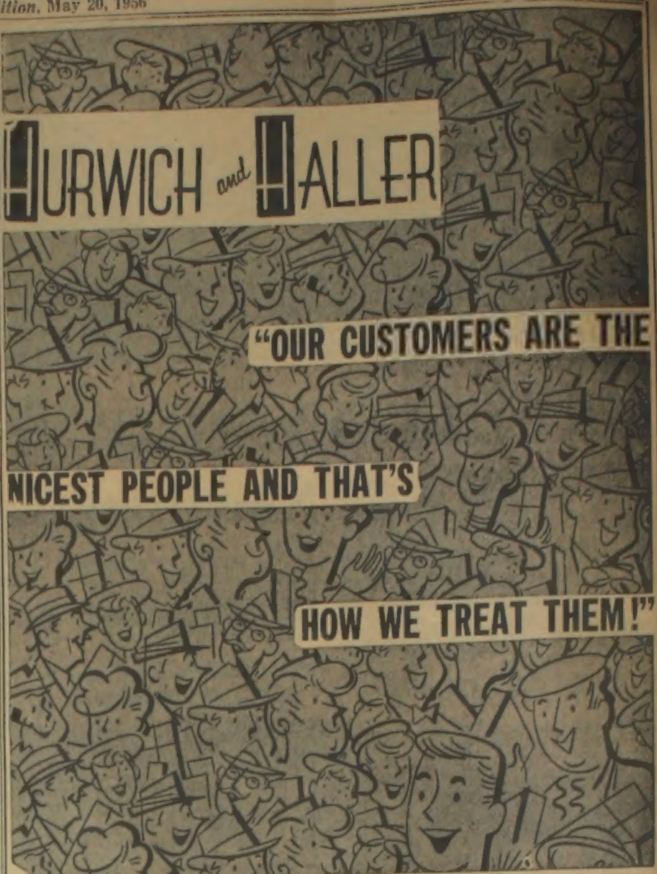
Kresge's, too, has grown amazingly in its 57 years! From a single store in Detroit, Mich., the company mushroomed to 670 stores in the United States and Canada. Kresge's opened its first store in Gary at 601 Broadway in 1924 and a second in 1925 at 691 Broadway. The 601 Broadway store closed in 1941, but the other store continued until the opening of the modern, air conditioned store at 747 Broadway. Early last winter a new Kresge store started operations as part of the giant Village Shopping Center on Grant at 37th.

We will continue to maintain our high standards of service to Gary, ever mindful of the responsibility to our tradition to offer quality merchandise at lowest possible prices.

As one pioneer to another . . . the S. S. Kresge Company salutes Gary on its 50th anniversary. Happy Golden Jubilee!

Downtown, 747 Broadway **Village Shopping Center**

S. S. KRESGE CO.



HURWICH & HALLER

Congratulations Gary!

We invite each and everyone to visit us during this Golden Jubilee Celebration . . . Many, many Sparkling new styles and designs in both furniture and carpeting, especially planned for this great event, will be on display.

4 large floors—over 25,000 square feet exclusively concentrated on the latest in home furnishings.

Open
Monday and Thursday
Evenings
Daily Until 5 P.M.

HURWICH and HALLER

668 BROADWAY **TUrner 5-5561**

HELPING TO MAKE

GARY

A BETTER PLACE

IN WHICH TO LIVE

through people working together

Ever since man first emerged from the cave, people have worked together in various ways to accomplish various ends. Only in America, however, have the universal benefits been realized to the fullest measure.

The American spirit of cooperation has shown itself in many ways down through the years. The finest manifestation of people working together is, of course, our democratic form of government.

Today, organized labor associated together in their own craft and industrial unions is another prime example of people working together not only for their own benefit, but for the good of all.

Through the high productivity of labor working together, the entire nation is able to enjoy better products, better services and better living.

The men and women workers having membership in Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor not only create millions of dollars worth of new goods and services, but by pouring into the channels of trade, their pay checks, provide countless jobs and an ever increasing economy for the entire community.

In Commemoration of The Golden Jubilee marking 50 years of progress through people working together, this message is proudly sponsored by the LAKE COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION . . .

Affiliated AFL Unions

Pressmen, Local Union No. 196.
Elevator Constructors International Union No. 2.
Pattern Makers Association of Chicago & Vicinity, Pattern Makers League of America.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, Local No. 6.
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, Local No. 17.
Barbers Guild, Local No. 34.
Factory Bakers, Local No. 189.
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists International Union, Local No. 372, Hammond.
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists International Union, Local No. 586, Gary.
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists International Union, Local No. 821, East Chicago.
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, Local No. 374.
Lake County Building and Construction Trades Council.
Gary Building and Construction Trades Council.
Porter County Building and Construction Trades Council.
Building Service Employees International Union, Local No. 268.
Building Service Employees International Union, Local No. 214.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, Local No. 498.
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Local No. 528.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, Local No. 628.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 985.
International Chemical Workers Union, Local No. 137.
Retail Clerks International Protective Association of Lake County, Local No. 1460.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 697.
International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 436.
International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 849.
International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 150.
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, Local No. 1231.
Federal Labor Union, Local No. 21844.
Federal Labor Union, Local No. 22856.
Federal Labor Union, Local No. 23188.
Whiting Fire Fighters Association, Local No. 883.
Gary Fire Fighters Association, Local No. 359.
East Chicago Fire Fighters Association, Local No. 365.
Hammond Fire Fighters Association, Local No. 556.
Valparaiso Fire Fighters Association, Local No. 1124.
Franklin Union No. 4.
United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 139.
United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 258.
Insurance Agents International Union, Local No. 127.
International Hod Carriers and Building and Common Laborers of America, Local No. 41.
International Hod Carrier and Building and Common Laborers of America, Local No. 81.
International Association of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 395.
International Association of Iron Workers, Local No. 654.
Laundry Cleaning and Dyehouse Workers International Union, Local No. 56.
National Association of Gary Letter Carriers, Local No. 1300.
National Association of Hammond Letter Carriers, Local No. 580.
National Association of East Chicago Letter Carriers, Local No. 1399.
Wire, Wood and Metal Lathers, Local No. 101.
Musicians Union, Local No. 203.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 8.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Sign Painters, Local No. 70.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Glaziers, Local No. 83.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local No. 460.
Operative Plasterers, Cement Finishers International Association, Local No. 165.
Operative Plasterers, Cement Finishers, International Association, Local No. 404.
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Local No. 307.
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Local No. 452.
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local No. 445.
National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 250, Hammond.
National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Gary Local No. 166.
National Federation of Post Office Clerks, East Chicago Local No. 614.
Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council.
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Local No. 26.
International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 383.
International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Local No. 125.
International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Local No. 144.
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, Local No. 3.
Steam Fitters Protective Association, Local No. 597.
Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes, Local No. 517.
Hammond Federation of Principals and Supervisors, Local No. 690.
American Federation of Teachers, Gary Local No. 4.
American Federation of Teachers, Hammond Local No. 394.
American Federation of Teachers, East Chicago Local No. 511.
Calumet Township Teachers Federation, Local No. 662.
Whiting Teachers Federation, Local No. 1040.
East Gary Federation of Teachers, Local No. 797.
American Federation of Teachers of Griffith, Local No. 761.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, Helpers, General Drivers Union, Local No. 142.
Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees of Lake County, Local No. 838.
Gary Typographical Union, Local No. 608.
Chicago Typographical Union, Local No. 16.
Office Employees International Union, Local No. 38.
Marble, Tile & Terrazzo Workers Helpers, Local No. 161.
Automatic Equipment and Coin Machine Operators Service and Repairmen, Local No. 1.
Industrial and Ordinary Insurance, Local No. 23173.
International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 203.
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers, Local No. 1849.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1239, Hobart.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1838, Crown Point.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 599, Hammond.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1110, East Chicago.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1517, Indiana Harbor.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1530, Whiting.

A VIEW OF THE FINISHING STANDS of the 80-inch hot strip mill at the Gary Sheet and Tin Mill is seen at left above. At the upper right, five slab heating furnaces are shown, each having a rated capacity of 100 tons of steel an hour heated to rolling temperatures of 2,300 degrees. The 18-foot slabs, four to seven and one-half inches thick, are reduced to ribbons of steel approximately 1,500 feet long and approximately one-tenth of an inch thick. The strips are coiled and sent through a continuous pickling line, following which they are cold reduced, annealed and temper rolled, according to customer specifications. An expansion program is planned for next year, including 37 new annealing furnaces and two temper mills, a new line for recoiling tempered sheets, a new sheet pickling unit, and a new cold reduction mill.

Sheet, Tin Mill Combined to Become World's Largest

Original Plant Built In 1910; Production Started June 1, 1911

Ground was broken March 9, 1910 just west of the new Gary Steel Works for construction of the Gary Sheet Mill of the former American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. The first production unit was placed in operation on June 1, 1911.

The plant was put in charge of John A. Gross, who served in that capacity from 1911 through 1934.

A 42-inch hot strip mill was placed in operation in November, 1927. On May 28, 1935, foundations were laid for the erection of an 80-inch hot strip mill to replace the 42-inch hot strip mill. The first slab was rolled on March 4, 1936

ROBERT McCLURE

With the increasing demand for tin plate, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co decided to construct a tin mill on a site west of the Sheet Mill. On Oct. 29 1915 John F Hart[illegible] cago contractor, the [illegible] struction Co, and [illegible] took on the job of erecting the first of the "world's largest tin mills. On Oct. 16, 1916 the first production unit went in operation.

[illegible] the first [illegible] Tin Mill serving from 1916 to 1929 Thomas O'Brien succeeded Lloyd on Aug 1 1929 and remained as manager of the G[illegible] Tin Mill until Feb. 28 1935 [illegible] ed by Lee [illegible]

Prior to the integration of the American Sheet and Tin Plate [illegible] Steel Corp. in 1936, the Sheet Mill and the [illegible] independently The combined plant rates as the world's larg[illegible]

James M. Carbaker, who was manager of the Gary Sheet Mill from Oct. 1, 1934, became the first general superintendent of the combined Gary Sheet and Tin Mill, and remained as ge[illegible] 1943, when he was succeeded by Charles A. Ferguson.

John E. Angle became general superintendent on Oct. 1 1952, and remained in that capacity until he was promoted to U. S. Steel vice p[illegible] dustrial engineering

The present general superintendent, Robert A. McClure, succeeded Angle on Nov 1, 1955

[illegible] Sheet and Tin now employs approximately 7,100 workers.

There have been rapid advances in the sheet and tin in[illegible] dustry which are reflected [illegible] the various operations at G[illegible] Sheet and Tin Mill. The 80 inch hot strip mill, originally con[illegible]

TRUCKS AND GONDOLA CARS pick up their cargoes of finished steel in the form of packaged sheet or coiled product at the huge cold roll product warehouse. The warehouse, which measures over 112,000 square feet, is large enough to hold two football fields. Note trucks lined up for loading

Second Unit Added In 1916; Expansion Plans Under Way

[illegible] for its techno[illegible] such as being [illegible] hot [illegible] ed in [illegible]

JOHN ANGLE

In 1951, a new continuous an[illegible]

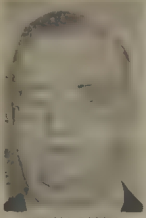
[illegible] products for home office and industry, the Gary [illegible] Tin Mill produces [illegible] products which are [illegible] troughs, garb[illegible] ductings, and a[illegible] ing and siding sh[illegible]

[illegible] of the increas[illegible] divisions of the G[illegible] Sheet and Tin Mill [illegible] the stain[illegible] division [illegible] from this [illegible] ry, streamline[illegible] bile tr[illegible] inch department

Other new Sheet and [illegible] tects [illegible]

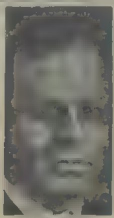
[illegible]

[illegible]



THOMAS O'BRIEN

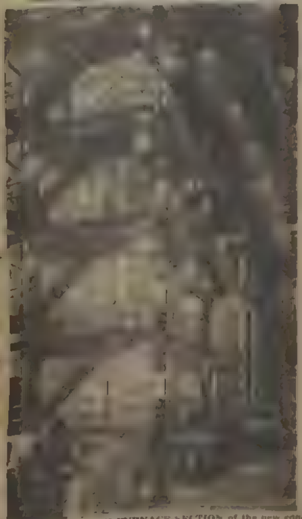
AN EARLY GARY INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE which stood on U. S. Steel Corp. property in the area west of Broadway. This "shacktown" picture was taken during 1906 after trees and brush had been cleared from land near the Grand Calumet River so that the building of a city and an industry could be started.



LEE LANDON

[illegible]

[illegible]



A FIVE STORIES HIGH FURNACE SECTION of the new continuous annealing line in the Tin Mill Division houses combination gas and electric heating units.

AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE GIANT GARY SHEET AND TIN MILL, which lies immediately west of Gary Steel Works and north of the E. J. & E. Kirk Yards. The Gary Sheet and Tin Mill employs approximately 7,100 workers, and the 80-inch hot strip mill is capable of producing more than 3,000,000 tons of strip steel annually. Major items include sheet, tin and black plate, and galvanized products, as well as stainless steel sheets and coils.

FORTY TWO INCH COLD REDU[illegible] reversing mill in the Tin Mill Division which is used exclusively to reduce stainless steel to proper thickness.

NOTHING is more obsolete than two-wire electric service

For the safety of your home and the convenience of modern living, you need a minimum of a three-wire 60-ampere main service, plus adequate wiring throughout the house. 1906 wiring is not adequate in 1956.

AREA MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION

GARY
Fadell Electric Co.
901 Madison
Fleig Electric Co.
[illegible]
Gary Electric Co., Inc.
621 Washington
Hocker Electric Co.
1915 W. 11th Avenue
Lighthouse Electric Co., Inc.
300 W. 9th Avenue
Meyer Electric Co.
[illegible] Adams Street
Schreiber Electric Co.
1430 Adams Street
Steel City Electric Co.
[illegible]
Sweney Electric Co., Inc.
7777 W. 11th Avenue

HAMMOND
A. & W. Electric Company
820 - 169th Street
Hammond Electric Co.
6026 Calumet Avenue
F. L. Juergens Electric
437 Lewis Street
Meade Electric Co. of Indiana
1525 Summer Street
Modern Electric Service
5347 Sohl Avenue
Tri-City Electric Co., Inc.
6941 Calumet Avenue

MICHIGAN CITY
Kilnowitz & Brown Elec. Co.
1404 Franklin St.

EAST CHICAGO
Indiana Elec. Service Co., Inc.
821 W. Chicago Avenue
Krall Electric Service
601 E. Chicago Avenue
New Era Corp.
1120 E. Chicago Avenue
St. Arnaud Electric Co.
3819 Indianapolis Blvd.

WHITING
Seliger Electric Co.
1228 Indianapolis Blvd.

LAPORTE
Square Deal Electric Co.
818 Lincolnway

Rowley Drove First Gary Stake

Ralph E. Rowley, who began his career as a water boy in the South Chicago Works of the [illegible] group of [illegible] largest [illegible] now [illegible]

[illegible]

RALPH E. ROWLEY

[illegible] assistant chief engineer and two years later was chief engineer.

In 1901, Judge Elbert H. Gary, board chairman of U. S. Steel Corp., summoned to his New York office a Hammond lawyer, A. F. Knotts, who was [illegible] to help locate a suitable site for a new modern steel plant to meet the growing needs of the Middle West.

Knotts accepted the assignment and after a thorough survey of available lands in the Chicago region, he recommended the present site of Gary's giant steel mills. In the early spring of 1906 a party of engineers was sent to the recommended location. This party was headed by Ralph Rowley.

The engineers got off a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train at Calumet Heights, a fishing and hunting club that had a lodge

It was [illegible] 12, 1906, Ro[illegible] line and drove [illegible] lay out the [illegible] the world's [illegible], [illegible] was to stand.

"We started our work the very day we arrived regardless of a snowstorm," Rowley once wrote. "By March [illegible] we had progressed far enough so the first grading contract could be awarded. It went to Arnold Wyatt, [illegible] been doing some teaming on the right of way of the old Indiana Harbor Railroad, a little east of Miller."

In April of 1906, Rowley's [illegible] subdivision, under Rowley's direction. Thus, it was April 18, 1906, when Melton, Rowley and Tom Cutler drove the first stake at [illegible] marking the birth of a city.

"I remember," Rowley said, "when we got off the train on our first visit to the site, we were met by William Sherer, then lodgekeeper of the old Calumet Heights Gun Club. We moved all our duffle to the gun club lodge and made our office there.

"My first visit to what is now the city of Gary, Ind., was on Thursday, the 8th day of March, 1906," he wrote. "I went in company with G. G. Thorp, vice president, Illinois Steel Co.; W. A. Field, general superintendent, South Works; A. B. Neuman, chief mechanical engineer; A. F. Knotts, property agent, Joliet; and Thomas Knotts, Hammond.

"We left South Works in the Illinois Steel private car by way of E. J. & E., B. & O. and Indiana Harbor Belt Line, which was being completed to the trestle at the river. After viewing the future site for several hours we returned to South Works.

"My first work was in the fall of 1905, assisting John Kirk prepare preliminary plans and report for a proposed [illegible] yard which is known now as Kirk Yard. This was before the location of the Gary mills was made public; in fact I did not know the location myself. Kirk Yard is just west of Gary Works.

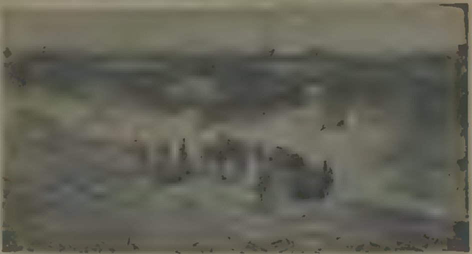
"The field party consisted of Thomas Cutler, assistant civil engineer; Frank Morris, rodman; Howard Reed, chairman, and myself. Thomas Cutler is now in charge (1926) of the Missouri state highway work; Morris is a safety engineer, located in Boston. Of Howard Reed, I have no knowledge. It was Monday morning, the [illegible] day of March 1906, we proceeded to what is now Gary." (Cutler today is urban engineer of the Kentucky State Highway department.

Rowley maintained complete supervision over all the engineering on both the townsite and the millsite, until June, when William P. Gleason came out from Joliet to take command of general operations. Gleason became general superintendent of Gary Works and held that post until 1935. Rowley worked directly under Gleason.

From March 1906 to May 1938, over 32 years, Rowley [illegible] engineer. His service record as a U. S. Steel employe extended over a period of [illegible] years.

Rowley was a foremost figure in the civic life of Gary until his death in February 1940. When Gary became a third class city in November, 1910 Rowley became a member of the first City Council. He continued as a Council member [illegible] the longest time anyone has served consecutively.

He headed the Council's finance committee [illegible] 25 years and was known as the [illegible] retired from the Council and

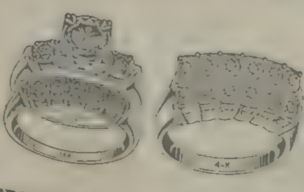


EARLY STEPS IN LEVELING SAND DUNES and filling in the swamps to prepare the 1500-acre site for the world's largest steel mill was done under supervision of Ralph E. Rowley, who became chief civil engineer at Gary Works, a position he held for 32 years. The above scene is at the present location of open hearth furnaces.

TWENTY FIVE YEARS AFTER THE FIRST STAKE was driven at 5th and Broadway to start the building of Gary, three engineers reenact their role in the event of April 18, 1906. They are Tom Cutler, now urban engineer of the Kentucky State Highway Department, Ralph E. Rowley, who died in Gary in 1940, and Col. A. P. Melton, former city engineer, who died in 1932.

the mill. Rowley accepted an appointment to the newly formed [illegible] Sanitary District Commission. His engineering experience was invaluable in the building of the sewage disposal plant and the construction of the city sewer system.

[illegible] prominent in Gary and Chicago Masonic watchdog of the treasury. When circles for more than 40 years. He lived all his years in Gary in a house he built at 578 Jackson street in 1907, where [illegible] His two daughters survived him. Mrs. Rezia Gaunt, wife of Dr. [illegible] resides in Gary and Mrs. Gerald Palmer, lives in St. Louis, Mo.



GARY HAS BEEN GOOD TO US . . .

DIAMOND IMPORTERS AND BROKERS

DIAMOND WHOLESALERS DIRECT TO YOU

. . . EVER SINCE MAY 9, 1929

TIMES ARE CHANGING AND SO ARE WE!

Shortly, you will see the results of our vast remodeling program, designed to further improve Northern Indiana's largest and best equipped optical offices.
Because we have taken such an active part in Gary's growth and affairs, we take special pride in this new program representing a lifetime of experience in caring and prescribing for the eyes of the Calumet area.

Sincerely,
Dr. D. D. Jackson
Dr. E. W. Jackson

A REPUTATION BUILT ON OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF SERVICE

JACKSON

Jewelers and Optometrists

644 BROADWAY

It's a Gigantic-Tremendous Spectacular!

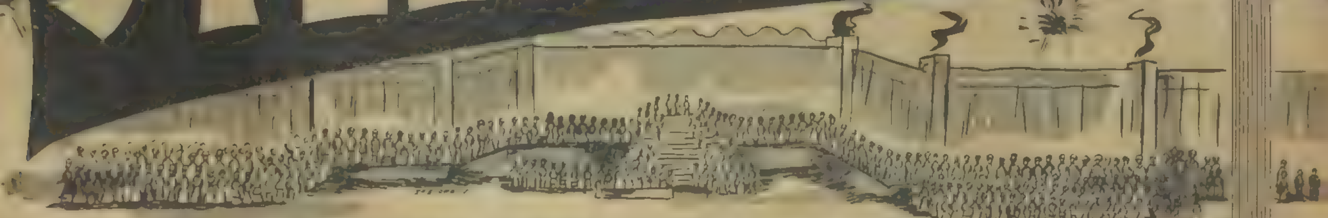
THE FEATURE ATTRACTION of the

-- Gary Golden Jubilee --

An hour and 30 minutes of top entertainment — PACKED with THRILLS — ACTION — DRAMA! A cast of 1500 people re-enact the Story of GARY and STEEL . . . "The Fires of Freedom"!! All professionally produced on a stage as big as a football field!

ALL TOPPED OFF BY A SKY FILLING **Fireworks Finale!!**

STEEL-O-RAMA



at GILROY ATHLETIC FIELD

32ND AVE.
& HARRISON ST.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH AND
MONDAY, JUNE 11TH THRU
SATURDAY, JUNE 16TH

(SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 10TH — MASSED RELIGIOUS PROGRAM)

STEEL-O-RAMA BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 8:30 P. M. PRE-PERFORMANCE EVENTS (DIFFERENT EACH NITE) EVERY EVENING AT 7:30 P. M.

JUBILEE EXPOSITION

A SALUTE TO BUSINESS - SERVICE - INDUSTRY

Opens Monday, June 11, 6:30 P.M.
SOUTH GLEASON PARK
Fun Zone Opens Saturday, June 9th

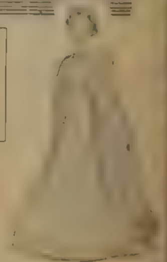
SAVE 1/3

STEEL-O-RAMA TICKETS NOW ON SALE!

BUY NOW . . . FROM YOUR FAVORITE QUEEN CONTESTANT — OR HER SPONSORING ORGANIZATION. HERE THEY ARE:

[illegible]

SAVE 1/3



TICKET INFORMATION

Advance Coupon (Now on Sale) $1.00—Tax Exempt—Worth $1.50 for Any Steel-O-Rama Seat!

STEEL-O-RAMA SEAT PRICES—AT GATE

General Admission	$1.50
Center — Reserved	$2.00
Box Seats	$3.00

[illegible] The Advance Coupons [illegible] NOW [illegible] any of the above seat prices. Exchange Coupons at [illegible] Broadway, beginning May [illegible]. Ticket exchange also at Bart's Shoes, Miller, Glen Park Ford, Ben Franklin Store, Tolleston.

JUBILEE SOUVENIR STORE

562 BROADWAY

HATS, TIES, PLATES, ASH TRAYS,
ALL NOVELTIES

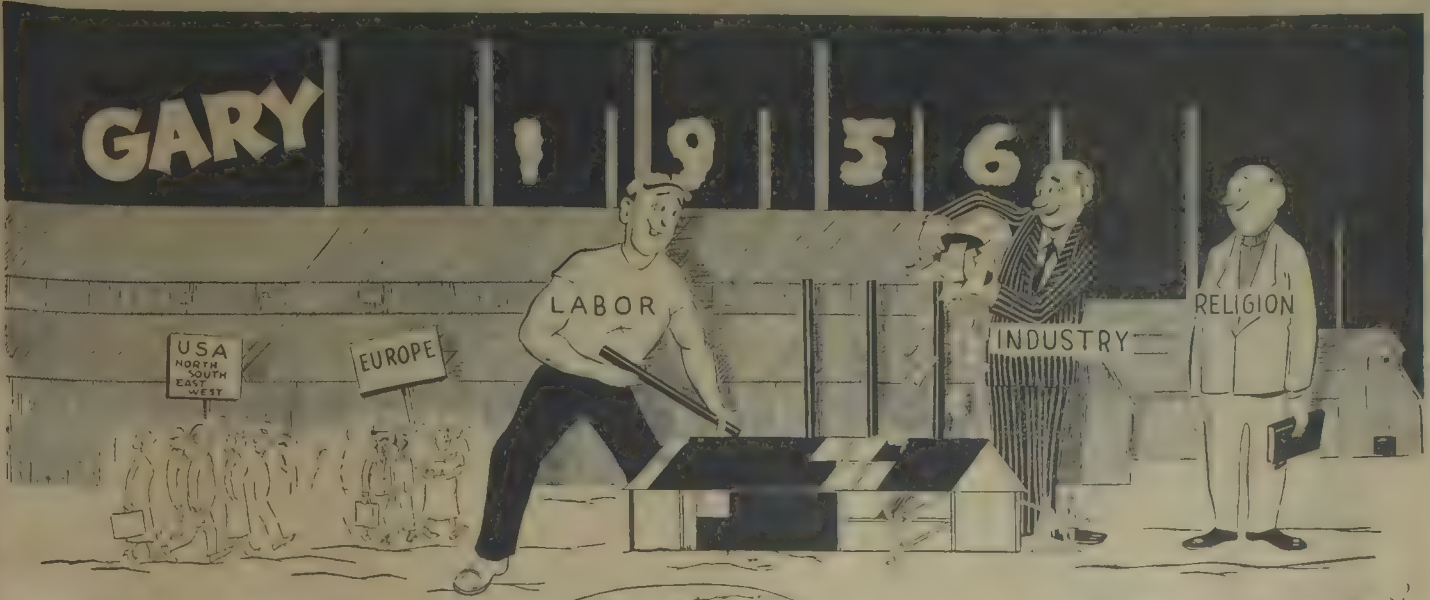
JUBILEE DAYS

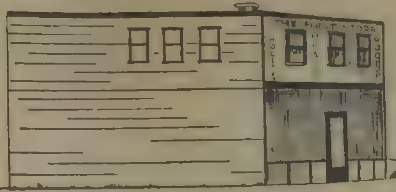
Sat., June 9	OPENING DAY
Sun., June 10	FREEDOM OF RELIGION DAY
Mon., June 11	PIONEER & FORMER RESIDENTS DAY
Tues., June 12	LABOR-MANAGEMENT DAY
Wed., June 13	INTERNATIONAL DAY
Thurs., June 14	LADIES DAY
Fri., June 15	GARY YOUTH DAY
Sat., June 16	VETERANS-ELKS FLAG DAY
Sun., June 17	ALL NATIONS FOLK FESTIVAL

MISS GARY GOLDEN JUBILEE
WILL FLY TO HER FABULOUS HOLLYWOOD HOLIDAY VIA
TWA — TRANS-WORLD AIRLINES SUPER "G" CONSTELLATION

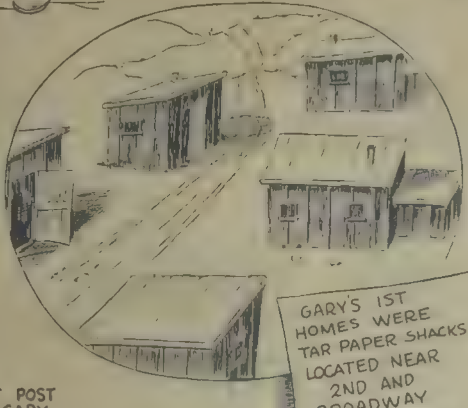
FLY TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES

ALL DETAILS AT JUBILEE HEADQUARTERS
CITY HALL, SECOND FLOOR
PHONE TUrner 6-1030 or 6-9311

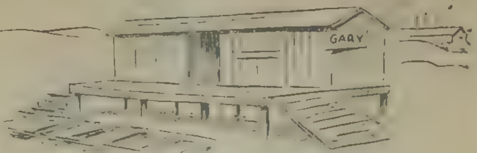




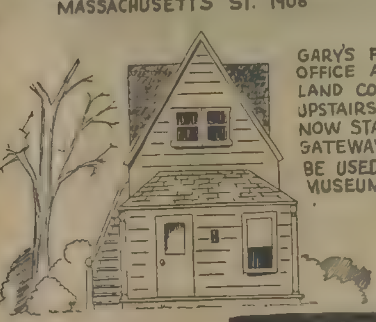
GARY'S FIRST STORE OWNED BY CHARLES NUPPNAU, WAS BUILT BY THE FOSTER LUMBER AND COAL CO. AND WAS LOCATED AT 6th AND MASSACHUSETTS ST. 1906



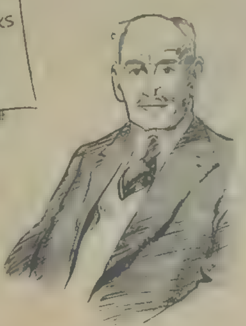
GARY'S 1ST HOMES WERE TAR PAPER SHACKS LOCATED NEAR 2ND AND BROADWAY



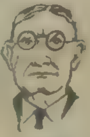
GARY'S FIRST RAILROAD STATION WAS AN OLD BOX CAR LOCATED NEAR THE PRESENT SOUTH SHORE STATION



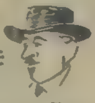
GARY'S FIRST POST OFFICE AND GARY LAND CO. OFFICE UPSTAIRS... BUILDING NOW STANDS IN GATEWAY PARK, TO BE USED AS HISTORICAL MUSEUM.



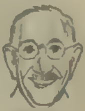
JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY, THE MAN FOR WHOM THE CITY IS NAMED. EARLY CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF U.S. STEEL.



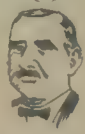
WM P. GLEASON 1ST GENERAL SUPT. OF GARY WORKS



A.F. KNOTTS – CONVINCED JUDGE GARY THIS WAS THE PLACE TO BUILD THE STEEL MILL

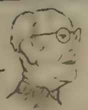


'CAP' NORTON PLANNED AND DEVELOPED THE CITY.

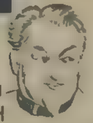


THOMAS KNOTTS GARY'S 1ST MAYOR.

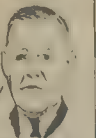
RELIGIOUS LEADERS...



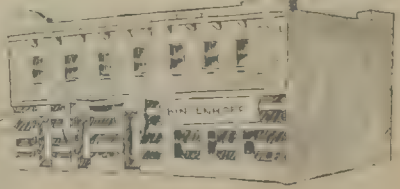
FATHER JANSEN, 1st CATHOLIC PRIEST IN GARY.



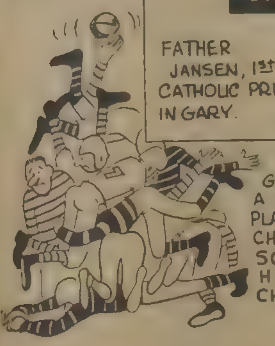
REV. BENJAMIN KEDROVSKY – ST. MARYS RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH



REV. JOHNSON, 1ST EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED – HE AND REV KEDROVSKY ARE STILL HERE.

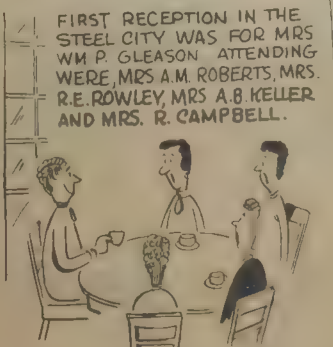


BINZENHOFF SALOON WAS LOCATED WHERE CITY HALL NOW STANDS – FIRST CHURCH SERVICES WERE HELD UPSTAIRS

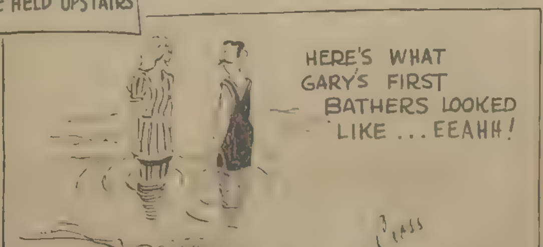


FIRST FOOTBALL GAME INVOLVING A GARY TEAM WAS PLAYED IN EAST CHICAGO IN 1908. SCORE – GARY HIGH 11, EAST CHICAGO, 5.

ED PAINE SCORED GARY'S 1ST TOUCHDOWN, GOOD FOR 5 POINTS.



FIRST RECEPTION IN THE STEEL CITY WAS FOR MRS WM P. GLEASON ATTENDING WERE, MRS A.M. ROBERTS, MRS. R.E. ROWLEY, MRS A.B. KELLER AND MRS. R. CAMPBELL.



HERE'S WHAT GARY'S FIRST BATHERS LOOKED LIKE ... EEAHH!

It's taken 50 years to perfect it!

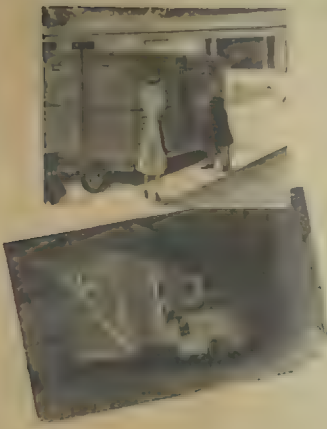
James Burke Sr. pictured in Gary with original equipment.

In January of 1906, James Burke Sr. had a contract for the teams of horses used in excavating for construction of the mill in Gary. As a courtesy for an early settler, he moved a trunk from the NYC railroad to a rooming house. He used his light wagon, again and again to haul furniture and belongings for families moving into "the magic city" of Gary. Many of the families brought furniture and had no place to put it, until homes were built . . . this led Mr. Burke to establish his furniture storage business in addition to his prospering moving and van efforts. In subsequent years, the retail furniture showrooms were added. The story of James Burke, is the story of Gary . . . first and foremost in his field . . .

James J. Burke

now presents another "First" . . .

VAULT-SEALD Storage



The storage system that makes all others obsolete!

Resulting from years and years of expert [illegible] research, the new James J. B[illegible] "SEALD" brings your [illegible] storage vault to your door! Your furnishings are inventoried and wrapped, packed in dust-free, scientifically moth-proofed, sealed vaults . . . eliminates all [illegible] GREATEST ADVANCE IN STORAGE TECHNIQUE IN 50 YEARS!

BURKE
BURKE

Investment in special trucks, individual vaults, and other special equipment, to accomplish this modern miracle in safe storage, was very great. Only a firm of James J. Burke's faith in Gary, and long record of superior performance and reliability . . . could possibly install this system for your city. We are gratified that this undertaking was completed in time for this great city's GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR. We are proud and believe you should be too . . . this is a wonderful city of ours!

gently as a kitten . . .

ALLIED
ALLIED
VAN LINES

When you call TU 5-7641 for a moving or storage job . . . you KNOW that your possessions will be handled gently [illegible] efficiently, and quickly . . . you KNOW that you are dealing with specialists, long steeped in the tradition of responsible work. Across town or across the nation . . . call on James J. Burke, everytime.

1st and foremost in Gary . . .
1906 --- 1956

James J. Burke

Gary is still "the magic city"
in growth and future

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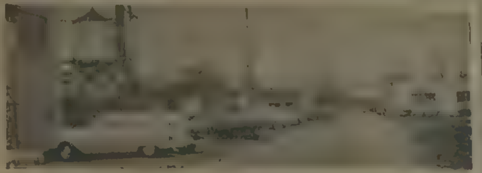
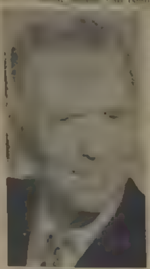
Marbon A Division Of Borg

Producer of Synthetic Resins

By ROBERT SHATTUCK
President,
Marbon Chemical Division



THIS IS THE NO. 2 PLANT of the Marbon Corp. at 3400 W. 4th Ave. where resins are produced for the rubber industry. First developed for the Armed Forces during World War II, Marbon has since found many peacetime uses for its products.



ROBERT SHATTUCK

The Marbon Chemical Division of the Borg-Warner Corporation, known as a producer of special types of synthetic resins, adhesives and plastic materials, had its beginning under the name of Marbon in 1934.

At that time Borg-Warner purchased the Marsene Corp. which was located at 1926 West 10th Avenue. Marsene had been organized in [illegible] by several Gary people. The Marsene group had been engaged in the development of transparent films based on casein, an extract of milk.

At the time of the Borg-Warner purchase most of the [illegible] had been superseded by the investigation of transparent films made from crude rubber and anhydrous hydrogen chloride. Borg-Warner reasoned that the early development work on rubber hydrochloride showed enough promise to justify further investigation and that this afforded an opportunity for them to enter the chemical field on a small experimental basis.

The venture to enter the [illegible] field was in line with their policy of expansion into unrelated industries for the purpose of economic stability. At the time of the Borg-Warner purchase the company was renamed Marbon Corporation and existed under this name as a wholly owned subsidiary of Borg-Warner until Jan. 1, 1955 when it became the Marbon Chemical Division of Borg-Warner.

The production of rubber hydrochloride, the product made from crude rubber and anhydrous hydrogen chloride, ran into numerous technical difficulties and the finished products contemplated for manufacture were found to have a variety of shortcomings that appeared to limit the usefulness of this material and finally caused it to be abandoned. However, as an outgrowth of the rubber hydrochloride activity, it was discovered that a different type of resin could be made from crude rubber that had unusual electrical properties.

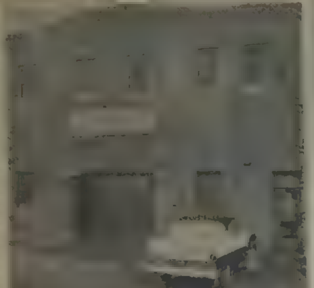
This unusual resin known as Marbon B was a cyclized rubber resin of extreme purity. It was discovered that this product, when mixed with certain other synthetic materials, made a successful insulation for radar cable.

In the case of the early radar equipment, all of the insulation on the wires was made of a succession of hollow plastic or quartz beads threaded by hand, because that was the only material that was suitable. Hence, the discovery of Marbon B as an electrical insulator was a most significant development.

The Marbon operation in Tolleston was the only source for this material and there was considerable hand wringing on the part of top ranking admirals and generals and others as to the vulnerability of this source of supply. After much deliberation it was finally concluded that the best safeguard for the source was no safeguard at all and a policy of strict anonymity.

Consequently it was not generally known what the Marbon materials were used for during the war years and when questions were asked the answer was always "helmet liners for truck drivers" or some other application that was not considered at all critical. This situation of supply continued until the end of 1943 when polyethylene, which was developed specifically as a substitute for insulation in England, was finally brought into production in this country. Marbon B resin production was ceased forthwith in favor of the new material.

While the resin made from crude rubber had many unique properties, the business was not too attractive from a profit standpoint. Also, with the principal crude rubber producing areas falling into the hands of the Japanese early in the war, there was no possibility of continuing the operation. At about this time the government synthetic rubber program was rapidly developing based on the use of materials produced domestically.



THIS IS THE ORIGINAL PLANT in which the laboratories are located at 1926 W. 10th Ave. in Tolleston. It was established in 1934 by Borg-Warner Corp., which bought out the Marsene Corp., the original owner. Marbon is the chemical division of Borg Warner.

J. F. SHOWALTER, SUPERINTENDENT of Marbon plant No. 2, inspects progress of synthetic resin plastic films from the soaking vat into the machine that rolls the film into sheets.

These materials were styrene, a product of coal tar, and butadiene, a by-product of petroleum refining. As a result of a long range development program initiated several years earlier using these two raw materials, a synthetic resin was produced by Marbon and put on the market just prior to the time of withdrawing the resins made from crude rubber.

[illegible] of 1944. The first commercial outlet for the new synthetic resin called Marbon S was for cable insulation for the Signal Corps. This use continued until the end of the war in 1945.

Evaluation work indicated that the Marbon synthetic resins had many peacetime uses. They were used as one of several materials to make all sorts of mechanical rubber goods such as shoe soles, heels, floor tile and a list of several hundred items all the way from hot water bottles to battery cases.

As the rubber resin business grew, research work was continued to develop new products. As in all such development work many products looked promising initially only to fail after the shortcomings were uncovered. However as an outgrowth of this work Cycolac, a material for the plastics industry, was born.

Cycolac is achieving importance as it serves a large and rapidly growing industry. During the last 20 years sales in the plastics industry have grown [illegible] and forecasters predict a similar expansion in the next 20 years.

The original plant and laboratories are located in Tolleston at 1926 West 10th avenue. The principal production used for making resins for rubber industry and for producing Cycolac is plant No. 2 located at 3400 West 4th avenue.

The general offices including accounting, engineering, purchasing and sales are located at the intersection of route 12 and 312, just west of the Gary Airport.

RESEARCH IN PLASTICS, with emphasis on new synthetic resins, is carried on in this laboratory at the Marbon plant. W. C. Colbert, (left) research chief, and Dorsas Adomaitis, carry on a research project.

Research In Plastics Gary Job

Reynolds Features Food Packaging

REYNOLDS RESEARCH CORP., a subsidiary of Reynolds Metals, located at 3849 Georgia St., is engaged in the manufacture of plastic film and research in the plastics field.

Helping to celebrate Gary's 50 years of phenomenal growth, the Reynolds Metals Company, the Reynolds Plastics Division and its [illegible] have [illegible] and realized a paralleled expansion.

Located in Glen Park, Reynolds' Plastics Division had its beginning in 1943 as a producer of an aluminum foil laminated cloth barrier material for military packaging.

With the close of World War II, Reynolds foresaw peacetime requirements for plastic products, and efforts of the Plastics Division were directed toward the manufacture and sale of polyvinyl chloride and polyvinyl alcohol films and polyethylene-based laminates.

The polyvinyl chloride film is further processed by Reynolds' customers to become finger bandages, storm windows, children's kites, furniture covers, [illegible] and other uses [illegible]

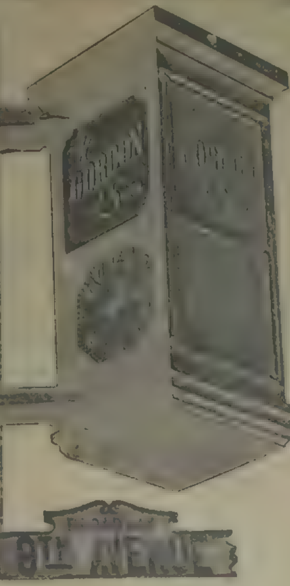
One of the most [illegible] plastic films is Reynolds' polyvinyl alcohol. During 1952 and 1953 it made its first public appearance in the polarized lenses of glasses used at 3-D movies. Although those movies and the 3-D glasses now represent a bygone era, the use of Reynolds' polyvinyl alcohol film is still basic in the manufacture of polarized glass and photographic lenses.

PVA, as the material is commonly called in the plastics in[illegible] plastic [illegible] Although [illegible] come a part of the finished car, it plays an important part in the manufacture of the body parts.

A variation of polyvinyl alcohol film will dissolve rapidly in water and is currently being used to package food. Since the bag, contents and all, may be thrown into the water, the routine fuss of opening and emptying the bag is eliminated.

Polyethylene film, used to package such things as [illegible] potatoes, apples, and candy in the local super markets, has [illegible] in the form of [illegible] aluminum foil to produce a superwrap for quick frozen meats. The poly foil prevents dehydration and discoloration of meat products [illegible] freezer burn.

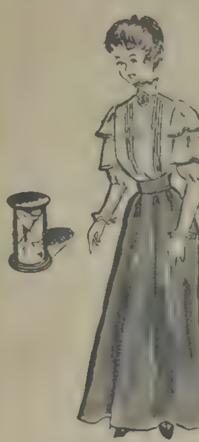
Reynolds Plastics Division will expand its Gary plant facilities during 1956 for the improved production of existing materials and for the manufacture of new plastic films and film [illegible]



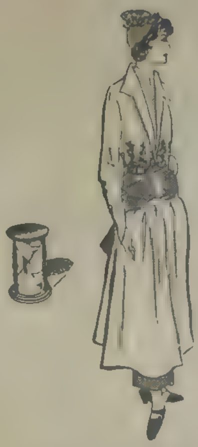
Through the Times

H. Gordon & Sons department store had a humble beginning in nearby Whiting in 1899. A store was opened in Tolleston in 1906. The move to Downtown Gary was in 1923. Gary's home-owned department store has had a half-a-century of progress with the growth of Gary, adhering steadfastly to the policy established by our founder,

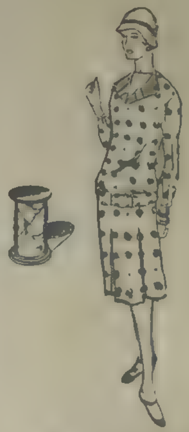
"QUALITY ALWAYS"



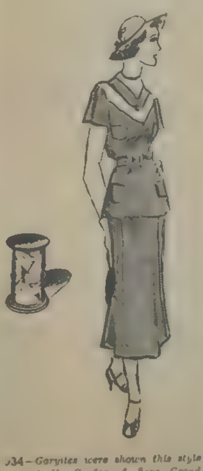
1899—*Long skirts were in fashion as Harry Gordon established his Dry Goods store in Whiting.*



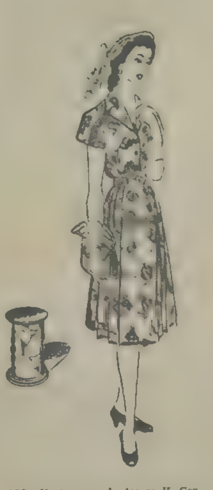
1906—*Tolleston pioneer ladies selected dresses like this at the H. Gordon & Sons store, 10th & Garfield.*



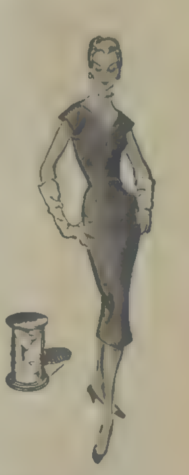
1923—*H. Gordon & Sons fashions as shown in the new Gary store in the center of the 700 block on Broadway.*



34—*Garyites were shown this style at H. Gordon & Sons Grand Opening Celebration at the corner of 8th & Broadway*



1939—*Skirts were shorter as H. Gordon & Sons grew taller with the addition of another floor at 8th & Broadway.*



1956—*Brand Name fashion in vogue in the modern air-conditioned H. Gordon & Sons store, now with two customer parking lots nearby.*

H. Gordon & Sons

Gary's Shopping Center—8th & Broadway

The ANCO Team *Salutes* the People of Gary

A climate in which a manufacturing business—and its production team—may grow as happily as has ours—must be a good climate.

When ANCO became a corporation, the city of Gary was but twelve years old. When ANCO set up its first factory in Gary in 1923, Gary was but seventeen years old.

Since that time, ANCO and the city of Gary have grown greater from year to year—**together.**

ANCO is grateful to the good people of Gary for their tolerant and kindly treatment over the years. No individual or institution in Gary has ever—by any act—arrested the growth of ANCO. Out of Gary's never-exhausted army of competent workers, ANCO has built the team that has built for its policies and products—throughout the world—a confident acceptance—and a lasting appreciation.

More than one hundred million citizens have been served by products originated, developed, and patented by The Anderson Company. ANCO products have carried the name of Gary into the remotest corners of the remotest counties and villages in the United States—and into every civilized country on the face of the earth.

ANCO products served on every battlefront in World War II and in all of our military operations since that war. ANCO external windshield-wiper equipment is the only such equipment used on any aircraft—military or civilian—originating in America. On more than half of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks produced in America, ANCO products are used as original equipment.

ANCO Universal replacement products are distributed to car owners by more than 200,000 retail service outlets, served in turn by thousands of independent automotive wholesalers and more than one hundred oil companies. Naval and other ships at sea depend upon ANCO products in their daily operations.

It is ANCO's privilege to bring into Gary—constantly—for distribution here—a substantial share of the wealth of the world.

Every retailer—every banker—every professional man in Gary—thus—through ANCO—is enriched by a share of concentration in the ANCO payroll—of money from the four corners of America and of the world.

To all on the ANCO production team we extend our sincere appreciation—for their loyalty—and their competent co-operation. Not once in all the history of The Anderson Company has there ever been, in any department, any interruption to production because of any disagreement between management and the production team

All this has added to the strength of ANCO—to its influence across the country—and to confidence in ANCO's dependability—on the part of all those whom ANCO serves

In March of 1968 ANCO will celebrate its 50th Anniversary. May that date find Gary an even greater and finer place in which to live and labor.

John W. Anderson, President
The Anderson Company

Makers of Top-Value Automotive Products—Since 1918

THE ANDERSON COMPANY / ELEVENTH AVENUE AND GRANT STREET

Borden's
RICH
Milk
Borden's
RICH
Milk

"Congratulations–
from one old timer to another!"

says Elsie, the Borden Cow

"You all have a *right* to be proud! This great 50th Birthday marks 50 years of growth—and achievement—and progress!

"You know, I'm proud of being an Old Timer, too. My family—the Borden Family—got its start way back. Even before you did Why, next year will mark our 100th Birthday

"And some of the happiest years of my long life have been spent right here in Gary—serving you nice Gary folks with my good Borden's Milk.

"Who wouldn't be happy in Gary? It's the great city that keeps growing greater—all the time!"

THE
Borden
COMPANY

©1956 BY THE BORDEN COMPANY

AERIAL VIEW OF THE SCREW AND BOLT DIVISION of the Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Corp., which lies east of the Indiana Harbor Belt high line and north of the Wabash railway. The white structure in the left foreground is the office building facing E. 7th avenue, the entrance to the plant.

Gary Screw And Bolt Employs 900

Organized in 1911, Firm Now One of Largest of Its Kind

TOP OFFICIALS of Gary Screw and Bolt Division: Gerald J. Garvey, left, president; Fred D. Latshaw, standing, plant superintendent, and Robert G. Roy, right, general manager.

One of the first and still one of the largest independent companies to locate in Gary, was the Gary Screw and Bolt Co., [illegible] the Gary Screw and Bolt Division of Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Corporation.

In 1911 a Pittsburgh group, consisting of directors and officers of the parent company, organized Gary Screw and Bolt Co. of Indiana, and purchased 20 acres of land. The new company immediately started construction of the plant, with operation beginning during the early summer of 1912 and at the start [illegible] 75 and 100 [illegible] time operation. [illegible] area east of Emer[illegible] [illegible] was unimproved and until several years after World War II employes trekked through the woods and over the I.H.B. highline to the plant. This area now is completely subdivided and built up with residential properties.

[illegible]ne of the key supervisory organization transferred from Pittsburgh were [illegible]

Philip Robinson, recently retired and at the time of his retirement resident vice president in charge of sales; Fred D. Latshaw, present plant superintendent; Joseph G. Schweins[illegible] [illegible] retired; Matt Bowser [illegible] Garretts [illegible] both de[illegible]

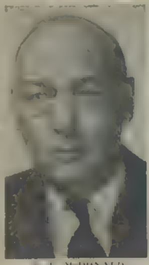
The parent company was founded in 1897, and grew to be one of the leaders in the Industrial Fasteners Industry. The main plant of Pittsburgh [illegible] and Bolt Corporation is [illegible]ated on the Ohio River in Pittsburgh. Other plants are the Graham Works on Neville Island in Pittsburgh, the Ameri[illegible] [illegible]pment Division at Nor[illegible] Pa., the Colona Divis[illegible] [illegible]onaca, Pa., and another [illegible] Longview, Tex.

The Colona Division manu[illegible] [illegible] known as [illegible] through the [illegible] threads o[illegible] line pipe tubing and casing used in the oil fields are found to be in exactly as good condition as when the pipe was shipped. When it is considered that the oil fields are usually many miles away from facilities for threading pipe, the proper kind of thread protector is of extreme importance. This [illegible]

[illegible] and Bolt Corporation was orig[illegible] [illegible] organized in 1909 and [illegible]me part of the corporation [illegible]

During the year[illegible] [illegible] part of the group. [illegible] instan[illegible] [illegible] Bolt Co. purchased the Co[illegible]nental Bolt and Iron W[illegible] Chicago [illegible] tinued as a part of the Gary Co.

During [illegible] place in th[illegible] [illegible] structur[illegible] [illegible]



[illegible] McDONALD

[illegible] companies were conso[illegible] [illegible] the Pittsburg[illegible] Screw and Bolt Corp., a Pen[illegible]

Also in 1930, the plant [illegible] Hammond Bolt and Nut company in Hammond became part of the group. Later, it was decided to consolidate the operations of all midwestern plants. Accordingly, operations of the Chicago and Hammond plants were transferred to Gary.

Since its beginning th[illegible] [illegible] facturer of industrial fasten[illegible] [illegible] and now furnishes employment [illegible] persons in Gary, of whom [illegible] 750 are hourly [illegible]

John M. Yahres, who recently [illegible] [illegible]man of the board [illegible]esided in Gary and was one [illegible]

[illegible] E [illegible] general [illegible]

[illegible] J. P. McDon[illegible]ld was [illegible] [illegible]acity until his retirement in [illegible]

[illegible] the present [illegible] 1909. He is [illegible] school system [illegible] Emerson in the class of 1917. He has been actively employed with this company since that [illegible] numerous [illegible] positions. In [illegible] he was appointed [illegible] manager of the Gary [illegible]nd Bolt division.

[illegible] Latshaw, was transferred from Pittsburgh in 1914 [illegible] departmental foreman. He [illegible] has held the position of [illegible]stant plant superintendent and for a number of years his present position as general plant superintendent. Over the [illegible]ars Latshaw has contributed much to the development and efficient operation of this plant.

The first superintendent of [illegible] and Bolt plant was [illegible] Doyle who came from [illegible] but remained only [illegible] He was suc[illegible] [illegible] E. Carr, who [illegible]nt superintendent until 1922 when he joined a Chicago indu[illegible]

William E. Irvin succeeded Carr and remained as superintendent at the Gary plant 18 years, leaving in 1940. Irvin started as a departmental [illegible]rintendent in March, 1914, [illegible] was advanced to assistant superintendent under Carr. He [illegible]eeded as plant super[illegible] [illegible] his brother in law, [illegible]

[illegible] III, assistant general manager, and John L. Geiger, master [illegible]

SCREW AND BOLT WORKMAN checking balance in large bolt making machine in which hot rods are headed, trimmed, pointed and threaded. The machine turns out 25,000 to 30,000 bolts a day. The plant has seven such machines.

GIRLS PACKING NUTS AND BOLTS for shipment to customers. They pack, weigh for proper quantity and label each box according to size. The Screw and Bolt Works provides employment for about 900 persons in Gary.

BELLES

Town & Country DRUGS
fifth and broadway
village shopping center

To our many customers and friends, I address this letter somewhat as a resume of our services during the past 42 years.

Since 1914 the name Belles and Drugs have been closely associated with prescriptions and drug store service. We are proud, indeed, to have rendered this long, uninterrupted service to the people of Gary, and of our enviable record of more than ONE MILLION prescriptions compounded in the interest of the health of our citizenry. We are proud of the close relationship with the medical profession which we have enjoyed through the years.

Our long, continuous service is credited to the confidence of the people of Gary, and of the allied medical professions. To this confidence we owe the privilege of serving in the past, and the opportunity of carrying on in the future.

Dale E. Belles
and Associates

GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

Gary Now Important To Autos

Budd Plant Builds Body Components

On Feb 4, 1950 the Budd Company announced its intention to erect an automobile body parts plant here and on Aug 24 he $7 million structure on hase street was dedicated. oon afterward the plant began urning out its first automobile ody parts for two nearby cus omers, Nash and Studebaker.

[illegible] ot structure has been [illegible] een purchased and installed.

Personnel also has changed. dwin F. Bates was plant manager. Charles Peterson was abor relations manager and John Hihn was plant controller. ates and Peterson have moved similar positions at Budd's Red Lion Plant in Philadelphia. Hihn is now assistant controller of the company. Succeeding hem in Gary were Charles oyle plant manager, Jack Paul, industrial relations manager, and James Conway plant

[illegible] try for diesel locomotives [illegible] purposes.

Budd has entered the nuclear energy field and has set up a department to investigate how the company can best fit [illegible] this increasingly important aspect of our economy. It has also re-entered the aircraft field. Currently it is turning out jet engine components for Pratt and Whitney and has established a research department to see how the company can utilize the vast amount of knowledge and facilities it possesses in stainless steel and other metals.

AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE BUDD CO. PLANT on Chase street, which extends from 5th avenue to the IHB highline. The administration building is seen in the foreground, facing Chase street. Freight cars in upper right convey the automobile body components manufactured here to assembly plans of leading car manufacturers.

Budd which has a payroll of approximately $850,000 monthly employs some 1,750 persons in the production of automobile body parts for Nash and Studebaker, as it did in 1950. Now with added capacity it turns out parts for some of the other automobile producers as well, including army cabs for Mack, International Harvester and Diamond T. These production workers are represented by the United Auto Workers, Local 1122.

In 1950 Budd [illegible] wheels, stainless steel railway passenger cars and stainless [illegible] tions to its product line have been made and the company has [illegible] and jet engine components.

Nearly a year ago it purchased the Continental Diamond Fibre Co., one of the nation's [illegible] of laminated [illegible] sulating materials. This organization which has its headquarters in Newark, Del., has one of [illegible] ation parts for the automobile [illegible]

THIS MULTIWELDING MACHINE makes the final framing of the under[illegible] of Ambassador cars. This process welds parts to floor pans. The operator by pressing a button makes over 300 welds in one operation.

12 Formed Glen Park Baptists

By REV. J. L. GURLEY
Pastor, Glen Park Baptist Church

In August, 1933, a group of twelve persons from Central Baptist Church met in the home [illegible] meeting to organize a mission in the Glen Park area.

[illegible] a student at Moody Bible Institute, was appointed pastor. A request for [illegible] of 102 members [illegible] was granted and the Glen Park Baptist Church became a reality on April 14, 1940. Services were held in a store room at 4252 Broadway.

[illegible] the corner of 42nd and Washington. This building, of mod[illegible]

came pastor on Aug 6, 1947. Under his leadership the Glen Park Baptist Church became part of the General Assn. of Regular Baptist Churches and [illegible] resigned [illegible] and Rev. James L. Gurley became pastor on Jan. 4, 1953.

[illegible] which was to have an appraised evaluation of $200,000. Under [illegible] committee chairman [illegible] man, the new building was dedicated May 22, 1955. Membership is now 625.

Beginning of a mission of the [illegible] with Albert Miklos as director. In less than a year it became [illegible] independent church, and on

Fancy Horses, Rigs Envy of Settlers

In the early days when only a few of Gary's streets were im[illegible] four Garyites who were the proud possessors of driving and [illegible] nity could be seen daily riding up and down Broadway on his [illegible] Templin, father of Dr. David B. Templin of Lowell, called on his patients in a "spiffy" buggy, drawn by a pure white horse said to have been an im[illegible]

A. S. Hess, then in the [illegible] tracting business and later a Gary postmaster, also drove a

the streets [illegible] Thomas Gormley and [illegible] were [illegible] tractor, [illegible] Dr. Carl [illegible] seen riding fine saddle horses on Sunday.

[illegible] carriages in Gary belonged to the Gary Land Co. It was a Studebaker "station wagon" drawn by "Dick" and [illegible] ton often escorted many of the steel notables and other prominent [illegible] the [illegible] inspection

REYNOLDS IN REVIEW

[illegible] celebrate Gary's fifty years of phenomenal [illegible] Reynolds Metals Company and its local [illegible] have envisioned and realized a paralleled expansion.

Located in Glen Park, Reynolds' Plastics Division [illegible] of an aluminum [illegible] military packing.

With the close of World War II in 1945, Reynolds, already a leading producer of aluminum and aluminum [illegible] the tremendous peacetime requirements [illegible]. Shortly thereafter the efforts of the [illegible] Division were directed toward the manufacture and sale of polyvinyl chloride and polyvinyl alcohol films and polyethylene-based laminates.

The polyvinyl chloride film, seemingly unfamiliar by that name, is more commonly associated as it is further processed by Reynolds' customers to become finger bandages, storm windows, children's kites, furniture covers, men's hat liners and a large variety of other useful commodities.

One of the most unusual and truly versatile plastic products is the Reynolds polyvinyl alcohol film. During 1952 and 1953 it made its first real public appearance to Mr and Mrs America in the form of polarized lenses for the glasses used at 3-D movies. Although those movies and the 3-D glasses now represent a bygone era, the use of Reynolds' polyvinyl alcohol film is still basic in the manufacture of polarized glass and photographic lenses. Here again in the form of a gigantic press for molding purposes, PVA, as it is more commonly called in the plastics world, has been used to form those rakish plastic sports cars, no longer a novelty on the American road. Although the film does not become a part of the finished car, it plays an important part in the manufacture of the body parts.

A variation of polyvinyl alcohol film will dissolve rapidly in water and is currently being utilized as a package for products used in water. Since the bag, contents and all, may be thrown into the water, the routine fuss of opening and emptying the bag is eliminated.

Polyethylene film, used to package such things as carrots, potatoes, apples, and candy in the local super market, has been combined in the form of a laminate with Reynolds aluminum foil to produce a super-wrap for quick frozen meats. Serving in this capacity, the poly-foil prevents dehydration and discoloration of meat products and accompanying "freezer-burn".

A philosophy of continued growth has shaped the thinking of Reynolds Metals Company into a continuing awareness of its participation in tomorrow's markets.

Locally, in Gary, the Reynolds Plastics Division will expand its plant facilities during 1956 for the improved production of existing materials and for the manufacture of new plastic films and film laminations.

Simultaneously, the production of aluminum will be increased by 200,000,000 pounds annually at a new plant to be constructed by Reynolds at Listerhill, Alabama. When completed this new operation will bring Reynolds' rated capacity to more than one billion pounds per year.

Although the primary efforts of Reynolds Metals Company are keyed to "Progress Through Aluminum", its program of diversification, aside from plastics, has lead it into other fields of enterprise. These include Eskimo Pie ice cream, ore and mineral development, thermostat controls, shipping and fuel supplies.

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY
REYNOLDS PLASTICS DIVISION • GARY, IND.

We Salute

"THE DYNAMIC STEEL CITY"

Known To The Four Corners Of The World

When Joseph Bailly, French Canadian woodsman, opened a chapel and trading post in 1822 near the future site of Gary, he found the Pottawatomies prophetically calling their village "Calumet" . . . meaning "People of the Place of Fire." Within 90 years, the Place of Fire was melting iron and limestone in the greatest steel plant this world has known, before or since. Judge Elbert Gary, who founded the City and gave it his name, said in 1904, when construction was started: "When a man purchases land for industrial or business use, he does not buy land, but location." In proof of his foresight, Gary is a beehive . . . industry thrives, so that our City is primarily a community of workers able and willing to satisfy the most diverse labor requirements.

"HERE TO SERVE YOU"

THE CALUMET BOTTLERS
ASSOCIATION

DR. PEPPER BOTTLING CO.
DR. PEPPER—SUN CREST ORANGE—B1—NU-GRAPE

EL FRIO BEVERAGE CO.
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HALLO BEVERAGE, INC.
SQUIRT—DOUBLE COLA—KIST BEVERAGES

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NEHI—PAR-T-PAK—ROYAL CROWN COLA—UPPER 10

PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING CO.
PEPSI-COLA

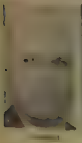
SEVEN-UP BOTTLING CO.
7-UP IN BOTTLES AND PRE-MIX

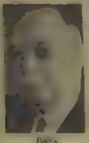
SUPERIOR BEVERAGE CO., INC.
WAVERLY—DAD'S ROOT BEER—BUBBLE UP

National Tube a 'Young' Plant

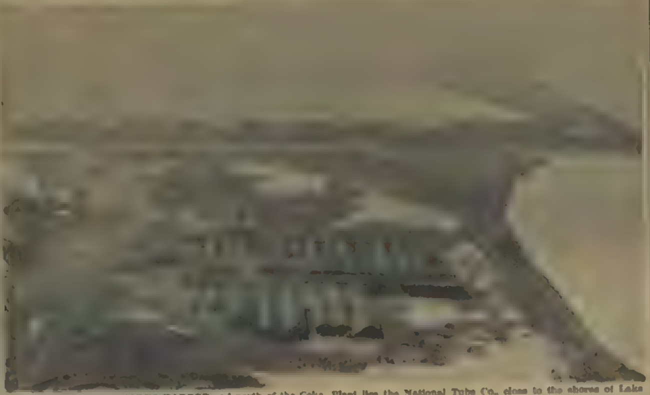
First Pipe Made in Early '25

Plastics Now Major Item



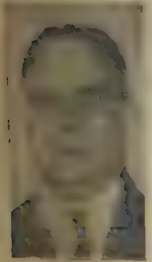


Ders



EAST OF THE GARY WORKS HARBOR and north of the Coke Plant lies the National Tube Co., close to the shores of Lake Michigan. This aerial view shows the extent of the mills and shops for rolling plates, welding pipe, producing seamless tubes, tubing specialities and plastic pipe products. The plant was built in 1923.

... and in operation during 1925 and the last mill began operation in February, 1926.



F. W. WATERMAN

... one galvanizing works and one coupling shop with the necessary auxiliaries. Another seam ... the lap-weld mills and in 1931 the Gary Works of ... completed an ... mill. The gen ...

Thomas Patterson.

... production began ... facilities ...

... ber of 1942, and hot mill operations followed in January of 1 ...

During World War II, and the Korean conflict, the Gary plant produced millions of feet of seamless alloy tubing for rocket tubes, aircraft frames, pressure ... tubing for hydraulic equipment, and condenser and heat exchanger tubes.

Tubular steel furniture, auto ... frames are but a few of the products made from electric resistance welded tubing made at ...

... tion line of plastic pipe ... for the National Tu ... The plastic pipe plant consists of three extrusion ... 6 inches in di ... flexible ma ... polyethylene, or rigid materials such as po ...

... first shipments ... went to coal mines for ... purposes. Farmers also ... pipe for drainage ...

Waterman, who came to the National Tube plant in Gary as superintendent in 1922 remained in this post ... 1928 when he was advanced to the company's main office in Pittsburgh as National Tube president.

Waterman was succeeded ... Gary un ... made g ... the N ... wood ...

... June 1953 to ... June

Norton Chauffeur Recalls Meeting Steel Executives

By EVERETT E. DAVIS

... came back from World War I on June 17, 1919 I de ... get a job in the Gary steel mills. I had lived most of my life on my father's farm near Schneider in the south part of Lake County.

I was drafted and got into the signal corps. I went overseas ... in three battles. At Belleau Wood, I saw Douglas ... then a brigadier general ... He was a fear ...

When I ... from the Army I thought of a friend who was working in the Gary mills and went to see him. He helped me get a job in the plant garage and I became a truck driver.

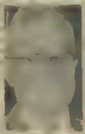
PAUL ELY

One day I got a call to go to ... Gary Land Co. office then ... a building at ... agent ...

He told me that he wanted a ... car and ... and the ... He said he ... good references about me and would have me transferred from the mills.

This turned out to be a wonderful opportunity. I ... pay was raised to $200 a m ... which was $50 more than I got driving a truck, and I also got an expense allowance.

... my greatest thrill ... Judge Gary chair ... steel corporation ... the mills and the ... On one of his infrequent ... the judge broug ...



... of the tube plant exec ...

I answered like a ... speaks to a genera ... car."

"I believe you ... " he said.

William P. Gleason, genera ...

... would call on us to provide transportation for visitors, and many important people came here.

... was a frequent visitor to Gary, and I often met him at the train and drove him where he wanted to go. He used to call me by my first name.

I recollect one time when Capt. Norton had a meeting with Buffington to discuss the deeding of some land on the west side to the city for a new high school. Norton asked the company president if he could ... Buffington de ... that was too much ... take Buffington to see the site and I chauffeured them.

Grant street was as far as we could drive. I left the car on the present site of Methodist Hospital and walked through the woods with Norton and Buffington to the site which is where Horace Mann School now stands.

... twenty acres is too much ... I heard Buffington sa ... made one mistake. N ... told his superior. "We ...

Norton pointed out the fine ... the lagoon. Buffington thought a minute and then said, "You're right. It's 20 acres."

At that time there were no houses west of Grant street. The ...

... would take notes and ... my ambition to become as g ... a speaker as Capt. Nort ...

... AND CONTINUOUS MANDREL mill, the outside diameter and wall thickness ... tubes are reduced before further processing in other installations of No. 3 ...

STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW SEAMLESS tubes are delivered by this rotating screw roller type cooling table in No. 3 seamless mill.

Welcome . . .

to a once in 50-year opportunity to get reacquainted with our community, history and business. . .

WESTON
Aeroquipt
argus
Minolta
MINOX
Bell & Howell
Paillard Bolex
EASTMAN KODAK
Leica
Tiffen
GRAFLEX
VISTASCOPE
Ansco
POLAROID
CASTLE FILMS
KALART
Rolleiflex
RADIANT
Rolleicord
Elgeet
STEREO Realist
BURGESS
VIEW-MASTER
DU PONT
Perrin CALIFORNIA
GE

GARY CAMERA

Indiana's Only Brand Name Camera Store Winner

GARY CAMERA HAS GROWN DURING THE PAST 16 YEARS BECAUSE WE HAVE ALWAYS REMEMBERED THAT OUR CUSTOMERS AND THEIR SATISFACTION ARE OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

THE MANY CLINICS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSEMBLIES HELD BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT ARE ATTENDED REGULARLY BY MEMBERS OF THE GARY CAMERA SALES FORCE SO THAT THEY CAN GIVE CUSTOMERS THE BENEFIT OF THE MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW PRODUCTS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES.

GARY CAMERA HAS BECOME AN AVID SUPPORTER OF THE NATIONALLY FAMOUS BRAND NAMES PROGRAM BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THAT A GOOD BRAND IS YOUR BEST GUARANTEE. COMPETITION AMONG BRAND NAME MANUFACTURERS THROUGH THE YEARS HAS LED TO BETTER QUALITY PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS AT LOWER PRICES, BETTER SERVICE GUARANTEES AND A BUILDING OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THESE PRODUCTS.

GARY'S BRAND NAME CAMERA STORE HAS BECOME ONE OF THE LEADING DISTRIBUTORS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT TO CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, INDUSTRIES AND PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS, IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

THROUGH OUR MEMBERSHIPS IN THE GARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, KIWANIS, THE NATIONAL PHOTO-FINISHER'S SOCIETY, NATIONAL AUDIO-VISUAL ASSOCIATION, AND THE GARY MERCHANT'S COUNCIL WE TRY TO DO OUR PART TO BRING ABOUT BETTER BUSINESS ETHICS AND BETTER SERVICE TO GARY CAMERA'S FAVORITE PEOPLE....OUR CUSTOMERS.

Downtown Gary

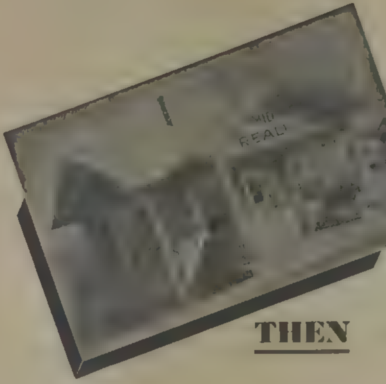
GARY CAMERA

619 WASHINGTON STREET
Indiana's Only Name Brands Camera Store

IT'S OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE, TOO! "In Gary Since 1906"

Our 50 Years of Progress Reflects the Progress of

A GREAT CITY



THEN

NOW

We are sincerely grateful that Gary has enabled us to become a statewide recognized institution in our field of endeavor . . .

Grateful because we know that the opportunity we found here was created by the vision and industry of our predecessors who developed a great city in the comparatively few years that have intervened since Gary's historical beginning.

Grateful to the untold thousands who have patronized us, in prosperity, in depression, in peace and war.

Grateful for the privilege of furnishing the means to homes for people of many creeds and race extractions who made America unique among the nations of the world.

Grateful that our policy of faith in the honesty in the average American has enabled Garyites of modest income to establish happy homes.

Grateful that the spirit of achievement which transformed Gary from a wasteland to a truly great city still prevails in this community.

Grateful that the famous Gary spirit inspires the civic leaders of today to work for a still greater Gary in the future!

Yes . . . we have much to be thankful for!

MID-CITY INVESTMENTS

1300 BROADWAY -- GARY

INCORPORATED

DIAL TU 3-0471

"In Gary Since 1906"

Our Service Includes:

- **REAL ESTATE**
- **MORTGAGES**
- **INSURANCE**
- **PROPERTY MANAGEMENT**

Gleason a Builder, Engineer

Family Breadwinner at 13, Headed Mill Project in 1906

WILLIAM P. GLEASON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT of Gary Works from 1906 to 1935, is pictured here in his office at the mill on the occasion of his 65th birthday in 1930. Friends sent floral tributes to the veteran steelmaster. He retired in 1935 at the age of 70 and died a year later.

No history of Gary would be complete, or for that matter could properly begin, without the biography of Gary's master engineer and builder, William Palmer Gleason. His contributions to the progress of the steel mills and the city of Gary have been recognized in the naming of such civic property as Gleason Park and Gleason Road in his honor.

The story of W. P. Gleason is a mixture of rugged individualism and Horatio Alger.

Gleason was born on Feb. 12, 1865, in a frame house on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Harrison Street in Chicago He was the eldest of three sons.

Gleason's father, Martin Francis Sr., was an Irish immigrant who had moved to northern Illinois with his parents. Martin married Alice Simms whose parents were farmers near Joliet.

Gleason was brought up in Chicago where his father was a fuel provisioner on the old Rock Island Railroad which ran between Chicago and Blue Island until 1871, the year of the great Chicago fire.

The Gleasons lost all their belongings in the holocaust and moved to Joliet. The elder Gleason held temporary jobs during the following depression years and the "panic" of 1873

In the spring of 1878 the elder Gleason started with the Joliet Iron and Steel Works which had recently been completed He was killed in a mill accident in November of that year, and William, as the eldest son, left Academy School to become the bread winner for the family at the age of 13.

He started as an apprentice in the machine shop of the Joliet Works. He attended school at night. By [illegible] he had been promoted to journeyman. During these four years, Gleason was the sole support of his mother, three brothers and three sisters.

In the early 1880s the steel operations at Joliet were curtailed and Gleason went to work for the Tarrant Marine Engine Works in Chicago.

During his two year stay in Chicago, Gleason, an ardent opera fan, enrolled under a leading vocal instructor and devoted most of his spare time in an effort to become a concert singer

In 1886 he returned to Joliet where at 21, he helped build the first automatic machinery which produced the first steel rail to be turned out by this type of operation

Gleason lost his wife, a victim of tuberculosis in 1895 two years after the death of his first daughter, Alice

In 1897, Gleason went to Colorado for his health. He was employed as a master mechanic for the Colorado Iron and Fuel Co The manager of the plant was George Gowan Thorp, who later became president of the Illinois Steel Co

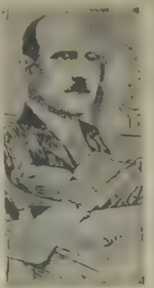
He returned to Joliet the following year to supervise many new installations at the Joliet Works

In 1902, at the request of G G. Thorp, Gleason became superintendent in charge of developing the Clairton, Pa Works for the Crucible Steel Co. In 1903 Crucible was purchased by the United States Steel Corp. He remained as general superintendent until 1906 when he was assigned to the task of constructing a steel mill and a city on the site of Gary today

Gleason arrived in Gary on Memorial Day, 1906 getting off a Michigan Central train in Tolleston and going the rest of the way to the townsite over a cowpath. Gleason took active charge of construction two days [illegible] June 1 1906

[illegible] the work on the mill [illegible] Gleason spent from eight to ten hours a day on horseback covering the original mill site of 940 acres

In 1908 Gleason and his second wife Ann Knowlton Gleason moved into the general superintendent's residence at the corner of Jackson at 7th [illegible] of the park board from 1910 to 1935 During his tenure, Jefferson Park Gleason Park, East Side Park and Marquette Park were developed and the Gary park system became recognized as one of the finest in the United States The system incorporated 500 acres



IN A 1908 CARTOON drawing Gleason is shown as Gary steel mill builder and Elks Lodge leader

Gleason obtained 116 acres of lake shore from the steel corporation as an outright gift for the development of Marquette Park

Gleason was intensely interested in the fight against tuberculosis as a result of losing a mother, wife, sister, daughter and uncle to the dread disease. Under his guidance an exhaustive study was made of the disease and civic and medical support were marshalled which resulted in the building of the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanitarium

In 1917 Gleason became active in the American Red Cross and served as director and chairman until his retirement in 1935. He was decorated by a national Red Cross official for his distinguished service to the organization. He was made a life chairman of the local chapter in 1935

During the "hard times" of 1914 he inaugurated the W. P Gleason Welfare Center, 201 East 5th Ave The center was later relocated at 15th and Connecticut. For more than 20 years it dispensed free medical care, food, fuel, clothing and other forms of material relief to more than 60,000 persons

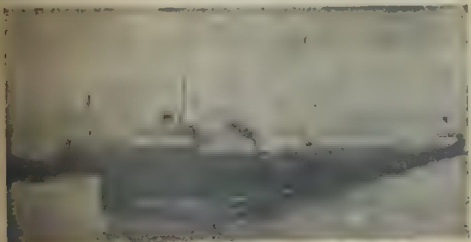
Gleason also reactivated the Goodwill Industries and the [illegible] Country Club

Gleason retired from his superintendent's job in 1935. A year later on June 14, 1936, W P. Gleason died of a stroke at the age of 71.

GLEASON, THE BUILDER of Gary's great industry, is pictured here after his retirement in 1935. This probably was his last "official" photograph.

Gleason was as active at the time of his death as he had been during his 56-year industrial career In the biography of W P (Bill) Gleason is the story of a man, a steel mill and a city, each independent, but the three inseparable

Harbor Opened July 23, 1908



THE ELBERT H GARY ENTERS Gary Steel Works harbor on July 23, 1906, with first cargo of iron ore for the mills and thousands of spectators on the docks cheer the arrival.

ORE BOAT DOCKS and 500 special guests of Steel Corp. disembark to witness ceremonies. Three Navy ships take part in celebration

Ore Ship Brought 1st Holiday

500 Guests Aboard Craft

MOST EVERYBODY JOINS in parade from the harbor to Hotel Gary where a reception is held for distinguished visitors.

Gary had its first big celebration on July 23, 1908. It was the formal opening of the new Gary Steel Works harbor which was climaxed by the arrival of the first cargo of iron ore.

The harbor was dedicated at 2:33 p.m. when Mary Louise Gleason, daughter of W. P. Gleason, first superintendent of Gary Steel Works, hoisted the Stars and Stripes at the east pier of the harbor. At that same time, the Steamer Elbert H Gary entered the harbor with the first load of ore and 500 special passengers.

As the flag reached the top of the mast, a 21-gun salute was fired and the naval band played a new song, "Garyland, My Garyland."

Thousands of spectators who lined the docks cheered as the steamer made its way towards its berth.

Capt. H. S. Norton, president of the Gary Commercial Club the forerunner of the present Chamber of Commerce, who was master of ceremonies, believed it was only fitting to have the ship that was named for the first chairman of the United States Steel board make the initial entry into the new harbor which had been completed on July 15.

On the day preceding the dedication, the Steamer Gary, carrying 12,000 tons of ore, docked at the South Chicago harbor, was boarded by 100 members of the Gary Commercial Club and 200 invited by E. J. Buffington, then president of the Illinois Steel Co.

Among those present were John N. Kern, Democratic nominee for vice president of the United States; Thomas E. Knotts, president of the Gary Town Board, and later the city's first mayor, and W. A. Fitzgerald and Henry F. MacCracken, Gary lawyers.

The steamer was escorted to the Gary harbor by four naval craft consisting of the destroyer Wolverine; the revenue cutter Tuscorora; the naval reserve ship Dorothea; and the lighthouse tender Samoc The naval band was aboard the Gary.

As the flotilla approached, Gleason and his department heads boarded the Gary and entered the harbor as the Wolverine boomed a 21-gun salute followed by the roar of the guns of the Dorothea and Tuscorora.

As the Gary reached the dock mill whistles joined with the whistles of the ships and the roar of the waiting crowd. Workmen perched on the bridges swarmed over the deck yelling like Indians. On the following day it was reported by the Gary Tribune that the crowd was so jubilant and noisy that the speech made by Kern could not be heard

Everyone joined the parade as it started down a gayly bedecked Broadway. It was led by Dr. Theodore Templin, Charles Maloney and J. J. Kelly, all on horseback. It looked like a Fourth of July celebration. The paraders marched from the Broadway entrance of Gary Steel Works to Hotel Gary where John A. Brennan, Kern Gleason, U. S. Rep. E. D. Crumpacker of Valparaiso and State Sen. Albert Bowser of Chesterton made short speeches.

Crumpacker had lost the script of his speech, but made an extemporaneous talk in which he predicted that before his death Gary would have a population of 500,000.

A reception and dinner for the guests climaxed the event, the first real civic celebration in Gary

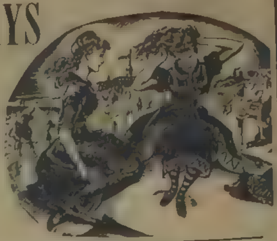
GUNS FROM NAVAL BOATS FIRED SALUTES as Mary Louise Gleason, daughter of Gary Works' general superintendent, raises flag at opening of harbor.

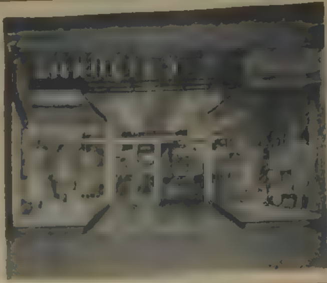
Members of the committees which made arrangements for Gary's first holiday included John A. Brennan Henry S Hay Sr., George H Manlove, William F Hodges John McFadden Clarence Bretsch, Harry King, Theodore Binzen, John Bennett, Doctor E. E. Geisel, L. P. Godwin, Ingwald Moe, T. T Snell, F S. Bowlby, C. F Hall and Harry Alschuler.

Charles H Maloney was grand marshal of the parade.

Early Elks Lodge

The Gary Elks lodge was one of the earlier fraternal organizations here to obtain a charter It first met in the Binzenhof hall and later erected a temple on Washington street near 6th avenue W. P Gleason was the first exalted ruler with John Brennan, R S Newlin, Clyde Hunter, A S Hess and A D Schaeffer as other officers.





IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Public bathing for ladies called for beach attire that didn't take too well to water — didn't allow much lee-way for sun tan. We doubt that anyone felt comfortable in them, or could do much actual swimming while wearing them. (We must confess that our career of service in Gary doesn't go quite that far back — we first opened our doors in 1931.) But we can't say that we'd like to bring back the swim-wear fashions of a year even as recent as 1931. After all, progress is reflected even in beach-wear fashions.

Speaking of Progress—1931-1956.

We feel that we can be justifiably proud of our growth with Gary. Memory can be fickle, and it's a little hard to recall what our store was like 25 years ago. But we seem to remember a store front trimmed in ginger bread fashion, lights that would seem like candles now, and sweet young salesgirls who are sweet young grandmothers today. And there were customers who gladdened our hearts then, and who are still customers as well as wonderful time-tried friends.

BUT IN THIS DAY AND AGE

Progress is sprouting out all over, and we're grateful for having at least a small part in it. Have you taken a look at our store recently? We have steadily striven to provide you with a modern source of smart fashions at reasonable prices, coupled with efficient service. And the merchandise! We think it gets more attractive day by day. Coming back, for instance, to swim suits. Today's styles are better looking, better fitting, more practical, and greater values than at any time in the past We know that you will be enchanted with the exciting collection we have to offer — along with all the advance fashions in playtime separates.

Barnetts
611 Broadway

HAMMOND
Spinet Organ

[illegible]
by BALDWIN

[illegible]
Chord Organ

CONGRATULATIONS
GARY
on Fifty Years Progress

We are growing with Gary.

We value as our greatest asset, the confidence placed in us by the citizens of Gary.

We offer you the finest in keyboard instruments . . .

HAMMOND and BALDWIN
Organs
BALDWIN ACROSONIC
GULBRANSEN
WINTER Pianos

Completely Reconditioned Grands, Uprights and Spinets

Liberal Trade-in Allowances
Convenient Terms

Free Parking Lot at Rear of Store for our Customers
Open Monday and Thursday evenings until 9
Visit Our Booth at the
Gary Golden Jubilee Exposition

PIANOS Nelsons ORGANS
562 WASHINGTON ST. PHONE 5-8506

Congratulations, Gary:

from sand to steel in 50 years

Sears has been proud to serve you for over a quarter century

A Friendly and Familiar Landmark to Gary Citizens for Over 28 Years

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS IN THE GROWTH OF SEARS IN GARY

It [illegible] difficult to imagine that [illegible] ears ago when the first [illegible] re in Gary was estab[illegible] it was no larger than a [illegible] st as man[illegible] than 6 months [illegible] to 40 feet occupy [illegible] at is now Joe Tittle and [illegible] Meat Store

In [illegible] struction of a 140-[illegible] its present site was [illegible] Grand Opening was [illegible] mber 5, 1929, with [illegible] as manager

[illegible]

An Organization Built Big to Serve Better

We started to let ourselves go all out and tell you how Sears grew from a one-man business in a small railroad station in Redwood, Minnesota, 70 years ago, and what a fine organization it is today. But seeing as how its Gary's fiftieth anniversary, we decided just to wish this wonderful city a happy birthday.

We thought that this was not the time and place to discuss the many advantages of shopping at Sears . . . such as Easy Credit terms, a revolving charge plan, store-side parking, and many home services.

It's Gary we want to talk about, and how it has grown from a small town to one of the world's greatest producers of steel, and not about how we at Sears are able to offer you the very finest quality merchandise at the very lowest prices.

So we will confine ourselves to saying, "We are proud to have served you for over 28 years."

The first Gary Sears Store, across the Street from its present site, shown with its entire staff.

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO., 813 Broadway, Gary, Indiana, Phone TUrner 3-9671

Union Drawn Steel Employs 220

Republic Division Expands

New Facilities Boost Production

THIS IS A PORTION OF THE MODERN PLANT of Republic Steel Corporation's Union Drawn Steel division at 2700 E. 5th Ave. where cold drawn steels are produced for automotive, aircraft, farm equipment, machine tool and other industrial uses.

The Gary plant of Republic Steel Corp.'s Union Drawn Steel Division is an important member of the local industrial com[illegible]

[illegible] in a city that has become famous for its huge tonnages of mass prod[illegible] Union Drawn has carved out a relatively small but important niche in the Gary steel picture by turning out a quality, specialized line of products. Steel that is cold drawn is made harder, stronger and more closely accurate to size, and it acquires a bright, smooth finish.

Cold drawn steels are widely used in the automotive, farm equipment, aircraft, appliance, office equipment, machine tool and many other industries. In fact, it is difficult to find a steel product made today that does not contain cold drawn steels or was made with machines that contained these high quality steels.

Union Drawn's Gary plant was built starting in 1916 and went into production in 1917. It was the second plant of the [illegible] Drawn Steel Co., whose headquarters were in Beaver Falls, Pa. The cold drawn steel industry had its birth at the Beaver Falls plant of Union Drawn in 1889.

In 1930 the opportunity came to Union Drawn to join other [illegible] the Republic Steel [illegible] advantages of [illegible] company [illegible] nation's third largest steel maker — Union Drawn [illegible] its greatest [illegible] 1930.

The [illegible] plant has been enlarged and modernized since [illegible] the Republic organization. A just-completed program has increased production facilities by 20 per cent.

Union Drawn's Gary plant receives most of its steel for cold drawing from Republic's South Chicago steel plant. [illegible] of Gary residents work at the South Chicago plant.

Superintendent of Union Drawn's Gary plant is G[eorge] A. Sederberg, who has w[orked] at the plant since 1922. [illegible] working his way up from machine operator, he was appointed superintendent in 1949.

Republic's Union Drawn Steel Division is the world's largest producer of cold drawn steels. In addition to plants at Gary and Beaver Falls, it operates plants at East Hartford, Conn., [illegible] and Los Angeles, Calif. A Republic subsidiary, Union Drawn [illegible] at Hamilton, Ontario supplies the Canadian market.

EXTERIOR VIEW of Union Drawn Steel plant facing 5th avenue, where 220 workers are employed. The company has just completed improvements that increase its production facilities 20 per cent.

GEORGE A. SEDERBERG, superintendent of the Gary Union Drawn Steel division, who has been with the company 34years and was made superintendant in 1949. Sederberg began as a machine operator at the Gary plant in 1922.

Electrical Workers Organize

Ten Form Union in June, 1911

Sponsor Class For Apprentices

By CHARLES O. WILSON
Financial Secretary,
Local No. 697—IBEW

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 697 of Gary and Hammond, was chartered on June 12, 1911, by ten electrical workers.

Their object was to organize all workers in the electrical industry, to promote reasonable methods of work, to cultivate feelings of friendship among those of our industry, to settle all disputes between employers and employes by arbitration (if possible).

They further sought to assist each other in sickness or dis[tress], to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for their work, to seek a higher and higher standard of living, to seek security for the individual, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual [illegible] their families and de[illegible] in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship.

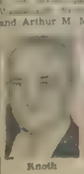
HAROLD HAGBERG
President Local No. 697

This courageous group of men [illegible] Knoth and [illegible] both past officers [illegible] still active in the field after 45 years of faithful [illegible]. Other charter members, most of whom have since passed on, were R. O. St[illegible], A. M. [illegible], George McDonald, W[illegible], H. G. Wesbecker [illegible] J. Wheeler [illegible]

There [illegible] little to en[illegible] their first meeting in the basement of the old Hotel Gary [illegible] the opposition to unions at that time was active and bitter. The obstacles seemed unsurmountable and many less courageous men would have given up in despair.

This local union has survived only because these men had the backbone in those trying times and today hundreds of the members are enjoying the fruits of the courage and vision of that gallant little band who [illegible] their all that those who followed them might have less hardships and more freedom in their economic lives.

Among the first officers were [illegible] and Arthur M. McGraner, business manager. The scale of [illegible] at that time w[illegible] per day (8 hours) and [illegible] ular work week was 44 ho[urs] or five and one half d[ays]. Th[illegible] scale remained in effect until April 1, 1916 [illegible] it was increased to $6 per day for journeymen and $7 per day [illegible] 1918 the wage scale went to $7 per day for journeymen.



Knoth

Van Sickle

[illegible] many capable men joined this local union and a number [illegible] in active part in [illegible] first World War most [illegible] their service Local Union [illegible] in good standing [illegible] the Brotherhood [illegible] During the se[cond] World War and the [illegible] served on the field of battle. During the 45 years as a [illegible] organization the union has weathered many storms, recessions and the great depression of the early [illegible]

Electrical work has always [illegible] the early day [illegible] attempts were made by [illegible] has long realized that an adequate apprenticeship program must be maintained so that they could always be sure of having qualified men capable of handling any type of electrical job. With this thought in mind the union started an apprenticeship program in 1927 at Hammond Technical High School with 15 apprentices. This program continued at Hammond Tech until the fall of 1952 with the exception of several years when classes were held at union headquarters, with a member of the union acting as a teacher.

In 1952 apprentices were sent to classes at Purdue University where they are still going. At the present time there are training 36 apprentices and since the inception of the program have turned out approximately 260 apprentices.

The cost of the training program is paid by the apprentice, the electrical contractors and the local union.

Since its inception as a labor [illegible] Local 697 has been opposed to strikes and has avoided them whenever possible. In the past 30 years there has been no lost time due to [illegible] difficulties with the contractors. In fact in the construction field they are called the "strikeless industry."

In recent years Local 697 has become more and more interested in the civic affairs in the community. A year or so ago [illegible] took a leading part in the [illegible] Rehab" drive to provide facilities for treating muscular di[illegible] cases. They also take an active part in the March of Dimes, Community Chest and contribute to the other worth while [illegible]

Many of the members have donated labor for various little league parks, community centers, Brooks House in Hammond, Hoosier Boys Town in Schererville and cooperate with the various cities in Lake County in their Clean up, Fix up campaigns.

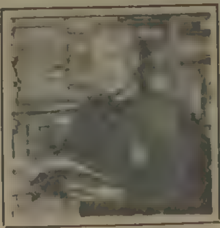
Local 697 has never tried to be too aggressive as far as wage demands are concerned but seeks to provide a re[asonable] standard of living for their members through contract negotiations with the employers. With this thought in mind the contract negotiations have always been completed with a minimum of effort. At present Local 697 is preparing a 45th anniversary celebration at its new hall in Hammond on June 12, at which time they will [hono]r the old timers of the or[ganization.]

FOUR OLD TIME MEMBERS of AFL Electrical Workers local 697 are shown here in 1911 installing a power line on Gary's west side. From left, Frank [illegible], charter member of union, Charles Schick, an apprentice; Guy Abott, treasurer of union since 1927, and Ray Abbott, deceased, past president of Indiana State Federation of Labor and past president of Indiana Building Trades Council.

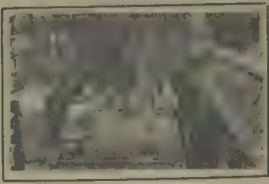
FRANK SELIGER

RAY ABBOTT

SERVING GARY SINCE 1947



The Gary Book Store, now owned and operated by Miss Florence Bullard, was established by Mrs. Constance Stevens. The store was purchased from the Stevens Estate.



Interior View

Exterior View

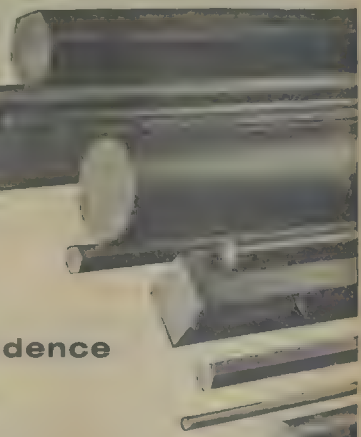
27 E. 6TH AVE.

Since 1947 the Gary Book Store has continuously developed its stock to suit the needs of the people of Gary, particularly in the field of business and technical books.

Best sellers are not always the best books . . . but good books of sound worth continue to sell over long periods of time as proven by the issuing of fine works in cheaper editions.

We have appreciated the fine response and patronage of you, the people of Gary, and hope to continue to serve Gary in the future as we have in the past.

THE GARY BOOK STORE
27 E. 6TH AVE. TUrner 2-2872



A salute to Gary on your past...

a vow of confidence for your future

The record of the past is the logical basis for faith in the future.

And, your record is good. In 50 short years you've progressed from an unmarked spot on the Lake Michigan shore to a thriving metropolis of 160,000 people—the second largest city in Indiana.

You are a growth city, ideally situated in a growth area, ideally suited to such growth companies as Republic Steel.

You are located in the largest basic steel producing area in the world. Industries within this area, such as automotive, agricultural machinery, appliance, metal-working and railroad equipment, consume 54% of the nation's steel output.

Steel producers are located here because of the close geographic location of raw materials and markets. And in turn, steel fabricators have grown and prospered here because the great variety of steels needed in their production is close at hand.

Your future appears even more bright than your past. Republic believes it does. Our faith in your future is evidenced by the major expansion program completed during the past year at our Gary plant. This increased our cold finished bar capacity at Gary by 20%.

REPUBLIC STEEL
UNION DRAWN STEEL DIVISION
2700 East Fifth Avenue • Gary Indiana
General Offices • Cleveland 1, Ohio

Humble Shacks Were Homes to First Gary Settlers

PIONEER WOMEN OF GARY did their best to make homes out of the shacks that formed the city's first residential section during the building of the mills. A washing hung on lines stretched between scrub oak trees, and a group of chatting neighbors, indicate that life was normal, even though housing facilities were crude.

SOME OF THE BETTER SHACKS had painted window frames, but all of them were flimsy frame structures, with flat or sloping roofs, and covered with "lathed-down" tar paper. Heating was a problem that first winter, and oak logs cleared from what now is Broadway were piled near the front door to be used as fuel for heating stoves.

THIS IS 4TH AND BROADWAY in June, 1906, where a tent city provided shelter for teamsters and other workmen who were building the mills.

EUCLID AVENUE, GARY'S FIRST STREET, was a shallow ravine between sand dunes. The South Shore right of way now follows this location.

LAST OF THE SHACKS on Euclid avenue. The first child born in Gary lived in one of these homes. Binzenhoff building is in the background.

THE WOODPILE OUTSIDE a shacktown home was a typical meeting place for menfolk. Sawing firewood was a "do-it-yourself" task in those days.

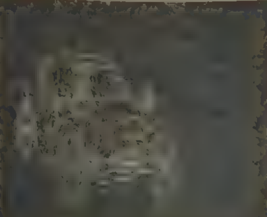
A PERMANENT-TYPE TENT on the Gary campsite had a frame floor and sides, with a wooden door to keep out prowlers as well as winter winds.

THE JOHN STOVER FAMILY outside their Euclid avenue home. Stover worked for the contractor who cleared the land where the mills stand.

MOVING INTO GARY'S SHACKTOWN was an arduous task. Wagons hauling meager household goods frequently bogged down in the loose dunes sand.

A FEAST OF ROAST PIG, sufficient for this family and their friends, is cooked over an open fire just outside the front door of an early home.

YOUNG GARY CAMPERS DISPLAY the Stars and Stripes prominently over their tent city. Most of these are Gary's first set of teen agers.



Jack Spratt could eat no fat
His wife could eat no lean
So they both decided it was
Best to eat Cloverleaf Ice Cream

Cloverleaf Ice Cream has been a familiar name in Gary and the surrounding communities for over 25 years. Using our own recipes and quality controlled ingredients, we do all of our own manufacturing in our own plant at 444 Connecticut St

We have based our success on one word—something called QUALITY. It's nothing you can describe in words, but it's unmistakable when tasted

Cloverleaf thanks its many friends for their continued loyalty through the years. Our policies and management will continue, as always, to serve you with only the best

JACK SPRATT --- CLOVERLEAF ICE CREAM

Owned and Operated by E. H. Doig

Harry Alspach, Manager of Murphy & Miller Inc., wishes to congratulate the Gary community on its fiftieth anniversary.

Murphy & Miller's constant growth has [illegible] with the growth and [illegible] of this [illegible] community. Mr. A[illegible] [illegible] in 1949 and [illegible] of this [illegible] has resided in his home on [illegible] street.

He has been [illegible] in building up this fine service organization in Air [illegible] Refrigeration and Heating. He has been [illegible] [illegible] our community requirements [illegible] [illegible] Murphy & Miller [illegible] [illegible] be expected of them.

Murphy and Miller is also celebrating an anniversary, its twentieth, with branches In Chicago, Evanston, and Oak Park

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR . . . SALES AND SERVICE OF

YORK AIR CONDITIONING,

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION AND ICE MAKING EQUIPMENT

■ ■ ■

MURPHY & MILLER, INC.

5701 West 5th Avenue, Gary, Ind. **Phone TU 5-7578**

SUPERIOR...since 1918 has served a growing GARY!

The Driving Force: Milford Dahlberger, Ned Noe, Martin Noe, Leo Noe, Sam Fox.

Colorful new Superior Refrigerated trucks rush fresh meats to the stores nearest your homes.

A landmark since 1918, The Superior Building contains the latest, most modern equipment in the industry.

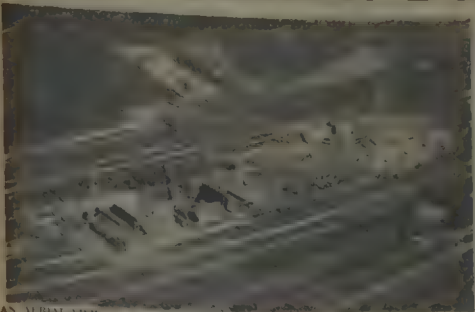
Immediately following the end of World War I, two far-sighted men created Superior Meat Products for the purpose of satisfying the prepared meat needs of a community pre-destined to greatness. Messrs. Noe and Fox built with their hands and a will the million-dollar manufacturing and sales organization now recognized by every family in the Calumet area.

Superior Meat Products now reach into food stores from South Bend to Chicago and from the lake south to Rensselaer—52 different kinds! All manufactured, packaged, sold and delivered from Gary! Superior Meat Products—constantly growing to meet the needs of an ever-growing Gary!

SUPERIOR MEAT PRODUCTS, INC.

1700 MONROE ST. **TUrner 6-9157**

Atlas Cement Began Small, Now One of Largest



AN AERIAL VIEW OF ONE THE WORLD'S LARGEST cement plants, the Universal Atlas Cement Co. of the U. S. Steel Corp., covering 661 acres in the northwest corner of Gary, between the New York Central railway and Lake Michigan. The plant has one of the largest private harbors on the Great Lakes.

EXPANSION OF THE CEMENT PLANT was begun last year to increase the production capacity from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels a year. Picture above shows new plant unit under construction, which will cost approximately $3,000,000 and will be the largest single unit plant in the country.

BUFFINGTON HARBOR named for one of the early Illinois Steel presidents, is one of the cement plant's important facilities. A dock extension project is now under way. Above is scene at unloading docks where ships and barges bring raw materials into the company's harbor.

TWO OF THE GIANT KILNS in the Universal Atlas cement processing plant shown here are part of a battery of 16, each 155 feet long, 10 feet in diameter and reputed to be the largest rotating machinery in the world.

First Unit Started In '03; Still Growing

Plant Has 3 Million-Barrel Capacity Increase Under Way

Among the first large industries in the northwest corner of Indiana was the Buffington plant of the Universal Atlas Cement Co. of United States Steel Corp.

The site chosen was a sandy stretch of land on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, approximately six miles west of Broadway. In 1903 construction of the first unit of the new cement plant was begun by the former cement department of the Illinois Steel Co.

At that time, the population of Lake County was 48,092, and the construction of Gary's great steel works had not yet begun. Three years later, in 1906, the cement department was organized as the Universal Portland Cement Co., a separate corporation subsidiary. A second unit was added to the plant in 1908, and in 1912 the third unit was completed.

To serve this cement plant, one of the largest private harbors on the Great Lakes was completed in 1927. It was composed of a 2,000-foot, rock-filled pile pier; a 1,200-foot rubble mount breakwater, and an 1,800-foot concrete dock wall which enclosed a 55-acre basin. One million tons of stone may be stored in the harbor area.

The Buffington plant is one of the world's largest cement plants, with an annual capacity of approximately seven million barrels of cement. Its basic raw materials are blast furnace slag from the South Chicago Works of United States Steel and limestone from quarries in Michigan.

The Buffington plant produces many different types of cement.

Besides the standard or "regular" Universal Portland cement, the plant manufactures Lumite cement, a refractory cement that is able to withstand high temperatures; the Atlas Duraplastic air-entraining Portland cement, which makes concrete more durable for highway and general construction; Atlas High-Early cement, which provides early strength to concrete and is used for concrete construction which must be put into service quickly, and Atlas Mortar, a masonry cement which provides a mortar of high plasticity and uniform appearance.

Lawrence

Kempster

The Buffington plant covers approximately 661 acres and employs approximately 1,300 persons.

At Buffington is the main research laboratory for the Universal Atlas Cement Co. which is constantly studying manufacturing methods with the object of improving quality and cost.

A new plant adjacent to the Buffington plant is now being constructed which will increase the annual capacity by more than 3,000,000 barrels of cement.

The new plant is reported to be the largest single production unit to be constructed in the cement industry during the past 15 years.

Universal Atlas has had seven plant managers or superintendents since it began operations at Buffington in 1903. John G. Bergquist was designated as the first works manager, remaining in that position until March 1, 1914.

Bergquist was succeeded by John Ahnfelt who became the general superintendent in 1914 and remained in that position until June 1, 1918, when C. O. Soderquist replaced him.

On July 30, 1923 J. H. Kempster became general superintendent and continued in charge of the plant nearly 20 years. During his tenure, he took an active part in community affairs in East Chicago, serving a term as president of the East Chicago Chamber of Commerce and also as president of the Community Chest. Kempster was a past president of the Indiana Manufacturers Assn.

J. B. Lewis was general superintendent from Jan. 1, 1943 to Dec. 1, 1949. W. O. Lawrence followed Lewis as plant manager and remained until March 15, 1954, when Archie H. Adams, the present manager, took charge of the plant.

ARCHIE H. ADAMS
Gary Plant Manager

Real Estate Men Started Land Boom

Gary had no sooner begun its life than it became a haven for real estate men and brokers of every name and kind.

They came from all parts of the country. Some purchased acreage and conducted a legitimate business, while others proved unscrupulous and for a number of years the town was looked upon with suspicion by outside investors.

Many of the less reliable operators sent their agents to other steel centers in the east, to solicit sales from the foreign populations. Of course, there were many disappointments ultimately.

The story is told of a man from Braddock, Pa., who bought the Pennsylvania railroad station, and later came here to oust the local agent. The story appeared prominently in the metropolitan press of the country.

However, thousands of the early comers legitimately acquired wealth by investing in Gary real estate. On the other hand, some of the lots which were sold at that time can probably be purchased for less money today than was paid during the land boom.

TECHNICIAN JOHN KOCUR is experimenting with a consistometer on oil well cement in the research laboratory at the Gary plant of Universal Atlas Cement Co. All research work for the company is done at this laboratory.

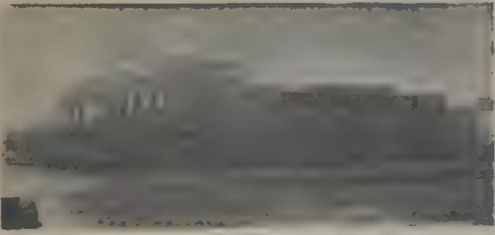
CLOVER LEAF MILK
..for goodness sake, every bottle cellophane hooded

...Serving "Garyland" Since 1908

IN THE BEGINNING . . . we had two routes that were taken care of by two horse drawn milk wagons . . .

TODAY . . . we have 56 routes covered by modern, sanitary route wagons . . . motor driven of course . . .

YOU WILL FIND . . . there are Happy and Healthy CLOVER LEAF customers on every street in Gary. And you will find hundreds of families in the third generation serving Clover Leaf Milk.



Pictured above is our new modern office, bottling plant and garage . . . one of the finest and most modern of its type in the Midwest.

We're Proud . . . We Were First!

FIRST— in Gary to build a modern milk plant.

FIRST — in Gary to pasteurize milk and cream for protection.

FIRST — in Gary to homogenize milk for smoother, richer flavor.

FIRST — in Gary to introduce Golden Guernsey milk to customers.

FIRST — In Gary to introduce the hooded cap to protect the pouring lip of the bottle.

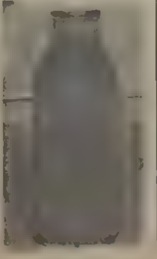
FIRST — in Gary to add Vitamin D, the natural sunshine vitamin to milk.

Visit Our Display
Booths 59 & 60
at the
Jubilee
Exposition

Get the Best . . .
Get "Clover Leaf"

- Pasteurized Milk
- Sour Cream
- Chocolate Milk
- Skim Milk
- Buttermilk
- Whipping Cream
- Butter
- Cottage Cheese
- Sweet Cream
- Half & Half
- Eggs
- Sofkurd Milk

Call 6-9177 (TUrner) for Doorstep Delivery



CLOVER LEAF MILK
..for goodness sake, every bottle cellophane hooded

11th and Massachusetts

TUrner 6-9177

Gary, Ind.

Good Fellow Club Gives 42 Years to Employe Welfare

Sponsors Popular Children's Camp

By EDWARD T. MITCHELL
President, Good Fellow Club

The Good Fellow [illegible] the Christmas carolers, the Buddytown camp and sport activities for employes of Gary Works—has a history going back 42 years.

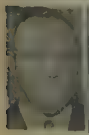
The founder was W. P. Gleason, first general superintendent of the Gary steel mills, who was the first president of the club when it was established Nov. [illegible] 1914.

The object of the club initially was to render such assistance as was necessary for the relief of the sick employes and the members of their families.

The first board of directors included a number of the well known steel executives of that early date: H. C. Thomas, A. M. [illegible] E. Thorpe, H. O. Egeberg, W. S. MacNabb, John [illegible] R. A. Douglas, [illegible] F. Range, W. H. [illegible] A. A. [illegible] and Conrad [illegible].

From this modest start of [illegible] the program [illegible] between 1914 and 1921 welfare and Christmas activities occupied the attention of the directors.

Mrs. Josephine Jokaitis, a Chicago nurse, was employed as the first welfare worker. She established a welfare center at [illegible]


Burress

Mrs. Heinz

was succeeded by Mrs. [illegible] A. Heinz, a Gary nurse, [illegible] In April, 1928, a permanent building was erected by the steel corporation at 15th and Connecticut street.

In the new building considerable attention was given to bi-weekly [illegible] conducted by Dr. [illegible] and Dr. J. [illegible]more. The center also served as an educational institution, conducting some 22 classes in English and other subjects.

[illegible] records showed the children were well remembered by the Good Fellows at Christmas time. The youngsters of steelworkers were entertained in the Royal, Broadway and Orpheum theaters and gifts distributed.

Charlson

Elser

Hundreds of baskets of food were delivered to needy families during the holidays.

The activities of the club were practically suspended in 1921, an aftermath of the big steel strike, but the program was continued through a new mill organization, the Illinois Steel Welfare Assn., which was directed by L. F. Burress, a plant superintendent.

With the constant growth of the Gary Steel Works, it became necessary in 1938 to reorganize the Good Fellow Club to encompass the recreational and welfare needs of the employes. In October, 1938, E. E. Moore, general superintendent of Gary Works, was elected president and took the leadership in developing the program.

Other officers then elected included: S. M. Jenks, first vice president, Harry Mallinson, second vice president; W. J. Barmore, secretary; Jack McMahon, treasurer. The original purpose of assistance in welfare was revived and the promotion president and took the leader ties added.

Moore was succeeded in 1940 by Irvin G. Elser as president of the club. He served until June, 1943, when Edward T. Mitchell was elected and is now [illegible] term as president. Other officers now serving the club are: Carl J. Holm, first vice president; Harold [illegible] second vice president; [illegible] Keegan, secretary, and [illegible] treasurer.

The Good Fellow Camp was a project sponsored by Moore. It has an expansive lodge that [illegible] overlooks 74 acres of beautiful landscape, adjoining the historic old Bailly homestead, where Indians came to trade in the early 1800s.

The first camp director was Philip M. Lock, now executive secretary of the Gary Community Chest. The youth camp annually attracts 720 youngsters between the ages of 8 and 14 for one week of camping. Since the camp was opened, it has given more than 11,000 boys and girls of steelworkers an enjoyable week's outing.

The camp includes 10 cabins, nurse's quarters, handicraft and nature study huts, a steel swimming pool, tennis courts and baseball fields. The camp grounds are skirted by meandering Salt Creek. The camp now is utilized year round. It is frequently used for seminars by mill executives and classes for foremen and engineers.

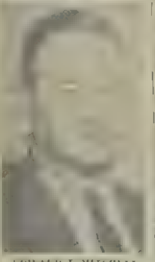
The camp season for children this year runs from June 20 to the end of August. Coach Vernon Charlson of Lew Wallace School will manage the camp.

Catherine Switzer, a nurse, now supervises the Good Fellow welfare department. She is assisted by Mrs. Charles [illegible]. They do visiting, counseling and assisting unfortunate sick persons of steel mill families throughout the year and especially at Christmas.

In the past 18 years the Gary Works Christmas Carollers have become a community institution. In the pre-holiday season they bring cheer to thousands in schools, hospitals, churches, civic clubs and business places, presenting unique old and new Christmas music.

Recreational activities are maintained by a full program of sports sponsored by a Good Fellow committee. The demands of the mill employes have been numerous and cover a wide field, including trap shooting, flying clubs, coin club, rod and gun clubs, basketball, softball, six-man football, bowling, horseshoes, ping pong, archery, golf, baseball, photography, junior bowling leagues, horseback riding and travel clubs.

The Gary Works Athletic Assn. is an independent organization but has the backing of the Good Fellow Club. It had its early start in [illegible] 1911 when the Gleason [illegible] grandstand was erected. It became a center of athletics for years to come. Then pro teams played the Gary Works All Stars including the old American


EDWARD T. MITCHELL

Giants and the Chicago National and American League teams.

Of all the early athletic events that took place in Gary none attracted more enthusiasm and [illegible] stirred competition than the Gary Works Athletic Assn. [illegible] field meet. Jole Ray, [illegible] Matropoulous, [illegible] represented the [illegible] in the 1920 Olympics. The track meets were held on Labor Day annually from 1913 to [illegible].

[illegible] holders were [illegible] Ear Elser, [illegible] W. Keen Pal[illegible] and George Danlea[illegible].

[illegible] the spectators thrills were "Dixie" Marshall, Johnny Kinnally, Henry Dahlheim, [illegible] Joe Butterfield, Har[illegible] and Zinnen, Forenker and Kubal (whose first names were missing in the record).

Among the basketball greats of that era [illegible] "Tip" McGuire, [illegible] Childs brothers, the McCauley brothers and Hubinger [illegible] and Macall.

The United States Steel Chorus was organized in [illegible] chorus. Since many [illegible] had entered the steel [illegible] during the [illegible] they were added to the chorus.

There are now a male chorus, women's chorus and the two combined into a mixed chorus. All the singers are employes of [illegible] plant of the corporation in Gary. Except for 1915 Harr[illegible] [illegible] and former director of the [illegible]therners of radio fame, has [illegible] served as director.

[illegible] first places in the male chorus division in the Chicago and Music Festival, second in another and the [illegible] chorus has placed first and second on two [illegible] In 1945 the chorus received a citation from the War Council of Music for distinguished service. The chorus sings annually at Hines Veterans Hospital and Great Lakes Naval Hospital.

The chorus and the band appeared before 12,000 persons in Hunt armory in Pittsburgh when the United States Steel Corporation received an award for its contribution to the war effort.

They also have broadcast Christmas programs on national hook ups from the main machine shop in Gary Works. They have appeared with the band at Purdue University, the Holland Tulip Festival, International Friendship Gardens and at the Chicago Civic Opera House.

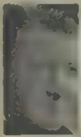
The Carillco Band was organized in 1938 and has attracted regional and national notice by its 10 appearances per year. It has received awards and citations from the Indiana Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Music of War Council, Chicagoland Music Festivals in 1940, 1947, 1948 and 1952. It took part in many war bond drive shows in Gary and the Chicago area and before many other groups. The band has been directed by Kenneth Resur, Horace Mann High School band director, since its organization.

The Good Fellow Camp, founded by E. E. Moore, general superintendent of Gary Works (1938-1940), includes an expansive $100,000 lodge on a 74-acre site, adjoining the historic Bailly homestead. the camp annually affords a week's outing to 720 boys and girls who are children of steelworkers. More than 11,000 children have been enrolled in the camp since it was organized 16 years ago. The camp has 10 cabins, a swimming pool, handicraft and nature study huts, tennis courts, ball grounds. Salt Creek, a meandering stream, skirts the hilly acres.

Gleason Welfare Center, 15th and Connecticut, is now the Polish National Alliance Silver Bells Club. The institution was established in 1928 by W. P. Gleason, first general superintendent of the mills. It was operated through the Good Fellow Club. It was closed in 1940 and the building sold.

Boys at Good Fellow Camp take turns on kitchen police. The camp kitchen is equipped with the finest facilities.

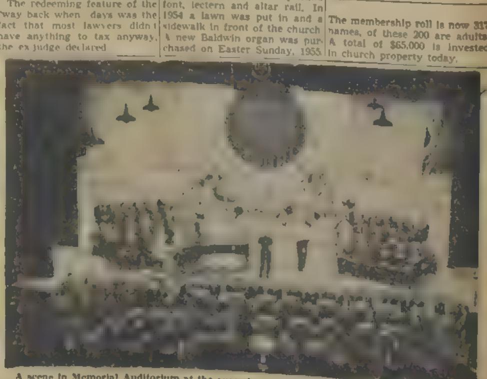
Children's health clinic at Gleason Welfare Center was operated by Pauline Heinz, registered nurse and clinic superintendent, and Dr. L. J. Danieleski, mill physician


Walsh

Resur

Good Fellow Club carollers salute the community each year at Christmas time. Dressed in century old togs they sing the favorite Yuletide songs in schools, clubs and business places.

The old Indiana Steel Co. band, Gary's first, posed in front of the old Hotel Gary about 1909. It was the forefather of the Carillco band, sponsored by Good Fellow Club.


A scene in Memorial Auditorium at the annual Good Fellow concert, in which the Carillco band, the U. S. Steel Male Chorus, the Women's Chorus and the Mixed Chorus participate.

Law Office Costs Increase During Gary's Growth

The high cost of legal service is understandable when the lawyer's office expenses in Gary's early days are compared with those of today, according to former Superior Judge C. V. Ridgely.

Back in 1907, Ridgely paid $15 to $20 a month for his office; now a lawyer must pay $60 to $100 a month for a single room. Stenographers were hired at $10 a week, now they get $60 to $80.

A law library could be maintained for $75 a year against the current cost of $900. But that was in the days when there was no gross income tax, no federal income tax, scarcely any property tax, no amusement tax.

The redeeming feature of the "way back when" days was the fact that most lawyers didn't have anything to tax anyway, the ex-judge declared.

Jerusalem Baptist Church Founded Here in 1923

By REV. E. B. JOYNER
Jerusalem Baptist Church

The Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1923 at 2389 Washington St. by the late Rev. W. A. Petty.

In 1929 the present church site at 1737 Fillmore St. was purchased and a frame and block building was erected. This building was destroyed by fire in 1951.

The present building was erected and dedicated in 1935 at a cost of $150,000. The building has a seating capacity of 500, seven classrooms, first aid facilities and a dining room and kitchen. The church employs a secretary and fulltime social worker. Rev. E. B. Joyner is the present pastor.

Independence Hill Organizes Church

By MICHAEL C. MAIETTA Jr.
Pastor

The Independence Hill Presbyterian Church of Ross township was founded in November 1943, after a survey made by [illegible] Herkel [illegible] working under the Wartime Service Commission. May of 1944 brought the Rev. W. C. Mahr from retirement, and he served the new church for nearly five years.

A small house was purchased and remodeled providing a sanctuary for the 50 charter members and Sunday school rooms for the 14 students. In 1946 this house was sold and moved to make room for the present church.

Cornerstone laying ceremonies were held June 16, 1947. During the building which was done by members and friends of the church who volunteered through a labor pledge system, the congregation met in the fire station.

Members of the Building Committee included Charles G. Brown, G. C. Quinn, A. L. Randall, Marion Sharp, L. T. Jensen, Wm. Rimar, Guy Clodfelder, E. E. Glover, Carl Harbit and Mathew Neill, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Neill who has moved away, are still active in the affairs of the church.

The dedicatory services were held on the afternoon of November 28, 1948 with Dr. Alexander F. Sharp, then Executive Secretary of the Indiana Synod of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. giving the sermon. The present value of this church is now close to $100,000.

In September, 1949, this church, along with the Hobart Presbyterian Church and the East Gary Community Presbyterian Church comprising the Lakemoor Presbyterian Parish, called the Rev. A. R. Jones of King City, Mo. to be the parish pastor.

Due to the rapid growth of the church, by April 1951, the need was felt for a full time pastor, and the present pastor, Rev. Michael C. Maietta Jr., then a student of McCormick Seminary in Chicago, was called to supply the pulpit. At a special ordination service on May 17, 1953, Maietta was ordained and installed as the first full time pastor of the Independence Hill Presbyterian Church.

In the spring of 1954 Maietta and his wife moved into the newly completed and beautiful house at 5018 Henderson Dr. This home, like the church itself, was built by members of the church and is valued at $[illegible]000. Active on the building committee were Marion Sharp, James Taber, Ryle Sharpe, Guy Clodfelder and John Wilson.

The church is the center of community affairs as well as those pertaining directly to the church. There is an active Womens' Assn. with three Circles and a men's dartball team. These organizations sponsor three scouting groups as well as active youth organizations of the church for both junior and senior high young people. The Session, Board of Trustees and Board of Deacons and Deaconesses direct the spiritual and financial needs of the church and its congregation.

The Independence Hill Presbyterian Church is now looking forward to a membership of 100 and a Sunday Church school of approximately 800. Due to the rapid growth of Ross Township, a planning committee is now formulating plans for a new educational building.

Calvary Lutheran 9 Years Old

By REV. J. C. PETERSON
Calvary Lutheran Church

Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gary was organized June 25, 1947 at Tolleston School. The charter membership roll included 85 names, 56 of these being adults. The work was initiated by Bethlehem Lutheran Church during the ministry of Rev. Ragnar Moline more than six years previous. For four years the missionary effort was limited to the children.

A morning worship hour was introduced in 1945 with Rev. Bernard Spong of Bethlehem conducting the services at Washington School. On June 19, 1949 Rev. J. Clemmons Peterson was called to become the first full time pastor on the field. The congregation built a new parsonage for the pastor and his family on lots purchased in May, 1946, by the Board of American Missions of the Augustana Lutheran Synod. The new parsonage was dedicated Sunday, May 28, 1950. Special services during the next year and a half were held in the parsonage basement and the Sunday services were held at the school.

Ground was broken for the first church unit July 1, 1951. Christmas services that year were the first to be held in the basement of the new unit. By Easter, 1952, the services were conducted in the church sanctuary. During the summer months the laymen built a chancel, tiled the floor and installed light fixtures. A new pulpit was also purchased.

On Nov. 2, 1952, the first church unit was dedicated. During 1953 a modern altar was purchased, also a baptismal font, lectern and altar rail. In 1954 a lawn was put in and a sidewalk in front of the church. A new Baldwin organ was purchased on Easter Sunday, 1955.

The membership roll is now 317 names, of these 200 are adults. A total of $65,000 is invested in church property today.

Brunswick Building New Church

By WALTER D. WELDON

In 1952 five Christian families in Brunswick who had been attending the First Church of Christ in East Chicago, decided that there were many people in their own community who needed the gospel preached to them. In January, 1953, they had a meeting with Robert Lillie, evangelist of the Chicago District. He advised them to start with mid-week services.

The services were held each week until Nov. 1, 1953, when the first Sunday service was held in the Edison School auditorium. Sixty people attended the first service. The congregation increased and moved to the Brunswick Community Club building at 4th and Mount street.

The Rev. J. K. Woerner became minister of the church July 1, 1954. Under his guidance the congregation continued to grow and plans were made to erect a building.

Lots were purchased at 2nd and Gerry street, and plans were approved for a two-story structure of cement blocks, 40 by 80 feet in size. It included a sanctuary, kitchen, classrooms and a nursery.

The work on part of the building is being done by the men of the church. Special dedicatory service was conducted April 24, 1955, at the site of where the new building will be erected.

The first section of the church is well under way and it will be completed this summer. The cost of the section will be about $25,000. At the present time there is a membership of 89 and the church is growing steadily.

29

. . . in the light

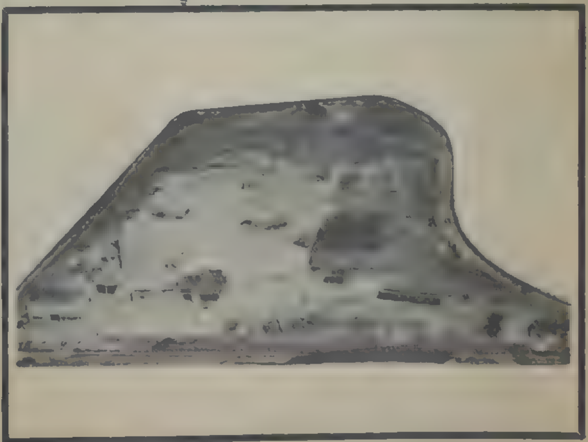
GARY, INDIANA
1906
GARY
1956
GOLDEN JUBILEE
INC.

# of progress

Superior Construction Company established in Gary by Alex A. Gariup and Elio L. Largura as partnership January, 1936.

Superior Construction Company has been continuously engaged in building of schools, churches, commercial and industrial work.

Superior Ready Mix Concrete was purchased by Superior Construction Company February, 1943. It was at that time located on 11th and Virginia Street where it continued operations until 1947 when it moved to the present plant site.



SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION CO.

SUPERIOR READY MIXED CONCRETE

1900 EAST 7TH AVENUE
GARY, INDIANA

Taylor Forge Plant One Of Gary's New Industries

Old Firm Established Unit Here in 1952; Employs 550

Some six years before the Steel City was founded, a man in neighboring Cicero had an idea. If you are able to produce spiral riveted pipe in size and thickness larger than any presently in existence, he reasoned, the users of your product will benefit and your market is assured.

It was from this simple formula that Taylor Forge & Pipe Works grew into its present eminence in the metal forming industry. The Gary plant is located on the East side of the area [illegible] is the fourth major plant Taylor Forge has established since its Cicero plant was built in 1901. The other three plants are located at Carnegie Pa., Fontana Calif., and Hamilton Ontario Canada.

The late founder, J. Hall Taylor, started his business in Cicero in 1900 with a total of six employes.

The Gary plant was opened in July, 1952, with 75 employes. Now approximately 550 are regularly employed here. In peak periods more than 1,000 have worked here.

In World War I Taylor Forge developed equipment to roll corrugation into pipe and produce marine fire boxes. These marine fire boxes were used in many of the Liberty ships that contributed so materially to victory in that conflict.

It was in 1928 that the firm began the development of a line of seamless welding fittings. It is still adding larger sizes and heavier thicknesses in this field.

Taylor Forge's experience in forming annular forged and rolled products led it naturally into the production of forgings

E. A. PATTERSON
Works Manager, Gary Plant

for military and other aircraft —jet engines, air frame parts and other essential military output in World War II.

Gary 'Obvious' Choice

It was this expanding production which led Taylor Forge to seek a new plant site and Gary was the obvious solution to this problem. As F. C. McNair, Taylor's vice president, manufacturing, puts it:

"We were impressed with the cooperation we found here. Civic minded officials and just plain citizens couldn't have been nicer to us. Then, too, we were close to excellent sources of the raw materials that we need in our business."

While much of the emphasis at its Gary plant has been on defense and atomic projects Taylor officials will tell you that the installation here is no war baby. They are constantly working on new civilian products to expand the plant's output.

The Gary plant now makes heavy forgings for diesel locomotives, guided missile parts, high strength alloy components for jet engines and fabricated stainless and other alloy engine parts. Name your metal and chances are Taylor scientists have been doing work on it.

For this production Taylor has installed some of the most modern equipment in the world. At its plant here is one of the two German Schloemann hammers in use in America. Purchased by the air force for use at Taylor Forge the unusually constructed hammer has a 20 to 25 ton capacity. Six huge presses are also in action, ranging in capacity from 2,000 to 5,500 tons.

An increasing amount of the Gary plant's output goes to customers in this area but its mill [illegible] production may be found [illegible] defense projects [illegible] Other high [illegible] industrialized sections of this country are also important customers of Taylor Forge.

A great deal of the firm's output is used in the petroleum industry, in power plants and wherever high pressure and temperature are encountered in the piping, boiler and pressure vessel fields.

In talking to company officials one finds a healthy optimism for the future pervading the whole operation. As one of them said:

"Naturally, we can't go into specifics at this time, but you are safe in saying that great things are in store for the Gary plant. Plans are in the works now that will mean more work and more jobs for Garyites in 1957."

This confidence in the future is reciprocated by the firm's employes. In older Taylor installations the average worker has been with the company for about 14 years. Many have had 25 to 30 years experience with Taylor.

The Gary plant, though a relative infant in the Taylor organization, will find this aim as enunciated by the son of the founder, E. Hall Taylor, now president, as appropriate now as when he wrote it some years ago.

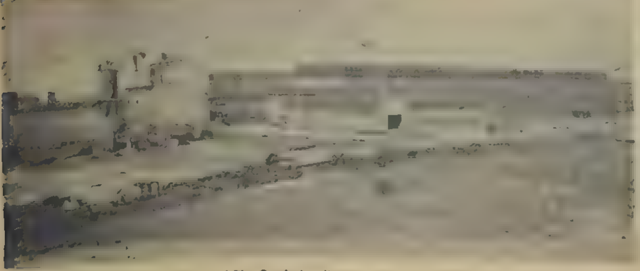
"Our aim," he said, "is to continue to develop the art of forging, forming and welding of metal to better serve the needs of our nation."

The works manager of the Gary plant is Alex E. Patterson, who resides at 455 N. Jasper St. in Miller. Other top personnel include: M. T. Mitchell, production and plant engineering superintendent; D. H. Haughey, plant accountant; T. D. Flanagan, production superintendent; Frank Keller, night superintendent; W. G. Eklund, manager of industrial relations; Milo Hudera, chief inspector; Norman Heckler, chief metallurgist; Vernon Woodworth maintenance superintendent; Stanley Robaus, forge shop superintendent; George Williams superintendent of shop No. 2; Frank Flanigan, scheduling manager, and Ralph Sexton, chief industrial engineer.

In action at the Gary Taylor Forge plant is this huge German Schoemann counterblow hammer, one of two in operation in America. Purchased by the Air Force for use at the plant, the hammer has a 20 to 25 ton capacity.

Breaking ground for the Gary plant is E. Hall Taylor, president of Taylor Forge, as representatives of the Gary Industrial Foundation witness the ceremony.

An interior view of the Taylor Forge production machine shop which is turning out strategic materials for the Armed Forces. The plant now has approximately 550 employes



An exterior view of the Taylor Forge and Pipe Co. plant as it appears from the northwest side. The plant faces on E. 5th avenue, opposite the Union Drawn Steel Co. The new Indiana Toll Road runs adjacent to the factory.

First Gary Street

The first unofficial street of early Gary was called Euclid avenue. It followed a course that is now 3rd avenue and extended west from Broadway several blocks to a point that is now Madison street.

This street was lined on both sides with hastily set-up, make-shift dwellings, shacks and stores and in them lived Gary's "Four Hundred."

Theater Builder Practical Joker

After completing the business building on Broadway, in which his Broadway theater operated, Ingwald Moe, contractor, housed his family in an apartment over the show house.

One evening Mr. Moe and H. G. Hay attended a meeting of the Masonic Lodge. Moe invited Hay to be his guest over night, as his family was out of town. Hay consented, as he did not like the idea of walking through the west side park alone so late at night.

Not having an extra male nightgown at the time, Hay retired that night wearing a dainty feminine piece of lingerie. The next day, being Sunday, Moe asked Hay to go downstairs to the front door and get the morning paper. Hay started without dressing and Moe slipped quietly down behind him and as he (Hay) stepped out, Moe locked the door at the Broadway entrance. Moe then ran upstairs and opening a window shouted 'Fire! Fire' —it is needless to explain what happened.

In 1906... when Gary was born

Bigelow

CARPETS

were already Famous "Oldtimers"!
Since 1825!

BIGELOW is America's No. 1 Name for Rugs and Broadlooms, internationally known for Quality... Styling and Modern Leadership in the field!

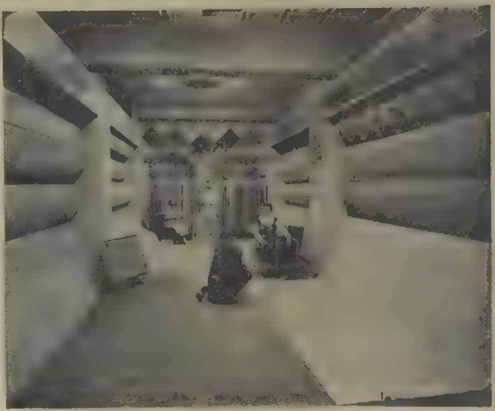
TODAY
AFTER 50 YEARS

(Reproduction of a Bigelow Ad published at the turn of the Century)

We Are PROUD To Be Gary's HEADQUARTERS FOR THIS FAMOUS AMERICAN NAME-BRAND!

Many of the finest homes and plushiest offices in Gary and the Calumet area selected Bigelow Rugs and Bigelow wall-to-wall Carpeting through us. They were skillfully fitted by our own trained master mechanics, employing the newest techniques such as tackless "smoothedge" methods.

If you visit our large showrooms you can select from more than 150 of the newest patterns and decorator colors in Axminsters, Wiltons, Twists or Velvets, modern Rayons or Nylons. At our new Bigelow Sample Bars you can "shop" at leisure. You will always find a happy answer to any decorating or budget problems.



As a franchised Bigelow dealer, we are able to offer direct factory-to-you savings, easiest credit terms (the closest thing to an F.H.A. loan!) and we are pledged to courtesy, integrity and service! Rugs or wall-to-wall carpeting are an investment! Insure your investment as best you can.

Investigate Bigelow's Newest Development: "KOLORLOK" Miracle Broadloom

We would not know of a better way to celebrate the Jubilee of our great city than to recommend this new Bigelow broadloom to you! No stains will affect it. Just None! . . . neither ink nor your baby's or pet's accidents! Truly a miracle carpet in beautiful colors . . . priced amazingly low! Every American family can afford it.

FREE ESTIMATES! EASY CREDIT TERMS!

linoleum & *Carpet*
"Gary's Largest" center

130 WEST 5th AVE. TU 5-5566

GARY'S LARGEST FLOOR-AND-WALL COVERING SPECIALISTS — THANKS TO OUR POLICY OF FEATURING THE LARGEST SELECTION OF FAMOUS NAME BRANDS AT LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN!

ARMSTRONG • ARTCREST • BIGELOW • BIRD • BONNY MAID • CONOLITE • CHURCH PLASTIC WALLTILE • FORMICA • GOLDSEAL • GOODRICH • GOODYEAR • HALL-MACK BATHROOM FIXTURES • KENTILE • KOROSEAL • LUSTRO WALLTILE • MA-TI-CO • NAIRN • FAECO • ROBBINS LIFETIME VINYL • SANDRAN • SLOANE.

Brand Name Shoe Store of the Year

FLORSHEIM

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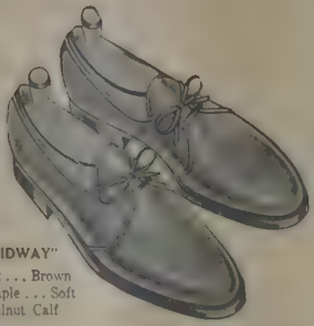
GARY . . .

on its Golden Jubilee

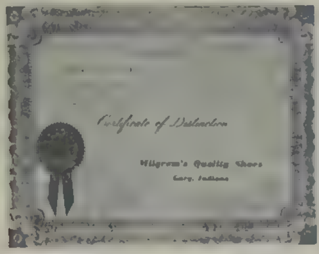
and our good friends at

MILGRAM'S . . .

for their national recognition as one of America's Top 5 Brand Name Shoe Stores!

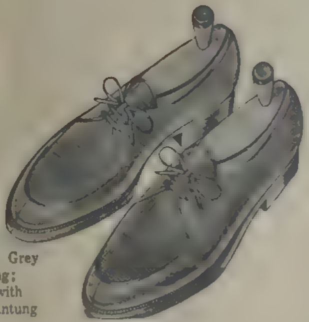


"MIDWAY"
Black . . . Brown or Maple . . . Soft Walnut Calf



Certificate of Distinction

Milgram's Quality Shoes
Gary, Indiana



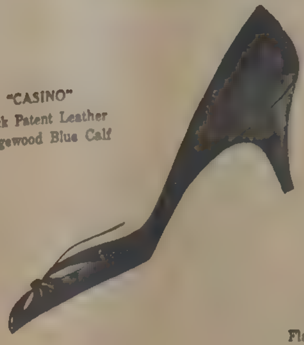
"DARBY"
Black Calf with Grey Silk Shantung;
Brown Calf with Brown Silk Shantung

105 YEARS OF SERVICE AT MILGRAMS:

Edith Menoski
Eleanor Hilferty
Federchak
1 YEAR

The FLORSHEIM Shoe

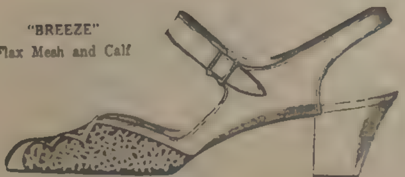
America's Standard of Fine Shoe Value for Men and Women



"CASINO"
Black Patent Leather
Wedgewood Blue Calf

Northern Indiana's Finest Shoe Store for 46 Years

NATIONALLY FAMOUS FOR ***QUALITY*** *. . .* ***SERVICE*** *. . .* ***FIT!!***



"BREEZE"
Flax Mesh and Calf

Milgram's
SHOES ...since 1910

686 BROADWAY in DOWNTOWN GARY
PHONE TUrner 2-6766

Post-Tribune Serves Gary Area for 47 Years

Outlives 16 Other Papers Established During Early Days

The history of Gary newspapers reveals that no less than ten weekly publications and a half dozen dailies were launched upon the Sea of Journalism between the founding of the city in 1906 and the early 1920's.

The sea proved treacherous and the crafts of journalism, being too fragile to weather the storms in most instances, floundered and sank. Actually only two — The Daily Tribune and The Evening Post (consolidated in 1921 as The Post-Tribune) — survived the test of time and after 47 years continue to serve the community.

The first newspaper to be published in the Gary area was the Calumet Advance. It was printed weekly for about two years, [illegible] by Louis A Bryan who founded the village of Calumet. Bryan in the late 1880's purchased 1,000 acres of land in what is now Gary's central district.

During the stockyard boom in the early 1890's, Bryan subdivided much of his land and sold many lots. When the stockyard operators dropped their plans to move from Chicago, purchasers of lots failed to pay taxes and Bryan bought back the lots at tax sales.

The area was practically unpopulated, so Bryan established a town and named it Calumet. He induced a piano stool manufacturing company to locate there and a few families came from Chicago to the new Calumet settlement. Bryan became the postmaster and the justice of peace. Gradually, the village disappeared. So the Calumet Advance became the first newspaper casualty. However, Bryan revived his newspaper in 1907, but it lasted only a few months, due to competition in year-old Gary.

The first weekly publication after the founding of Gary was the Northern Indianian, launched in September, 1906, five months after the first settlers arrived. It was established by Tom Costello and J. T. Bentall and continued until the spring of 1909.

Costello, a veteran Chicago newspaper man, conducted the news and editorial columns in a sensational fashion. Though interesting, his methods kept the paper embroiled in many difficulties. For a time, the paper was printed by the Western Newspaper Union in Chicago, but the publishers later purchased printing equipment and placed it in the basement of the Knotts building on the southwest corner of 7th and Broadway.

First among the daily publications was The Gary Times, an edition of the Lake County Times of Hammond printed for Gary readers. It arrived in the late spring of 1906. C. O Holmes, first town clerk who became a bank president and state senator, was its editor. Early in 1907, Roy G. Parry and Carroll Woods took care of the Times, Gary edition. The gathered the local news and the press work was done in Hammond.

The Gary Weekly Tribune, a forerunner of The Gary Post-Tribune, came to life in the spring of 1907 when the new Steel City was emerging as a boom town. Under the management of Homer Carr who had been the marine reporter for the Chicago Tribune, and George Scott, the first edition was issued in a shack located on the present site of the South Shore Station.

Mark Goodnow and Fred Carr wrote the local news and mailed it to Chicago, where the editor and business manager had the type set and the papers printed. In the winter of 1907, the office shack was moved to the east side of Broadway just south of 4th avenue. The following summer, the first Tribune building was erected on a 25-foot Broadway lot adjoining the First National Bank on the north.

A flatbed press was installed with a linotype machine and on Labor Day, 1908, the first edition of the Gary Daily Tribune appeared. The infant newspaper had a lusty growth, sometimes printing six or eight pages when there was an extra amount of advertising, principally pertaining to real estate and building. Carl Dennewitz joined the news staff. The Tribune shortly became a lively newspaper.

The Gary Evening News made its debut in September 1908 under the editorial guidance of Carl J. Cooper. It was a one-man paper. The office was on 6th avenue opposite Hotel Gary, where Cooper collected and wrote his news. The publication office was in South Chicago, where Cooper daily would rush with his news, returning later in the day with the entire edition under his arm. The paper was suspended in March, 1909.

Cooper made another effort in 1917 to publish a newspaper in Gary. He called it the Gary Morning Journal. It was printed by the Calumet Press, at 547 Washington St., which went out of business in the mid-30s. The paper never took hold, and like the Evening News was suspended. Cooper also started two weeklies—Both Sides and the Gary Journal—which also failed.

The Gary Evening Post was born in the Steel City on Oct. 2, 1909, when the first municipal election was only a month away. Thomas E. Knotts, then president of the town board and a candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket, deemed it necessary to have the assistance of a newspaper.

Knotts called to his aid two veteran Chicago newspapermen, Thomas H. Cannon and Frank Patrick, who agreed to publish Knotts' Evening Post. They took over the plant of the defunct Northern Indianian in the basement of the Knotts' building, where the press still remained. Editorial offices were located on the second floor of the building where a typesetting machine was installed. Cannon was to be the editor, reporter and make-up man; Patrick was to handle the advertising and business affairs as the publisher.

"It was part of my editorial duties," Cannon once wrote, "to carry the locked up forms of type down two flights of stairs to the pressroom in the basement. This I did every day as long as the printing plant remained in the Knotts building.

"The news staff then consisted of myself, Carl Cooper and Miss Frances Patten. Cooper's ideas concerning newspaper work were somewhat nebulous at that time. He bitterly resisted my rule that all copy must pass through my hands before going to the linotype. Only after Mayor Knotts told him to hand me his copy did he fall in line and become a pretty good reporter."

A. Howard Bell, who started the first drug store in Gary on Euclid avenue, became the advertising solicitor of the new paper. Bell later became the auditor of the city schools, a position he held more than 40 years.

Carr's Daily Tribune was antagonistic towards Knotts's candidacy for mayor. Knotts, therefore, gave financial backing to Cannon and Patrick and their first publication was on the Saturday night when Knotts opened his campaign at a rally in the Binzenhoff hall. The Evening Post came out lauding Knotts and blasting his opponents, practically giving over the entire issue to politics.

After Knotts's election, he frankly told Cannon and Patrick that thereafter the paper must "go on its own." Knotts owned a majority of the stock. Frequently they had difficulties in meeting the payrolls. On one occasion when Knotts was out of town, they found themselves $50 short. While debating their dilemma, "Battleaxe" Castleman, newly elected councilman, came into the office.

"Leave it to me," Castlemen said, as he heard their story. "I'll be back in half an hour and you fellows hold the fort until I return."

He returned in 20 minutes and laid a roll of bills on the table. This liquidated the payroll and no questions were asked. "Battleaxe" had the racketeer complex and his career in the Council was marked by tempests of every degree, but he always made good copy, Cannon writes in his memoirs.

Another "angel" on the side of Cannon and Patrick was Timothy W. Englehart, known as the "Duke of Ridge Road,' who did much to develop the Glen Park district. On more than one weekly payday, Englehart slipped a check to the editor to make up the deficit. The publishers struggled against debts and inadequate equipment.

Gary had been 'dry" for two years, but in January, 1910, returned to [illegible] column. Every person who desired to open a saloon was required to [illegible] paper. Cannon and Patrick took advantage of [illegible] to get some needed money.

One evening after the paper was on the streets, Cannon and Patrick sallied forth to round up the prospective saloonkeepers. By midnight they had succeeded in securing 25 publication notices [illegible] cash in advance. With the $250 in the [illegible] the publishers had good sledding for a couple of weeks.

On a cold day in February 1910, J. R. and H. B Snyder arrived in Gary to investigate the possibility of starting a newspaper in the new Steel City. Their first contact was made with Thomas E. Knotts, who had just begun his term as Gary's first mayor.

Knotts was glad to see them, for he wanted to find someone who would take The Post off his hands. After a two-hour talk, a tentative deal was made and the Snyder brothers went back to Ohio to consult their father.

J. Ralph Snyder, 24, and his brother Henry Burgess Snyder [illegible] were the sons of an Ohio newspaper editor, who had trained them in the publishing field. Their father, H R. Snyder Sr. began his career in 1880 after graduation from Ohio Wesleyan University. Starting with a country weekly, he eventually had an interest in a string of newspapers, particularly at Urbana, Marion and Piqua, Ohio.

In about three weeks after the conference with Knotts, the Snyders returned to Gary with enough money to complete the deal and take over the paper. Their father had sold his paper in Urbana to raise the necessary funds. The young newspaper owners took charge of The Post on March 9, 1910.

On the first page of The Post that date there appeared an editorial beginning as follows:

"A controlling interest in the stock of The Gary Printing and Publishing Co., publishers of The Gary Evening Post, has been sold to J. R and H B Snyder of Ohio and in the future the destinies of The Post are in the hands of these young men."

Knotts and his associates sold their remaining stock to the Snyder brothers in the next few years. They paid off all the newspaper's indebtedness and ordered some new printing equipment, including a press.

The newspaper office and equipment were installed at 118 W. 5th Ave, where publication continued for five years. In 1915 a move was made to 20 W 5th Ave., more equipment was purchased and the size of the paper increased. It continued to be published there until the merger with The Gary Tribune on July 9, 1921.

It should be noted that several other weekly newspapers were issued in the early days. There was the Lake County Democrat that came into being in [illegible] published by the late Alfred Jones, who later became assistant to the president of the Riley banks in East Chicago. It lasted about a year. F. W. Smith launched The Gary Republican in 1916, which was discontinued after a few issues. The Calumet Weekly was published by C. R. Burton from June 1913 to Oct [illegible].

The merger of The Tribune with The Post opened a new epoch in newspaper publishing in Gary. When the merger was made, The Tribune had a circulation of approximately 4,000 and The Post about 8,000. After the merger the combined papers had a net circulation of about [illegible].

The Post owners moved into The Tribune plant at 5th and Washington and published The Post Tribune there until Oct. 12 1927, when it moved to its present location at 4th Place and Broadway.

In the winter following the merger, a disastrous fire practically wrecked the newspaper plant at 5th and Washington St. Scores of workmen were rushed to the building before the blaze was entirely quenched, and the work of repairing the damage went forward so quickly that every department of the paper had resumed normal operations within three days.

While the press was undergoing repairs, the newspaper was printed temporarily in East Chicago. Damage from the fire was estimated at $40,000.

In the 1921 merger The Post acquired the interest of Edward C. Toner, Anderson, Ind., publisher, who in 1920 had bought out the interests of Homer Carr who moved to California. George Scott, business manager of The Tribune, retained an interest in the merged papers and was active as business manager of The Post Tribune until his death in 1934.

The most dominant man of the press in Gary's history was Tom Cannon, who came to Gary in the fall of 1909 to start The Evening Post. When the Snyder brothers bought The Post in 1910, it was stipulated that Tom should remain on the staff. For nearly 20 years he had been reporting for Chicago dailies and had had assignments on sensational stories in northwest Indiana.

In the early 1890s he was sent to Tolleston to report on the stockyard boom caused by the announcement that the Chicago stockyard was to be removed to the Calumet district. In 1891 he accompanied members of the Chicago White Chapel Club to Miller beach where at midnight they cremated a deceased brother. He covered the "poachers war" when the Tolleston Gun Club guards fought settlers who encroached on the club's fishing and hunting grounds, resulting in fatal shootings.

Tom Cannon continued on the news side of The Post Tribune until his death in August, 1935, at the age of 87. He spent 26 of his 48 years of journalism in Gary. He knew the steel town inside out and its people in all strata of society. His "Flue Dust" columns and the celebrated "Lud Wrangler" letters have been long remembered. His "History of the Lake and Calumet Region of Indiana" and his biographical edition of Lake and Porter County Leaders are rich in source material for those who are interested in the yesteryears.

The Snyder brothers, in their 17 years in Gary, have not only developed The Post-Tribune into one of the best home newspapers in the country, but have given themselves to the building of a great city. Hardly any [illegible] promotion in Gary in the last 35 to 40 years has been carried on without their assistance and cooperation.

A significant day in the history of The Post-Tribune came on Oct. 12, 1927, when it formally opened a new newspaper plant, with its big modern press and the latest facilities available for publishing a newspaper. By 1957, The Post-Tribune will be housed in another new plant equipped with the latest facilities for publishing and printing newspapers.

In recognition of the metropolitan development of the Gary area, The Post Tribune on Oct 2, 1955—the 46th birthday of the original Post—began publication of a Sunday newspaper. Complete with news features, an expanded women's section and an enlarged sports section, it has extended [illegible] nity. Included in the Sunday publication are Panorama, a locally-edited magazine, and eight pages of colored comics.

The story of The Post Tribune could not be complete without recognizing a venerable journalist of the old school, Henry Richard Snyder Sr., the father of the editor and the publisher of The Post Tribune. "Father" Snyder schooled his [illegible] for the newspaper business and they served their apprenticeship on the papers he [illegible].

Henry R. Snyder Sr. disposed of his Ohio properties and in 1912 came to make his home in Gary. He served as associate editor of The Post Tribune, wrote editorials and advised his sons in the business. He was a man of high character, integrity and patriotism. He died in March, 1925, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Since The Post Tribune merger in 1921, there has been no effort made to institute another daily newspaper in Gary. However, there have been a number of weeklies started, of which two survive—the Herald Newspapers, weeklies published by Leigh H. Plummer of Glen Park, and the Gary American, established in 1922 by A. B Whitlock and now published by his son, Henry O. Whitlock.

The Glen Park Herald was established in 1944 by Harold VanDusen, who published the paper for about three years. It was taken over in June 1947 by Plummer, who came to Gary from an advertising agency in Chicago. Before World War II, he had experience on the Chicago Herald Examiner and the Wall Street Journal.

Plummer proceeded to launch weekly papers in Gary's suburbs — The Suburban Herald that serves Griffith, Highland, Munster and Schererville, and the East Gary Herald, serving East Gary, Garyton, Liverpool and New Chicago. In 1952 he bought out Tom Myers' Hobart Tribune, Tolleston News and the Gary Times that served Miller, calling each of the weeklies by the names of the respective communities followed by "Herald." He now has six publications.

Preceding Plummer's publications in Glen Park was the Glen Park News which was published by the late Louis Christopher, Gary printer. The publication was printed on green paper and was commonly called the "Green Sheet." Christopher, a former Republican councilman and once a candidate for mayor, used his newspaper mainly for political purposes.

Lloyd B. Snowden, a Miller real estate man, was in the publishing business from 1931 to 1946. He issued three weeklies: the Miller Weekly, Glen Park Review and the Gary Times, which Myers eventually bought. Myers converted the Gary Times into the Tolleston Times and for a time continued to publish the weekly papers in Miller and Glen Park.

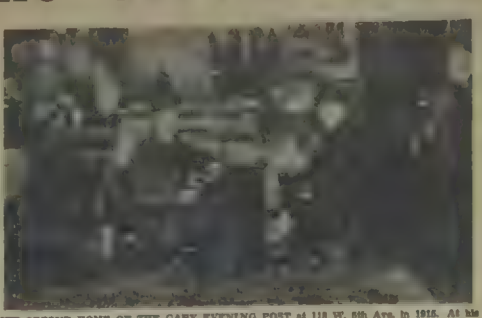
There is an interesting newspaper history in the Midtown area, where publications were sponsored by Negro editors. The first newspaper in the central district was published by Joe Rapier, Gary's first Negro attorney. He named his weekly the Gary Gazette. It was issued from 1915 through 1917. When the paper was suspended, it was purchased by the Hobart Gazette to obtain legal mailing rights.

The second publication was called The Sun, which was started by a man named Cook who came from Milwaukee. After a few months, Cook was shot and killed by a Gary Negro mail carrier in a drug store at 18th and Washington, following an argument over a story in Cook's newspaper. The postman was tried for murder in Valparaiso, but was exonerated on a self defense plea. He then left the area.

The Sun was purchased by a Negro, newly come to Gary, who borrowed money from A. B. Whitlock, who had moved to Gary in 1916 from Chicago, where he was in the real estate business. The Sun was renamed The Gary Colored American. Whitlock was interested in city politics and the publication was used for political purposes. After the 1920 election, the editor left town, leaving only a typewriter and a list of subscribers.

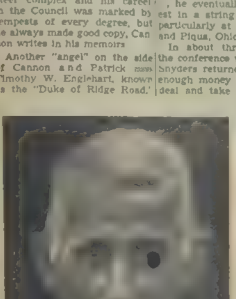
Whitlock therefore claimed the property and took over the newspaper, which he renamed the Gary American. He published the newspaper 30 years and then turned the paper over to his son, who has managed it since 1951.

Whitlock worked as an electrician at Gary Works during World War I. He then went into the produce business, buying fruits and vegetables in Chicago and selling them from a huckster's wagon in Gary.



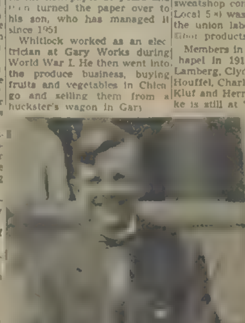
THE SECOND HOME OF THE GARY EVENING POST at 118 W. 5th Ave. in 1915. At his desk in the left rear is H. B. Snyder, editor. Just back of railing is reporter Thomas H. Cannon, who remained on the news staff until his death in 1935. At desk at rear right is Henry R. Snyder Sr., associate editor. At desk in foreground sits Alfred Perry, advertising manager, now editor of an East Chicago weekly. The man wearing the derby is unidentified.

THE GARY TRIBUNE PRESSROOM in 1918. The pressmen in picture were identified in 1948 by Edward Darter, retired Post-Tribune printer as Leo Kocsoroski (right rear) and Cook (right foreground) whose first name is not known.

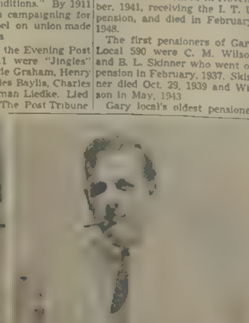


HENRY RICHARD SNYDER, pioneer newspaper editor, father of J. Ralph Snyder, publisher, and Henry Burgess Snyder, editor, who was associate editor from 1912 to 1925.

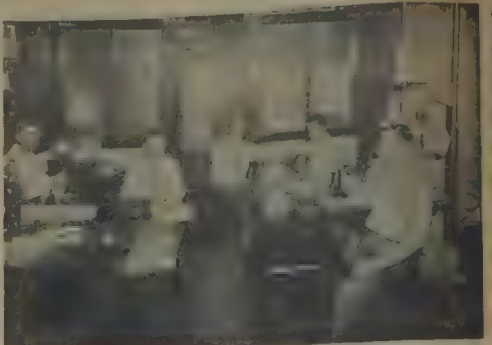
TOM CANNON, revered citizen of Gary from 1906 until he died in 1935 at age of 87. He spent many years reporting for Chicago newspapers before coming to the Gary Post.



HENRY BURGESS SNYDER as he appeared when, at the age of 25, he became editor of the Gary Evening Post in 1910. He is now editor of The Post-Tribune.



J RALPH SNYDER in 1910 when he became the Evening Post publisher in charge of the business and mechanical departments. He is publisher of The Post-Tribune.



THIS IS THE NEWS ROOM of The Gary Daily Tribune, older sister of The Post, in 1916 at its third location, the northwest corner of 5th and Washington. From left to right are Carl Cooper, reporter; Homer J. Carr, editor and chief owner; George B. Scott, business manager and minority owner; Carl Dennewitz and Fred Carr, all well known in Gary's early days. The two newspapers were merged in 1921, and The Post moved into the Tribune quarters. Scott became the business manager of The Post-Tribune.

ITU One of First Unions in Gary

Local 590 Chartered in 1908 by Printers on New Daily Tribune

By RUDOLPH PATZERT

Correspondent, Local 590, International Typographical Union

> *"He who invented movable type was disbanding hired armies, and cashiering most kings and senates, and creating a whole new democratic world; he had invented the art of printing. —Thomas Carlyle.*

The tumultuous city of Gary gave birth to Local 590, International Typographical Union, on March 3, 1908.

Eight printers, G. E. Wulfing, A. J. Eichorn, H. F. Madison, Louis Mckatinsky, Fred L. Phelps, James I. Nimal, J. E. Metcalf and H. Turrentine, banded together and obtained a charter. All worked at Gary's one newspaper, the Tribune, which a few months earlier had become a daily newspaper.

A year later a second newspaper was established, the Evening Post, and its employes became members of Local 590.

But with itchy feet characteristic of printers of that period, all but one of the charter members had moved on by 1910, and have never been heard from since. The one exception, Wulfing, stayed at the Tribune until 1918 when he joined the Gary school system as a vocational instructor, eventually becoming head of the vocational department of the Gary schools.

Locals of the Typographical Union of 1908 were organizing to "do away with pay scales below $12 weekly. Top pay in the country was $21 per week at Local 200, Youngstown Ohio." By 1911 the scale of Local 590 was $19 for a 48-hour week. The local participated in the national I. T. U. policy "against piece work, bonus payments for extra production, sweatshop conditions." By 1911 Local 590 was campaigning for the union label on union made [illegible] products.

Members in the Evening Post chapel in 1911 were "Jingles" Lamberg, Clyde Graham, Henry Houffel, Charles Baylis, Charles Kluf and Herman Liedke. Liedke is still at The Post Tribune serving as president of the local in 1954-55.

The young local had tough sledding in the early years. Frequent talk among its members was to "drop this local and go into Chicago's big local where we would have more strength." But its members persisted. One of the stalwarts was Virgil Huddleston, who joined the local in 1914. He had joined the Army at the age of 15, seen service in the Spanish American and Mexican Wars, being discharged as sergeant of cavalry.

Many times as chairman of the union's negotiating committee he "would present the union's demands, and say 'This is what we must have.' Coming to agreement, he would write the contract on a piece of wrapping paper. And that would be it."

Huddleston, on his own initiative, published a labor paper, "Calumet Labor," which circulated among the labor unions in the area. He retired in November, 1941, receiving the I. T. U. pension, and died in February 1948.

The first pensioners of Gary Local 590 were C. M. Wilson and B. L. Skinner who went on pension in February, 1937. Skinner died Oct. 29, 1939 and Wilson in May, 1943.

Gary local's oldest pensioner is Ora Boardman, who will be 80 June 24. The other on the pension are Marie Riegler, Edward Darter and John Burns.

By 1915 Local 590 had won the seven-hour day, one of the first unions in the country to do so. The pressmen organized themselves in 1917. With this added strength the printers won a scale of $33 a week by 1918.

The beginning of 1920 found Gary labor in a major strike with the steel company. William Vanderlaan remembers the "Stockade" where Memorial Auditorium is today. "Three-inch diameter saplings formed the stockade," and "soup kitchens" were on the street. Vanderlaan, then working at the Tribune, is now sergeant at arms in the union.

Harry LeRoy reminisces: "I arrived on the Michigan Central and got off at the Broadway station—about 12 hours behind schedule on accout of a terrific snow storm. A path, shovel wide, through the snow led down Broadway. At 8th and Broadway a group of soldiers stopped me and went through my two suitcases, eventually letting me go. At 6th and Broadway, soldiers stopped me again—same at 5th. I ducked into a restaurant near 5th and left my suitcases, and proceeded to the office of the Gary Post. Percy Wells was foreman and he gave me a job."

Some of the members of Local 590 in 1920, were Harry LeRoy, Vernon Burger Sr., Clara McCullough, Mark Morgan, Vanderlaan, William McKinley, Albert Cutshaw, Lew Sargent, Art Holmes, Percy Wells, Edward Wassell, B. C. Bailey, Liedke and Ed Darter.

Officers of the union in [illegible] were: Cutshaw, president; Fred Brands, recording secretary; B. C. Bailey, secretary.

George Sies arrived in Gary in July, 1925, going to work for The Post-Tribune.

A well-known shop philosopher of this period was Emmett Link, who initiated the young printers in the ways of the trade and the ways of life.

In November, 1927, James Naive came to work on The Post-Tribune, having a long background as a printer. A native of Lexington, Ky., he died recently in Gary after 50 active years in the International Typographical Union.

By 1928 The Post-Tribune had 19 printers. Cutshaw was foreman; floormen were Clara McCullough, M. O. Jones, Brands, Holmes and William Stevens; machine operators were Wassell, Vanderlaan, George Sies, Louis Sies, McClure, Link, Robert Coleman, Liedke, M. Lincoln, C. Lincoln, Naive and Darter, and John Steffus and Albert Sherowsky were apprentices.

Clyde Jewell, machinist at the Post-Tribune, remembers that in 1930 the main issue before the union was the five-day week. They were working six days, 42 hours a week, for $55.

By 1932, with Gary one of the cities hardest hit by the depression, the number of jobs on The Post-Tribune went down to [illegible]. In 1933 the International Typographical Union adopted by referendum a plan requiring members who held six-day jobs to work only five days in order to create work for unemployed printers. Local 590 members [illegible]. Wages had now dropped to $40 per week.

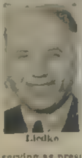
In 1946, Local 590 began a campaign to catch up on wages and employe benefits. Its success is shown in the present contract, with one of the highest wage scales in the country, liberal vacations, and a comprehensive health and pension plan.

Present officers are: Gene Cameron, president; Donald Gilbert, secretary treasurer; Andrew S[illegible], recording secretary. Membership is 93.

Typographical union members with more than 35 years of service at The Post-Tribune are Clara McCullough, Liedke, Wassell and Cutshaw.

Mrs. McCullough

Wassell



Liedke

Cutshaw

G. F. WULFING

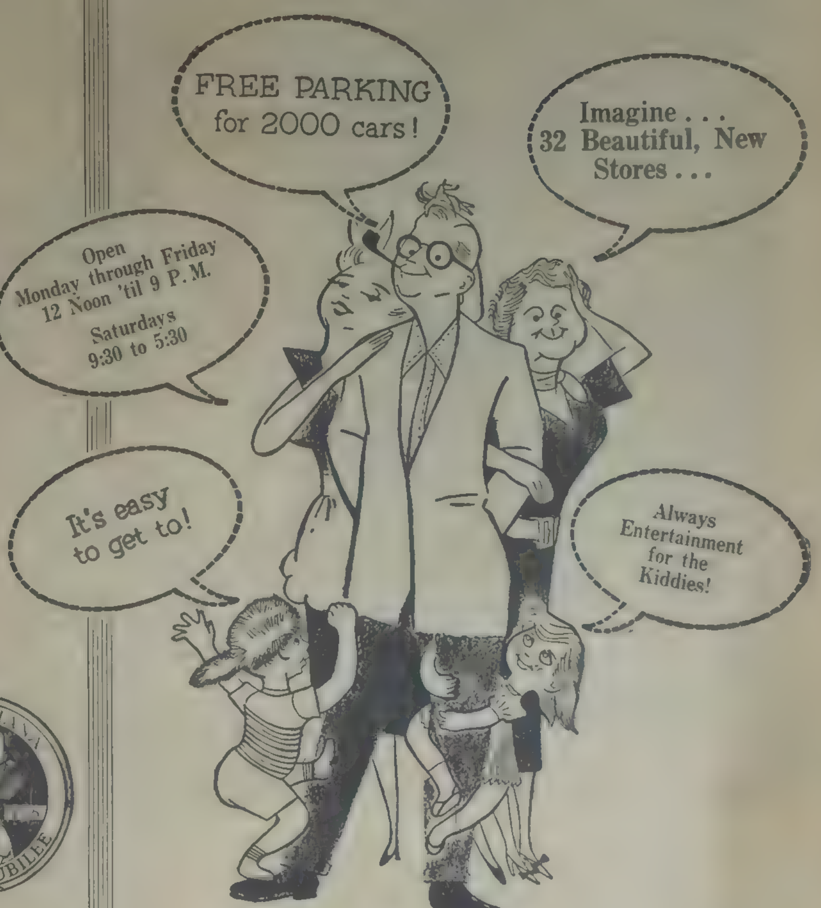
INDIANA'S LARGEST, MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOPPING CENTER

SALUTES

GARY

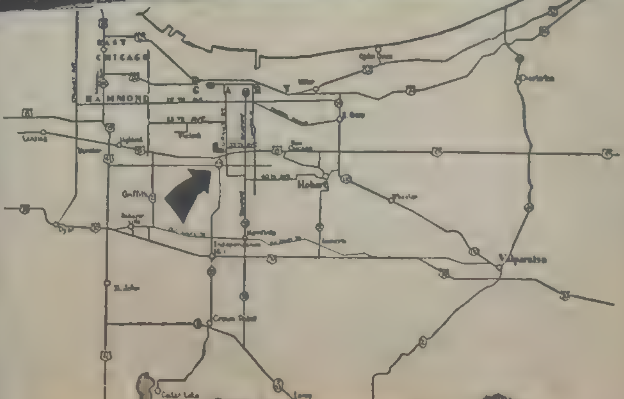
ON IT'S

GOLDEN JUBILEE


FREE PARKING for 2000 cars!
Imagine . . . 32 Beautiful, New Stores . . .
Open Monday through Friday 12 Noon 'til 9 P. M. Saturdays 9:30 to 5:30
It's easy to get to!
Always Entertainment for the Kiddies!

GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER


EAST CHICAGO
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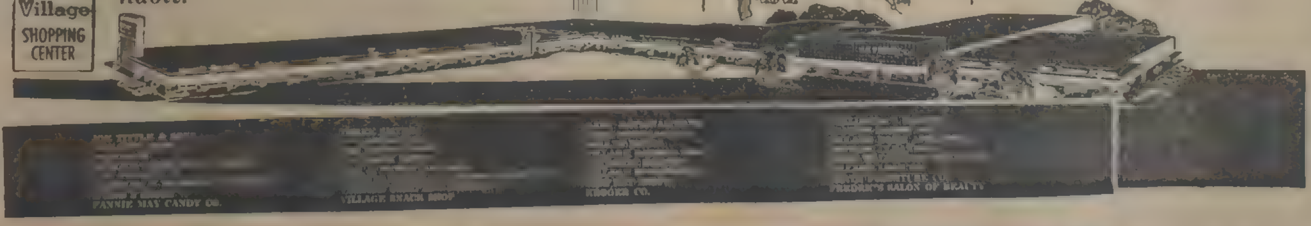
Wherever you live or wherever you work, you're always close to the Village!

Make it a point to come out . . . and make the Village Shopping Center a pleasant shopping habit!

SHOP AT Village SHOPPING CENTER



FANNIE MAY CANDY CO.

VILLAGE SNACK SHOP

KROGER CO.

FREDRIK'S SALON OF BEAUTY

Golden Anniversary Year of
HOUSE OF MUSCAT, 1906-1956

[illegible] Furniture Store, founded in the [illegible] ar as the City of Gary, invites your continued patronage for this Anniversary Year and the next 50 years, and pledges to you, as in the past:

- IT COSTS LESS AT MUSCAT'S for famous brand, quality furniture, appliances, floor covering, and television.
- All merchandise guaranteed, and serviced by our own skilled technic[illegible]
- Our customers may buy for cash, terms with small down payment, or No Money Down.
- Up to 24 months to pay—low payments.
- No carrying charge if account paid in 120 days.
- We carry our own accounts. Never a finance company to deal with.
- HOME SECURITY PLAN costs you nothing. Pay[illegible] suspended in case of strike, unemployment, [illegible] or accident Bill cancelled in event of death or loss by fire.
- Free parking on our own lot around the corner on 11th Ave.

SEE MUSCAT'S FOR YOUR BEST D[illegible]
IN HOME FURNISHINGS

Gary's Oldest Furniture Store
HOUSE OF MUSCAT
1044 Broadway TUrner 6-9137

Area Attracts Small Industries

Follow Soon After Building of Mills

By W. P. COTTINGHAM
Executive Secretary Gary Industrial Foundation

As we approach the celebration of our Golden Jubilee Anniversary, we are prone to consider that the industrial prominence of our city dates from that morning in the spring of 1906 when the engineers from the Indiana Steel Co. drove their first stakes for their surveys to start construction of the steel mills and the town of Gary. But before this, the area was being used by industry.

About 15 years previous to that year the meat packers of the Chicago Stockyard district gave very serious consideration to establishing their rapidly developing industry in the wide open spaces of northwestern Indiana. They went so far as to acquire real estate holdings and announced their plans for building their stockyards and packing plants in the area along the Michigan Central Railroad property between Broadway and Clark Road

Real estate promoters were attracted by the announcement and many subdivisions were put on the market and sold to visitors to the Chicago Worlds Fair Columbian Exposition in 1893

"Stockyards Addition to Hambond" and "Stockyards Addition to Tolleston" are permanently recorded evidence of that attempt to establish that industry in earlier years. Much of the property between Broadway and Madison St. from 9th Ave. to 21st Ave. was subdivided and sold as Chicago-Tolleston Land and Investment Co. additions to Tolleston as a result of the stockyards boom

While the foregoing real estate activity was not productive of a going industry there were some operating industries prior to the date of the birth of Gary

The Buffington Plant of the Universal-Atlas Cement Co. had been in operation in the north western corner of Gary since 1903, thereby being our oldest local industry Other industrial plants in operation at the date of our birth were the Aetna Explosives Co. operating a powder mill at Aetna between Gary and the town of Miller; and the piano stool factory located near 22nd and Jefferson in a building which is now a part of the maintenance garage for Gary Railways. A smaller industry was a slaughterhouse in the Glen Park area near 39th and Pierce

The United States Steel Corp. announced its program to build the world's greatest complete steel plant in Gary and started construction work in the spring of 1906

Gary's strategic location at the southern tip of Lake Michigan accounts for its remarkable development. It has moved with rapid strides into prominence and importance as a city and as a manufacturing center

When the town on the sand dunes was incorporated on July 30, 1906 covering an area of 8,030 acres, it included a population of 334 persons. It grew so rapidly that it reached a status of a city in 1909 with a population of 16,000. Ten years later, having annexed Glen Park in 1909 Tolleston in 1910 and Miller in 1918, the area of the city exceeded 40 square miles and had a population of 55,000

During the growth of Gary there were many industries attempting to profit by the factors that had attracted the steel corporation to Gary or by the probable financial investment possibilities that followed the establishment of the great payrolls of steel

Among the industries that sprouted in earlier years were such organizations as the O. K Giant Battery Co. whose local backers built a plant for them near 10th Ave and the E. J & E Railroad; Gary Motor Truck Co which operated in the building at 9th Ave near Taft; Marsene Paper Co., a forerunner to the plant of Marbon Chemical, on West 9th Ave; the Walter Bates Expanded Steel Truss Co in the earlier plant of Standard Steel Spring Division of Rockwell Spring and Axle Co on East Dunes highway; the Spring Products plant which became the LaMode Garment factory before the present industry of Bear Brand Hosiery took over on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 21st Ave

Other industries that started in Gary and either developed into other going concerns or were absorbed by other concerns elsewhere include the plant of Pacific Electric on East Dunes highway which is now part of the establishment of Philip Zweig and Sons; the Schleicher metal working shop on Georgia St. at 39th which is now part of the Reynolds Metals Corp; Ba Kon Chip Co which operated the factory at 9th Ave and Marshall St. now used by Williams, West and Witt for food processing Dunes Machine Shop established its small machine plant near Lake and Birch, but soon was absorbed by a larger operation and moved to Crown Point

Sonneborn & Young was an energetic firm that built up a garment industry in the laundry building at 15th Ave. and Madison St. and left Gary because of need for expansion elsewhere

Also during the growth of Gary there were substantial developments of other industries that came and stayed. One of the earliest of the related industries is the plant of Gary Screw and Bolt Co at 7th and Alabama—a plant that has been in continuous operation since 1912

The Union Drawn Steel Co plant was built in 1917 and has been operated as a division of Republic Steel for the succeeding years

The Anderson Co. establishment producing auto parts and accessories has been operating in Gary since 1923 when it was located first at 10th and Garfield The present modern plant at 11th and Grant was built and occupied in 1946

Among the plants that have been [illegible] ation more than 10 [illegible] Engineering Co. at 899 Grant St.; Consumers Paint Co at 1609 Broadway and 5300 West 5th Ave; Oxl Corp at 600 W 9th Ave; Arthur Winer Inc. at 957 Garfield St. Calu[illegible] Door Co. Continental Baking Co; Gary Sanitary Bedding and Mattress Co.; Greenwald Co; Lake County Monument and Cut Stone Co Monroe Packing Co; Peerless Potato Chip Co; Star Quilt and Drapery Co. at 607 West 11th Ave; Steel City Bedding Co. at 1333 Virginia St., and Superior Meat Products.

In the past 10 years, Gary has been reasonably successful in its bid for the location of diversified industries

Since 1945 at the close of World War II there has been an accelerated attempt by the business men of Gary to operate through the Gary Industrial Foundation to attract to Gary more well organized industrial concerns. The Foundation was incorporated as a non-profit corporation and a fund was raised to enable the officers to undertake to do such things as were necessary to secure the interests of industrial concerns seeking adequate quarters in new areas.

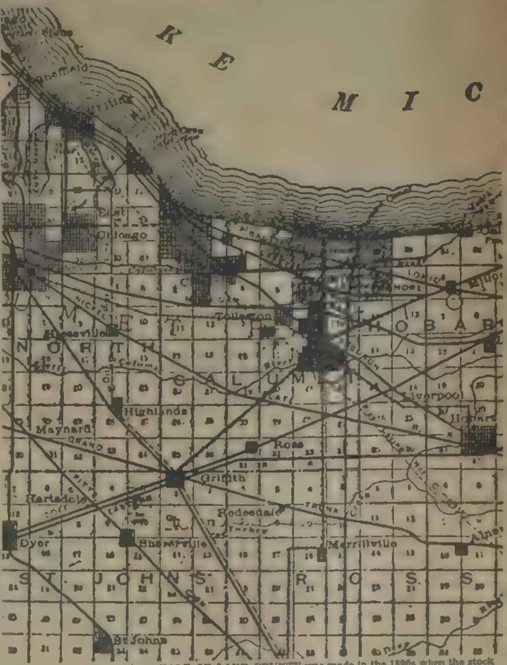
In the decade, such plants as the Budd Co., Taylor Forge & Pipe Works, Vulcan Detinning, H. P. Reed & Co., Tanktainer Welded Products, and Gary Casket Co. have been added to our industrial pattern.

Also EDL Co. with its engineering development laboratory at 5929 East Dunes highway; Gabor Steel Tank Corp at [illegible] Rhode Island St.; Gary Slag Corp. at North Clark Rd; Gary Steel Products Co at 4400 W 9th Ave.; Jantus Manufacturing Co. with their women's sportswear factory at 610 West 11th Ave; Kool-Vent Metal Awnings at 650 South Lake St.; Nering Plastics at 3982 Broadway; Young and Greenawalt, and Berry Asphalt on Industrial highway; Calumet Flexicore Corp. in their plant on Chicago Ave. near Cline Ave.; River Queen Boat Works and Engineered Toys at Petersons, 6655 East Dunes highway, and Midwest Manufacturing Co., and Superweld Tank Products Co.

But greater than all others has been the continued expansion of the five plants of the United States Steel Corporation—Gary Works, Gary Sheet and Tin Mill, American Bridge, National Tube and Universal Atlas Cement.

While the population of Gary has been growing from 334 persons to 155,000, our industrial payrolls have grown to $19,097,733 distributed to 39,508 workers.

And the end is not in sight!



THIS MAP OF THE NORTH HALF OF LAKE COUNTY was made in the 1890s when the stock yard boom hit the Calumet region. Labor troubles in Chicago induced stock yard owners to buy a new site on land that now is the heart of Gary. Real estate promoters took advantage of the opportunity to subdivide and sell hundreds of lots, but the project was abandoned. The map shows the proposed stock yard tract; south of it were the subdivisions, now in Gary's central district. The Grand Calumet river is shown running into the lake at Calumet Heights, a small resort; East Gary was Lake Station; Hobart, Liverpool, Ross, Griffith, Highlands and Hessville are on the map. Tolleston and Clarke, a sizable settlement at the lake front, are shown, and a projected harbor is indicated where Indiana Harbor now stands. East Chicago, Whiting and Hammond are seen at the left side of the map. A road is shown running south from the Little Calumet (at the present location of Broadway) to Merrillville.

THIS BUILDING WAS THE HOME of the Gary Motors Truck Co., which operated about five years in the early 20s. It is now leased by Federal Sign and Signal Corp., a new Gary industry.

A. M. ROBERTS, AUDITOR OF GARY WORKS from March, 1906, to October, 1941, is pictured here with three of his assistants in the early days. From left, Roberts; M. A. Lobaiger, general supervisor of stores, starting in 1915; E. B. Oliver, assistant works auditor under Roberts, and W. C. Melson, who preceded Lobaiger with title of bureau chief of storehouse.

Sportsmen's Cabins Home for Officials

Many of the officials who came here to build the Gary steel plant and assist in building of the town site, made their homes in a number of cabins along the lake shore which had been used as clubhouses. These were formerly owned by Chicagoans and were quite pretentious and furnished with every luxury. Other officials went back and forth each day to Indiana Harbor where the South Bay Hotel was a rendezvous until the homes provided by the company were ready

The first to move into the [illegible] houses were W. P. [illegible], R. E. Rowley, H. S Norton, A. M. Roberts, R. [illegible] Campbell and F. S. Bowlby.

Our congratulations to Gary . . .

to its citizens . . . its industries . . . its civic and religious organizations . . . and its officials . . . for their success in making this city worthy of this Golden Jubilee Celebration. We are happy to be a part of such a community.

TAYLOR FORGE & PIPE WORKS

LET'S ALL CELEBRATE

GARY'S 50th ANNIVERSARY Jubilee

The present decade marks a glorious building era in Gary. Long range city planning is even now culminating in the development of great civic construction projects that will enhance Gary's fame as a city of beauty and utility.

This civic expansion reflects a steady flow of new residents into our community, increasing industrial facilities, and the continuing development of vast new residential neighborhoods; a population increase that has won for Gary the distinction of being "Indiana's fastest growing city."

In spite of its rapid growth, Gary has not grown carelessly. The city has been developed on a definite plan, and as this plan continues to unfold Gary will become increasingly important as a great American center for:

RELIGION • EDUCATION • CULTURAL PURSUITS • HOMES HOSTELRIES • HOSPITALS • BUSINESS • TRADING INDUSTRY • AGRICULTURE • GOOD GOVERNMENT

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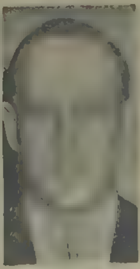
HAPPY BIRTHDAY GARY

L. I. COMBS & SONS, INC.

2645 WABASH AVE.

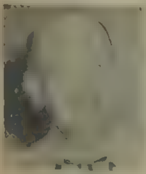
EARLY OFFICE—5TH & MARSHALL ST


LES COMBS JR.

L. I. COMBS SR.

A. E. COMBS

PRESENT OFFICE—2645 WABASH AVE.


FRANK DAVIS
ACCOUNTING

ROBERT RIDER
ACCOUNTING

JEANETTE MULLAN
SECRETARY

THOMAS COMES
DESIGNER

HENRY BULZA
MATERIAL SALES

CHARLES DODSON
REAL ESTATE SALES

W. G. HUETTNER
PLUMBING CONTRACTOR

L. I. Combs Sr. came to Cayuga, Indiana, from Vermont in the early 1900's to engage in the manufacture of brick. These brick were sold throughout the Middlewest, and millions of them were used in early Gary home building and steel mill construction. As a result of the tremendous growth of the Calumet Region, Mr. Combs settled in Gary in 1908. He was active in early day politics and helped elect Gary's first mayor. In 1917 he became actively engaged in home building.

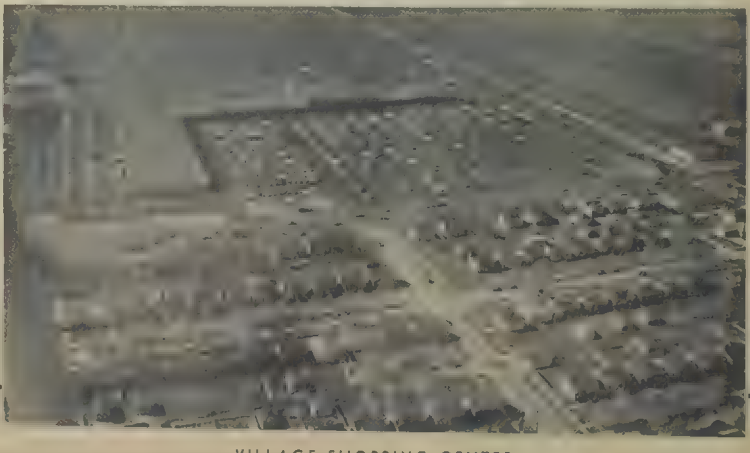
In 1926 his older son, Allen, joined his father in the business, and in 1940 his other son, Leslie Jr., became active, and the firm was known as L. I. Combs & Sons. In the meantime, Elwin Draper, a nephew, came from Vermont, and is now one of the construction superintendents. Mr. Combs' son-in-law, Frank Davis, joined the firm in 1945, and is in charge of the accounting department, assisted by Robert Rider and Jeanette Mullan. Robert Combs, a grandson, is the firm's second superintendent, and just recently another grandson, Thomas Combs, began working as a designer.

Other members of L. I. Combs & Sons, Inc., are Charles Dodson, who heads the real estate brokerage department, and Henry Bulza, who is in charge of material sales. Herman Pliske is carpenter foreman, Albert Farabaugh is masonry foreman, and W. G. Huettner is plumbing contractor. Drivers and helpers are Carl Holt, James Taylor, and Albert Tribble.

For the most part, L. I. Combs & Sons, Inc., engages in the designing and construction of "custom-built" homes. The work has been most rewarding, for each member of the firm takes pride in the part he plays toward creating a home of a family's special choosing. Mr. Combs is as active as ever and is finding particular satisfaction in building homes for sons and daughters of customers he built for in the early days.

The keen foresight and imagination of the senior Mr. Combs in having well-located subdivisions available for home construction has been the key factor in enabling the firm to keep ahead of Gary's growth.

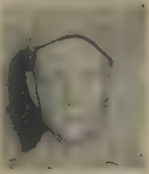
In addition to building hundreds of homes in Gary, L. I. Combs & Sons, Inc., has also constructed numerous commercial and apartment buildings. The high point of their many years of construction activity, and their special pride, is the newly completed Village Shopping Center, the largest in Indiana.


VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER

37th & Grant St.

ELWIN DRAPER
SUPERINTENDENT

ROBERT COMBS
SUPERINTENDENT


HERMAN PLISKE
CARPENTER FOREMAN

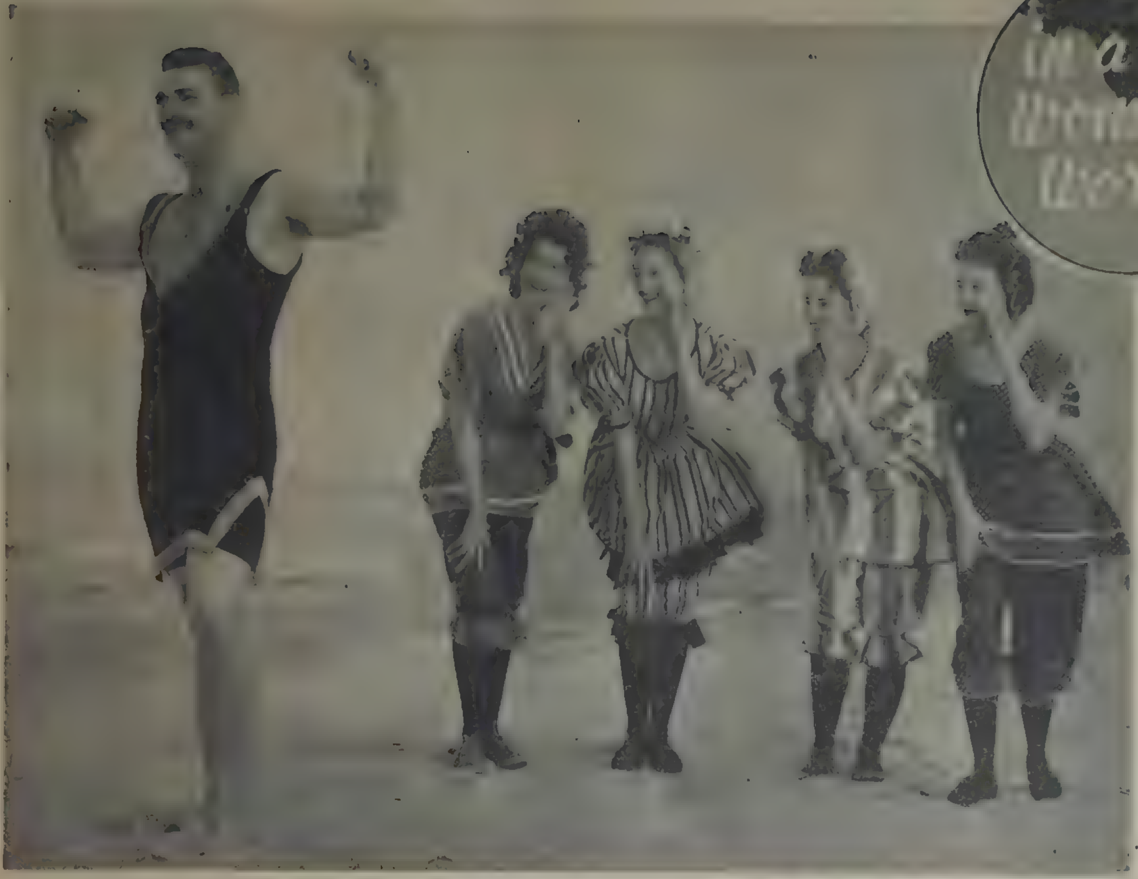
ALBERT FARABAUGH
MASONRY FOREMAN

CARL HOLT
DRIVER

JAMES TAYLOR
WAREHOUSEMAN

ALBERT TRIBBLE
YARDMAN

In a Woman's World



The sands of time don't change . . . and the parents, the grandparents and even the great grandparents of the "bathers" pictured often frolicked on this same beach during the summertimes of the past 50 years. A quartet of daring beauties admire the physique of Jay S. Grantham son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay F. Grantham, who came to Gary in 1911 and grand[illegible] of Jay W. Granthan a Gary pioneer of 1909. The bold young maidens are, left to right, Carol Lozov daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Lozow who have been in the grocery busine in Gary for nearly 25 years; Miss Harriet Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Hall and grand[illegible] and of Mr. and M[illegible] Miss Mert[illegible]

Miss Eleanore Kelley is a picture of the past . . . her mother's picture. She is wearing the same dress her mother wore on graduation day and the dress she wore to her first party in Gary in 1908. For the picture, Miss Kelly fixed her hair in the then-popular pompadour style and even added a ribbon for authenticity The late J. J. Kelley came to Gary in 1906 and was associated with the Gary Land Co. His family still resides in the home he built for them 43 years ago at 123 W. 43rd Ave.

'Pioneers' Wear Frills and Lace . . .

Women's Fashions Tell History of Gary And the Country

By Beryl Ann Brownell

Women will be women . . . whether walking down the Champs Elysees in Paris, Park Avenue in New York City or the sand paths of that new boom town, Gary, Ind

When the women arrived by boxcar, wagon or rig they didn't make their debut wearing bluejeans . . . or comparable garb of the era . . . they stepped down into the sands dressed like ladies

These "pioneer" women didn't come in bonnets and shawls, to be sure, but they undoubtedly wore a cutaway coat with leg-of-mutton sleeves, if they came by rig or rail, or a motoring duster if they came to the end of the lane by auto. If they arrived by boat possible but not probable . . . they could have been most daring and delightful in swimsuits featuring long overblouses and frills at the knee, where the bloomers and long black stockings met. They would have hats to match, of course

But on a stroll down the board walk on a Sunday afternoon, they would make strong men forget the blisters on their hands and the sand in their shoes. They would be wearing feathers, frills, lace and chiffon, with that Lillian Russell look.

The board walk and the city have changed in the past 50 years . . . as have feminine fashions . . . but women are the same today as they, or their forebearers, were in 1906. Women simply love pretty clothes which have proved to be more than coverings . . . they tell the story of time . . . history

The cavalcade of fashion from 1906 to 1956, compiled by the New York Dress Institute, is bound to make women wonder if the fashions they so proudly wear today will look ridiculous in 2006

1906—Frizzed pompadours with small chic hats popularized by Queen Alexandra

1907—Hemline news—Short! Two inches off the ground! Relaxing waistlines with no evidence of boning. Mary Garden and Geraldine Farrar were the rage, introducing tall willowy brunettes with definite allure as the ideal

1908—Princesse, unpadded silhouette established . . . introduction of "tailor made"—big hats flat on the head

1909—Wash-tub hat laden with plumes above hourglass silhouette. Jabots and fancy cuffs

1910—Introduction of the hobble skirt, the sashed waistline, the huge hat, and muff. The Follies Girls' reign begins

1911—Poiret introduces oriental influence in fashion—turbans odalisque-draped skirts, jewel embroidery. The turkey trot and bunny-hug rage necessitated slashing hobble skirts to the knees

1912—Body beautiful clothes, draped high bodies, softly sashed waistline, clinging skirts. Lots of ringlets around the face [illegible] turban covering the rest of the head Stoles, big flat muffs.

See WOMEN'S FASHIONS Following Page

Patti Grubbs . . . "Miss Gary" and "Miss Indiana" 1948
(Now Mrs. Leroy W. Jacobs Jr.)

Louise Matthew . . . "Princess" 1931
(Now Mrs. Dietrich Young)

Anna Mae Owens . . . "Miss Gary" 1927
(Now Mrs. Elmer Scharbach)

Steel City Has Its Share of Beauty

Girls Win Crowns From 1927 to 1956

Gary's fame has extended beyond the limitations of material growth and expansion.

The Steel City's fame encompasses one of the most elusively captivating of all realms—that of beauty—and Gary has certainly had its share of representatives.

In 1931 Gary and her "Princess Louise" Matthew celebrated their birthday anniversaries together. Miss Matthew, then an Emerson High School graduate, was chosen to reign over her city's silver anniversary. She is now Mrs. Dietrich Young of Crown Point and the mother of four lovely daughters.

Mrs. Elmer Scharbach, the former Miss Anna Mae Owens had the honor of representing her city as "Miss Gary" in 1927. Following her coronation in the Gay Mill Gardens in Miller, she went on to Atlantic City where she competed for the title of "Miss America." The following year she was married. Her older daughter, Sandra, is a junior student at George Washington University in Washington, D. C., and her younger daughter, Bonnie, will be graduated from Hobart High School this year.

Not only have our beauties won local acceptance and recognition, they have gone on to win state and national acclaim as well. In 1917 Beverly Trenary was the Hoosier candidate for Miss America. Miss Trenary is now Mrs. Raymond Knezevich.

In 1948 a senior student at Horace Mann High School captured two coveted titles—"Miss Gary" and "Miss Indiana." The beautiful girl was Patti Grubbs, now Mrs. Leroy W. Jacobs Jr., 4945 Carolina St. Her talents now are concentrated upon her two children, Jeff and Judy, 5 and 2, respectively.

Gary's most recent addition to the world of beauty is Joni Ross who was awarded the title of "Miss Photoflash of 1956" when she competed in the national contest in April. This honor was doubly exciting for Joni because it came on her 22nd birthday anniversary.

However, Joni is no novice in this type of competitive endeavor. In 1954 she was voted "Miss Hospitality Queen" by the National Restaurant Association, "Miss Lake-Porter" and she placed second in the "Miss Photoflash" contest.

In a few weeks Gary will celebrate her 50th anniversary. And once again a local girl will wear her city's crown.

Louise Matthew Reigns in 1931 . . .

Secretary to Peter Seyl Wins 'Princess' Crown; Writes Diary of Silver Anniversary Celebration

By Barbara Anderson

Of all the significant men in the world perhaps the [illegible] Father Time [illegible] ingly—casting but fleeting glances in our direction—seemingly unmindful of the effects he has upon our [illegible]

[illegible] only as we look back that [illegible] see the changes he has [illegible]

[illegible] —Princess Louise [illegible] that time reigned over Gary's [illegible] Peter Seyl, general superintendent [illegible] the American Bridge Company where her father, George Matthew, also was employed.

Mother of Four Girls

[illegible] more striking wife and mother of four equally attractive daugh[illegible] Mrs. Dietrich Young in 1933. They lived in Gary for two [illegible] where they still reside.

Her daughters are Mrs. Frank [illegible], who will receive her [illegible] Purdue University [illegible]

Although Father Time has changed many things in the life [illegible] he has left two [illegible]

Bridge Plant Entry

[illegible] was [illegible] second winner. Jack Miller, chairman of the Gary Mer[illegible] Bridge Plant as soon as the [illegible] made public [illegible] that I should [illegible] might take [illegible] also that I [illegible] get my [illegible] of the celebration.

"My duties as 'Queen' began [illegible] In the a.m. Jack Miller and his [illegible] crowned we returned to Gary at 1:30 p.m. just barely having time to go to Gleason Park with [illegible] and met Mayor Johnson and other notable men of Gary.

"After parading around there and posing for photographers until about 3:30 Mrs. Seyl, Clara [illegible] hurried to a spring tea party at the Presbyterian Church and from there to a flower show and another tea party at the Memorial Auditorium. Then home [illegible]

Cries From Excitement

"Everything seemed to go wrong as I was getting ready [illegible] another pair like them. I was so excited and rushed to death [illegible] My two 'ladies in waiting' were there, dressed in their gold and other formal evening gowns. I no sooner was in the room than a Chicago photographer took [illegible] stones.

[illegible] grand march to the Crystal Ballroom began. Mayor and Mrs. R. O. Johnson and Col. and Mrs. [illegible] passed between two lines of military officers in full dress and standing with swords drawn so as to form an arch of blades [illegible] white satin pillow on which I was to kneel.

Capt. Norton Salutes

"I walked in back of them then the two 'ladies in waiting' on each side of my long silver lace train, then Jack Miller and [illegible] of the crowded ballroom. When I reached the foot of the throne [illegible]

"'Princess Louise, your highness, on behalf of the people of this domain it is my pleasant duty to notify you that you have been called upon by the [illegible] plied in the affirmative and then knelt on the white satin cushion while I repeated after Capt. Norton the royal oath.

"'I, Princess Louise, solemnly swear that I will, to the best [illegible] affairs of state justly and impartially and enforce the laws of the domain.' Then, still [illegible] in the name of the people, your loyal subjects, I do now crown you Louise the [illegible]

Falls on Her Knees

[illegible] will each, kneeling, take the oath of allegiance to her Royal Highness, 'Louise the First, Queen of Gary.'

"At the captain's order all [illegible] peated after Capt. Norton the [illegible] from the floor, all drew their swords and saluted me. Dancing commenced immediately after [illegible] R. O. Johnson, Col. Melton, Mr. Kingsley, Matt Gemmel (my escort), Dad, Jack Miller, L. F. Brossard, H. Maning, Curtis [illegible]

3 Mile Parade

"Friday a.m. kept me busy getting ready for the big parade on Broadway which was to begin at 2 p.m. Mrs. Seyl's chauffeur called for me about 1:30 p.m. and we went to 20th [illegible] about 100 floats, 15 bands, and 5,000 marchers, 54 nations flash[illegible] casion.

"Riding at the head of the line came grand marshal, Louis D. Kuss, then Mayor Johnson and party in his car, then my [illegible] other mayors from cities around this territory and Mrs. Seyl on the reviewing stand where we witnessed the parade.

"About 5:30 I was ready to [illegible] at the Gary Country Club, given that same evening, and where I was presented $250 in gold. After the dinner, Mrs. [illegible] I was introduced by J. J. Kenley and was asked to say a few words to the crowded ballroom.

Attends Garden Party

[illegible] attended another service in Memorial Auditorium with [illegible] front of a large choir on the stage Sunday night I had to [illegible] where a Hupmobile was being raffled by the American [illegible] tickets. Monday night I was in the pageant which lasted until midnight. Thus was the end of [illegible] seemed like a dream."

Women's Fashions Tell History of Gary

Continued From Previous Page

1913—[illegible] of French designers Drecoll and Doucet. Irene Castle emerges as a new star and a new fashion ideal.

1914—Castle clothes by Lady Duff Gordon. Tunics over narrow underskirts, multi-layered chiffons, little Dutch caps. Soft delica[illegible]

1915—War in Europe revolutionizes fashion. Introduction of the chemise frock in Paris.

1916—Liberation of the female form divine via Annette Kellerman and her one-piece bathing suits.

1917—The chemise frock, loose, easy, emancipated, but ladylike. In direct contradiction, great emphasis on the vamp.

1918—Slim "patriotic" silhouette. Manufacturers agree to use limit of 3 [illegible]

1919—[illegible] wraps, turbans small and often feathered.

1920—Pearl White and "The Perils of Pauline" finds clothes for action the [illegible]

1921—Prohibition and votes from women bring simple tailored clothes and the first casual look into vogue. Belted suits, straight cardigan jackets over low waisted straight dresses.

1922—Chanel slip dresses glorify the boyish figures. Introduction of costume jewelry. Waistline drops to the hips and short skirt era begins.

[illegible]

1924—Flour sack silhouette, straight from neck to knee with helmet hat over boyish haircut.

1925—Ina Claire, sparkling comedienne in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" ushers in era of best-dressed women. Short skirt, strapless top, cloche hats almost covering the eyes. Fur borders on skirts.

[illegible] than bodice. Hemline and hipline almost meet.

1927—Clara Bow, the "It" girl, brings a hint of femininity back to the flapper. Introduces tight midriff and full skirt.

[illegible] bracelets from wrist to elbow.

1929—Mrs. Harrison Williams begins her long career as best-dressed woman [illegible]

1934—Soft draped or bias-cut silhouette sponsored by Vionnet in Paris launched by Valentina in America. Skirts 12 inches from the floor. Sloping [illegible] upturned brims. Hair brushed up into suggestions of a pompadour.

[illegible] vogue. Doll hat introduced by Paris.

[illegible] as well as romance. Inflated shoulders, tunics, including lampshades, costume pajamas. Rage for Alix's sculptured jersey and shocking pink the color rage.

1937—Glamour girl year with Brenda Frazier, white-faced, black-haired [illegible] black dress or suit with a hunk of jewelry on the lapel and no hat at all be[illegible] Mainbocher wedding dress.

1938—Return of hats make news—half hat and flower crowns solving the problem. Slimmer skirts. Piguet introduces cuffed decolletage . . . first wrapped-and-tied sandals for evening.

1939—War in Europe dislocates fashion. "Cover up' [illegible]

1940—Off-the-face hats with height. It's a great day for lapel insignias including the Allied pin and tricolor rosette. Sloppy Joe and blue jean era in college clothes begins. Bustle returns. [illegible]

1941—Mainbocher introduces the fur [illegible] look with Rita Hayworth [illegible] the rage. Filmy black stockings are news.

1942—Government imposes L-85 [illegible] restricted outline. Chesterfield coat. Rayon stockings.

1943—Women in uniform best-dressed women. [illegible]

1944—Return of ultra feminine 1900 [illegible] look, rounded hips—"more hat" in toques, ribbon turbans, cloches and b[illegible] Dog collars.

1945—Short full skirts in Paris contrast [illegible] silhouette here. Large hats the vogue.

1946—[illegible]

1947—Christian Dior introduces small topped dresses with full skirt and coins the New Look. Battle pro-and anti. Shoulder pads and long skirts begin.

1948—Battle of two looks ends in a draw. Hemlines from 13 inc[illegible] to 11 and 12 in fall. Full skirts win over rumors on return [illegible]

1949—Mary Martin's crew-cut hair and wide [illegible] fashion influence. Short evening dresses introduced. Red the big [illegible] of the year. Buttons the number one decoration. Rita Hayworth [illegible]

1950—[illegible] full sleeves were the fashion note. A [illegible] Gary show was a silk print costume with linen cape which extended into a redingote effect in front. The waist was cinched [illegible]

[illegible]

1954—[illegible] created by designers was a blend of curves and long lines—high rounded bosom, low rounded hipline and the princess waistline between. Volume at the top . . . big [illegible] draped or bloused backs.

1955—A lavish, rich-and-rare mood makes fashion [illegible] with the Orient [illegible] tant colors and with loads of elaborate trimming. [illegible] Persian c[illegible] designers like them round and feminine [illegible] marked by sashes, contoured [illegible] "happy" season.

1956—Fashion is in a fickle mood, flirting with bo[illegible] houette and sometimes changing her mind in the [illegible] woman has her big chance to [illegible] curvaceous sheaths, tunics with the "waistline" either dropped to the thigh or raised to the armhole, full skirts that cling, float or stand out crisply.

The Spirit of Gary LIVES *in*

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE

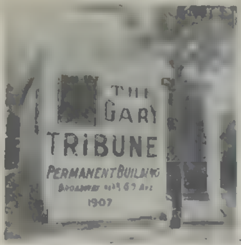
—PUBLISHING THE STORY OF GARY SINCE 1907—

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE

is unique in Gary because of its never-ending personal responsibility to every citizen. Since 1907 we have been your sentinel in local, county, state and national government . . . always watching, always reporting.

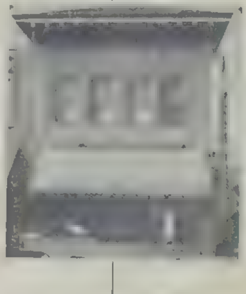
While you are busy on your own job, we observe the world and record for you the COMPLETE story. When you come home The Post-Tribune is ready any time you are . . . you can compare, reread, carry it from room to room, place to place. The citizens of Gary and the Gary area, practically since the town was founded, have based their important decisions on the facts they have read in The Gary Post-Tribune . . . there is no substitute for a courageous, lively, local newspaper.

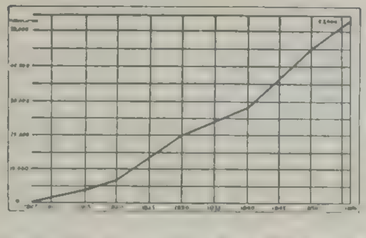
1907



1909

1921





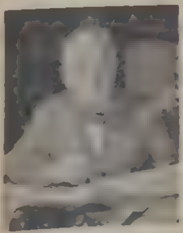
[illegible] our trucks reach the Lake County limits. Going [illegible] deliver as far southeast as Hebron and farther north to [illegible]

The uninterrupted growth you see above is a clear indication, we believe, that The Gary Post-Tribune's policy of publishing the news has been eminently successful since 1907.

Daily and Sunday

Serving Northwest Indiana

1927



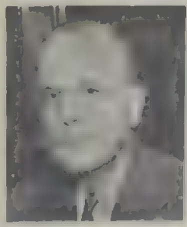
H. B. SNYDER

As Gary and the Gary area have grown, so has The Post-Tribune. Like any other organization, we have faced the future and made plans. They reflect the confidence and spirit of Gary — expanding and filled with optimism. In fact, we would scarcely dare to build the new structure seen on this page had we been the least bit fearful of Gary's future. It's going to be a big and beautiful building, one that will serve our purpose better than ever—to print the best newspaper possible.

Sincerely,

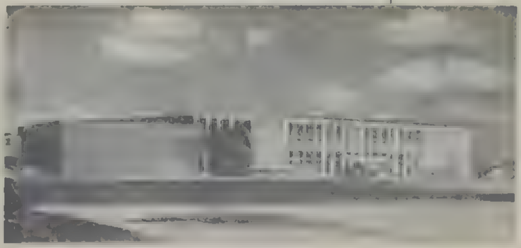
J. R. Snyder, Publisher

H. B. Snyder, President and Editor

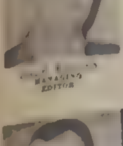


J. R. SNYDER

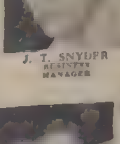
1958



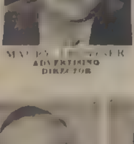
1031 PEOPLE WORK TO PRODUCE AND DELIVER THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE, THIS INCLUDES 750 NEWSPAPERBOYS!



[illegible] MANAGING EDITOR



J. T. SNYDER BUSINESS MANAGER



[illegible] ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

[illegible] PRODUCTION MANAGER

WILLIAM TODD CIRCULATION MANAGER

BEN STARR PROMOTION MANAGER

DON DATISMAN EDITOR OF EDITORIAL PAGE

ARNOLD COONS CITY EDITOR

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NORMAN WERRY SPORTS EDITOR

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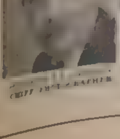
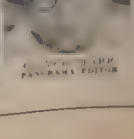


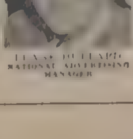
[illegible] CHIEF PHOTOGRAPHER



[illegible] PANORAMA EDITOR

JAMES RASMUSSEN NEWS EDITOR

WILLIAM TONER CHIEF ENGRAVER

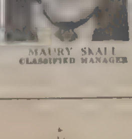


[illegible] NATIONAL ADVERTISING MANAGER

JAKE EVANSON RETAIL ADVERTISING MANAGER

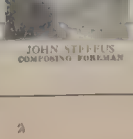
JAMES URBANSKI ASST. ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

ELBERT EBNER PRESS FOREMAN



MAURY SKALL CLASSIFIED MANAGER

HAZEL BEHRING HEAD PROOFREADER



JOHN STEFFUS COMPOSING FOREMAN

HELEN KOSEKA CHIEF BOOKKEEPER

They built a city of steel on swamps, sloughs and sand

They shifted hills of sand, filled in swamps, moved a river, dug a harbor – and there was a new name on the map of Indiana.

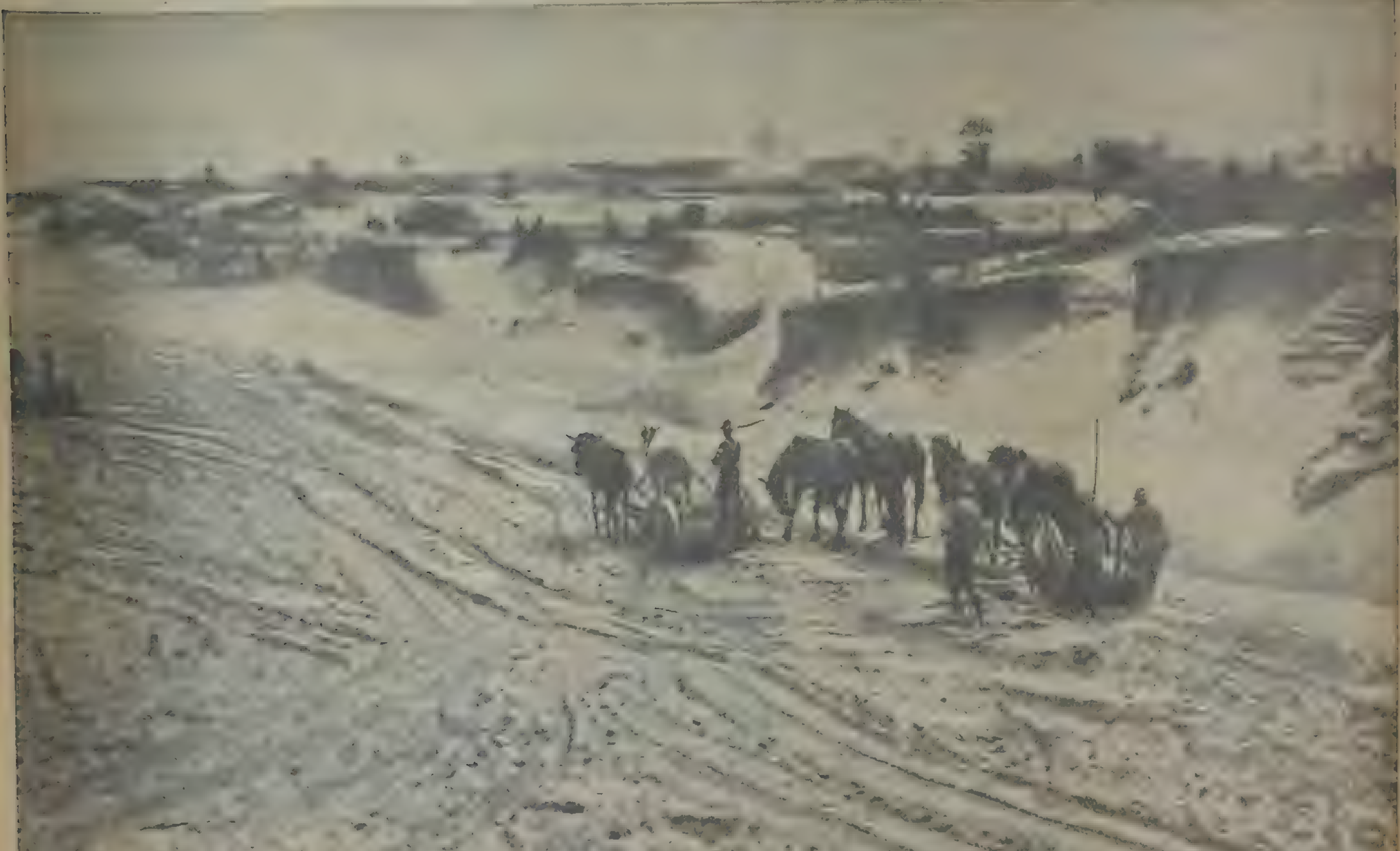
The men who answered the call to the Calumet in 1906 came from all over America and from abroad. Their goal was to make steel by the first day of January, 1909. With only horses and steam power to aid them, they missed that goal by little more than a month.

February 3, 1909, was a gala day. However, the people of Gary had even more to celebrate than the pouring of steel at Gary Works.

While building a great industrial plant, they had also built a city. Where, shortly before, there had been only a boom town of tar-paper shacks, there were now churches, schools, permanent houses, and transplanted poplar trees growing bravely in imported earth.

It is pleasant to look back at Golden Jubilee time, to see how far we have come in fifty event-filled years. But even better things are in store. The City of Gary can and will go forward because it was built soundly, on a foundation of steel.

AS WE WERE IN 1906 – Leveling the site for the world's largest steel mill.



UNITED STATES STEEL

Gary Steel Works · American Bridge Division · Gary Sheet and Tin Mill · Universal Atlas Cement Company · National Tube Division

MAIN STREET AT TURN OF CENTURY

1847 - 1956

HOBART

WE OF HOBART are justly proud of our city. This is a city of unequalled beauty, a city where scenic loveliness has been enhanced throughout its history of gracious homes. Though Hobart is not a manufacturing center it provides restful quietness and residential beauty for many people employed in the Calumet Area.

Hobart is a city of 14,000 progressive citizens each proud in his own way to live, work and play in Hobart. One hundred and nine years old, Hobart remains a city of homes, of churches, schools, and modern civic facilities. Hobart is both historically and progressively minded and is proud of its part in the past and future of Northern Indiana.

Fred Rose
Mayor

Laura R. Bracken
City Treasurer

William McGinn
Chief of Police

Richard Harrigan
Fire Chief

CITY OF HOBART SALUTES GARY

EXTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF NEWEST INDUSTRIES in Gary area, the Mono-Sol Corp., manufacturers of plastic film, located on County Line road. Production was started last year. The company employs 50 workers.

TWO TYPES OF PLASTIC FILM are made at the plant. The machine above rolls out plastic sheeting, used for protective covers, raincoats, curtains and packaging of frozen foods; a second type is used in automobile, airplane and water craft industries.

EDOUARD M. KRATZ, vice president, says the corporation expects to expand the payroll roster eventually to about 50.

Mono-Sol Young Gary Firm

Manufactures Plastic Film

One of the latest additions to the Gary area's family of industries is the Mono-Sol Corp., makers of a new plastic film in a plant located on the city's eastern rim.

The modern plant, located on a 15-acre tract on County Line Rd., midway between U. S. 12 and 20, is equipped with the latest machinery for the manufacture of plastic film and sheeting.

Two types of plastics are manufactured. Both are familiar to [illegible]emists as polyvinyl alcohol [illegible] polyvinyl chloride.

[illegible]vinyl alcohol film is the kind used extensively by the plastics industry as a coating to prevent heat setting resins from sticking in moulds used to make [illegible]irplane, auto and boat bodies and part[illegible]

Polyvinyl chloride is used in the soft goods field for dust proof, transparent protective covers, such as raincoats and [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] usual uses of [illegible] inyl alcohol is [illegible] rplane [illegible] Similarly [illegible]

[illegible] ect the [illegible] of the plastic in [illegible]

[illegible] of Ogden Dun[illegible] who has [illegible] plastic [illegible] 24 yea[illegible] [illegible] and operating [illegible]

HOME OF THE JANTUS MANUFACTURING CO., 811 W. 11th Ave., which produces exclusive women's sports wear shipped to stores all over the country.

MRS. HELEN CARLIN, production supervisor (left), and Mrs. Petra Uglade, floor lady, discuss a production problem at Jantus Manufacturing Co.

Jantus Designs Clothing

Sportswear Line Sold Nationally

[illegible] 610 W [illegible] Ma[illegible] ing Co., and perhaps the tag "infant" is not fully deserved.

The operation started in Gary in 1949 at 1317 Madison St., but [illegible] into larger production in 1952 when it combined the work being done at Chesterton and Chicago Heights in the former Noble garage building at its present site.

Employing 240 workers, most of them women, Jantus manufactures women's sport[illegible] exclusively for the Joyce and Barbara Field enterprises. All of its output is distributed and sold under that label.

It bought its present home for approximately $100,000 and spent another $50,000 in re[illegible]

The firm's products, which enjoy a wide sale in several of Gary's largest retail stores, [illegible]clude dresses, jackets, blouses, slacks and other women's apparel in the sports line.

These products are also marketed throughout the United States with principal outlets in [illegible] Chicago, Dallas and [illegible] Angeles.

Mrs. Helen Carlin, Jantus [illegible]tion manager, [illegible] that the work done in the [illegible] is limited to the cut[illegible] g and readying for market of items designed for the Barbara Field [illegible]

After a design has been drawn, a sample garment is made. If the sample is approved the assembly line at the W. 11th avenue plant goes into operation and its end results are shipped directly to stores across the country.

Albert B. Y[illegible] signer, and [illegible] [illegible]ral sales m[illegible]

The plant oc[illegible] [illegible]tory building w[illegible] frontage on 11th Ave. and a [illegible] depth of 100 feet.

After it pur[illegible] Jantus firm [illegible]

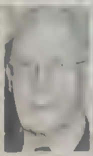
Painters Union Organized In 1908; Has 340 Members

By TOM MOON JR.
Business Agent, Painters Union

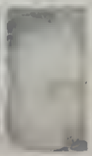
[illegible] hood of [illegible] and Paper[illegible] [illegible] idea.

Although [illegible] stir in lab[illegible] ment didn't [illegible] fully, man[illegible] ing it wa[illegible] of a sac[illegible] ifice so ea[illegible]

Local [illegible] Harry M[illegible] elected Gary [illegible] was the first [illegible] the union [illegible] ing trades in [illegible] wel[illegible]



Detrick



Moon

[illegible] ported non-union [illegible]

Then came an explosion of [illegible] cent of [illegible] building und[illegible] After [illegible]

The committee finally recommended that the unions purchase the entire building at the southwest corner of 6th and M[illegible] [illegible] ntributed their share [illegible]

The union currently has a membership of 340. Victor Dale is president and Tom Moon is business agent.

Much of the [illegible] this history was p[illegible] elited memb[illegible]

THINGS HAVE CHANGED—This view looks south on Broadway across the Little Calumet River toward the upcoming suburb of Glen Park. The time is in the fall of 1909. Note the size of the river in those days.

USW Gained Benefits for 30,000

Union Now Integral Part Of Gary Life

Organizing Effort Began in 1919; SWOC Pact Signed March 2, 1937

By ORVAL J. KINCAID
Subdistrict Director, AFL-CIO United Steelworkers

The past 50 years has not only seen the growth and development of the city of Gary, but has witnessed the growth and development of an organization of more than 30,000 workers in the steel industry who are members of the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers of America.

The union today is recognized as an integral part of the community, plays a definite role in its progress, and has demonstrated the qualities of leadership and responsibilities through its slogan "What's good for the community is good for the union."

This has not always been the story, however, for the organization and development [illegible] a result of considerable unrest.

For the first 30 years after the "Big Mill" began operating in 1907, it was impossible to establish any kind of bonafide trade union to represent the mass of workers in problems related to wages, hours and [illegible] present United Steelworkers of America, was founded in 1936 was there an organization to represent the workers adequately.

The first real attempt to [illegible] in [illegible].

Federal troops were stationed in Gary to maintain order. Judge Elbert H Gary chairman of United States Steel Corp., adamantly refused to meet with union officials or with government committees to mediate the strike or find a suitable compromise, workers became disillusioned and poverty stricken, gradually returning to work. A labor historian described the 1919 strike as "ended from slow bleeding."

The industry itself, in an attempt to stave off unionization in the 1930s set up "company unions" with the title of Employe Representation Plan, which were controlled lock stock and barrel by local management with a front of a few misguided workers serving as puppet officers. They [illegible] in the late [illegible] after the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the ERP's were fostered by the company, imposed upon the workmen, and dominated by the company by interfering with their administration and by contributing substantially to their support.

Even while the ERP was functioning in Gary, workers joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in an attempt to bring trade unionism to the mill and allied plants. But it took a national contract between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee a[nd U. S.] Steel signed March 2, [illegible] really bring the first unionism to steelwor[kers] [illegible] SWOC for its members.

It is interesting to compare the lowest wage rates paid in the industry in 1907 (16 cents per hour), 47 cents in 1936 and $1.68½ today. The "average wage", which includes management and supervisory personnel [br]ought the hourly rate up to [illegible] 1936 and to $2.19 in [illegible].

However, recognition of the union for only the members that it actually had signed up left a long row for the local union leadership to hoe. Their job was made somewhat easier when non-union workers soon discovered that they must join up if they wanted to share in the improved wages and working conditions. And as additional plants and shops opened in Gary, more locals of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and later the United Steelworkers were established until today [illegible].

The steelworkers' union was organized originally to raise the pitifully low wages, to reduce the staggering hours of work, and to better the conditions inside the ga[tes]. But it soon took on a greater responsibility—that of being of service to members "outside the gates" and to friends and neighbors in the community.

It outlined a program to bring better conditions to all workers and championed the cause of the common man in all walks of life. It sought to improve conditions at all levels, to cooperate in a community wide effort to make Gary a better place in which to live, raise children and prosper in peace and harmony.

Part of this activity has been focused around the Gary Community Services Committee which serves as a medium to acquaint workers and their families with health and welfare service and civic agencies in the community. The CSC plays [an] important role in the Community Chest campaign and has developed good relations with numerous agencies in this field. [illegible] over 86 per cent of [illegible] [co]ntributed financially to the Community Chest with their total donations amounting to almost half of the amount raised from the entire Gary community. Complete returns are not yet available for the 1955 drive, but current indications are that workers' donations are even higher and the Chest's goal of $198,924 has already been surpassed by nearly $50,000.

Another phase of the steelworkers' activity outside the gates has been in the field of political action. The percentage of registered voters has been increased tremendously through the efforts of the union's Political Action Committee. Union members, their families and neighbors have received information about candidates seeking public office and the issues involved in political campaigns.

The legislation debated in the Indiana General Assembly and in Congress has been interpreted and explained. The union feels that all of this activity which enlightens the citizenry on local, state and national problems serves to strengthen and expand our nation's democracy.

Steelworkers and their leaders are proud of the progress they have made over the past 19 years. They have accepted their responsibilities to the community and rejoice in the fact that Gary is "a better place in which to live." They hope to continue to build, to expand, and to become a reassuring influence in all facets of our city's life.

They recognize their job is far from complete. They are seeking to add further improvements on their wages, hours of work, job security and over-all accomplishments. High on their program are the protection of everyone's rights guaranteed under the Constitution, safeguards to assure steady employment and steady wages to maintain a high economy, improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation when they're injured on the job or laid of.

The steelworkers' union believes it has "come a long way" since the turbulent days of 1919 and the other strikes of 1946, 1949, and 1952.

(The 1946 strike, called by the SWOC, lasted from Jan. 21 to Feb. 18 and was settled after agreement for an 18½-cent hourly wage boost.

(The 1949 strike continued a month, lasting from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31. This strike brought pensions and a social insurance program to the industry. It was regarded by President Philip Murray as one of the most important labor victories ever won.

(The last general strike to affect Gary steelworkers occurred June 2, 1952, after long bargaining, government intervention and seizure of the mills. It brought about a modified union shop, wage increases, six paid holidays and fringe benefits, all totaling up to 21 cents an hour.)

The union is proud of the relationships that have been established with company management, city officials, other organizations and the community in general. It is pledged to the ever increasing prosperity of all Gary citizens. It is happy to take its place in an all-out effort to make Gary's next 50 years even greater than the past.

A great many people have played important ro[les in] bringing the United Steelworkers Union to its present place in the community, too many to recognize in the space allowed even in this special edition of The Post-Tribune. However, a few of the key leaders need to be mentioned.

Back in the 1919 organization effort, which failed in an unsuccessful strike, the key man of the Gary steelworkers was Oscar Anderson, chairman of the Allied Steel Council, a federation of several craft unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Through the "lean years" of the 20s the organization of steelworkers was stymied and progress was slow. In the early '[illegible] was nationwide. Very few benefits were forthcoming, but workers got invaluable experience in meeting together—many for the first time—learning of each other's problems wage rates, conditions of work, etc. Management didn't realize at the time, but they inadvertently had sown the seeds for workers to eventually reap the harvest of bonafide unionism.

Small numbers of workers banded together under the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, but efforts to bring benefits to workers to organize strong and powerful unions, were practically fruitless.

With the advent of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in 1936, established nationally under the banner of the CIO steelworkers in Gary joined in a mammoth march to organize workers industrially throughout the United States. It is at this point that a number of local union leaders "cut their teeth" and developed into militant, sincere, loyal trade unionists, many who are still active and well known in the community.

A key man in this organizing effort was Frank Grider, a subdistrict director of the union from 1937 to 1943. He was assisted by a number of union representatives at various times including Orval J. Kincaid, John Riffe, George Kimberly, John Dorwalski, and Alfred Rebollo [illegible] from the plants [illegible] who became initial offi[cers] of the newly-chartered local unions, included John Mayerik, Joe Goin, John Oglesby, John Rusak, Tony Donell, Frank Williams, Edward Enn, Manuel Taylor, Emmett English, Peter Vasusky, Arthur Adams, Henry Yurin, Cecil Mansfield, John Truchan, Charles Smith, Michael Soldren, George Snider, John Norman, Stanley Cotton, and Joe Wilson.

Continued progress in bringing unionism, and the benefits of strong organization was conducted from 1943 until 1948 under the guidance of Joe Goin, who was elevated to sub-district director. Along with some representatives mentioned above, Goin was assisted by such union representatives as Freeman Bellar, John Rusak and Robert Bel.

The present sub-district director Orval J. Kincaid, succeeded Goin in 1948 and has added union representatives Paul Nave, and John Truchan, and Oscar Leonard.

Organizations in 15 plants in Gary make up the local steelworkers' union. The name of the company, local union number and president of each union are listed below.

Gary Screw & Bolt Works, division of Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt, Local 1009, Glenn B. Calhoun; Gary Steel Works, U.S. Steel Corp., production and maintenance, Local 1014, John Mayerik; Gary Sheet and Tin, U.S. Steel Corp., production and maintenance, Local 1066, Joseph [illegible]tovich; American Bridge Division, U.S. Steel Corp., production and maintenance, Local 1117, A. J. Palmowski; Rockwell Spring & Axle, Local 2143, John Hayes.

Also Gary Steel Works, U. S. Steel C[orp.], Salaried, Local 2695, [illegible] Neely; National Tube [illegible] Steel Corp., Local [illegible] J. Florantin; American Bridge Division, U.S. Steel Corp., salaried, Local [illegible] [Jo]seph Luckey; Gary S[heet and] Tin, U.S. Steel Corp. [illegible], Local 3008, Andrew D. White; Plant Protection (guards) Gary Sheet and Tin, National Tube, U.S. Steel Corp., Local 3061, Hugh Trumble; Republic Steel Corp., Union Drawn Division, production and maintenance, Local [illegible] John Kocevar, Republic Steel Corp., Union Drawn Division salaried, Local 3603, George Bogunovich.

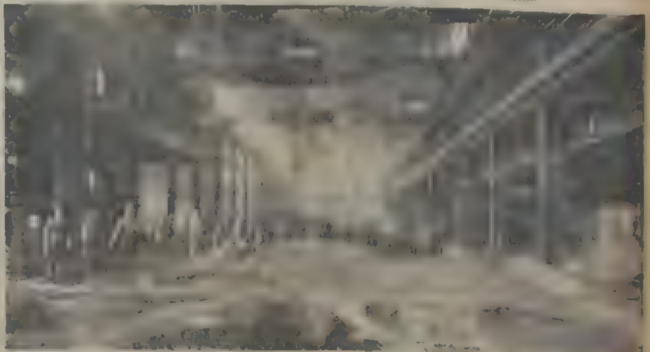
Also, United Food Management Services, Inc., Local 4061, Mrs. Hattie Irving; Continental Can Co., plant 5-A, Local 4402, [illegible] Raymond; and Philip [illegible] & Sons, Local 5337, Milan Cvetovich.

THIS TRIO MAKES A STRONG TEAM for community leadership. Mayor Peter Mandich, left, and Orval J. Kincaid, right, sub-district director of AFL-CIO United Steelworkers of America, listen to John W. Vohr, general superintendent of Gary Works, discuss plans for participation in the United Fund for welfare and social service agencies. Vohr declares that industry and labor are partners in strengthening the national economy.

FRANK GRIDER, UPPER LEFT, was the first Gary sub-district USW director from 1937 to 1943; Joseph Goin, upper right, followed Grider in that office from 1943 to 1948. Orval J. Kincaid, lower left, is the present sub-district leader. Joseph Germano, lower right, is district director in the Chicago region.

STEELWORKERS LADIES AUXILIARY presents a check to the Council for Retarded Children as one of its welfare projects. From left, Mrs. George Shores, Mrs. George Romanyak, Mrs. George Hendrix, president of the Retarded Children's Council; Mrs. John Bokash, auxiliary president; Mrs. Mary Rusak and Mrs. Joseph Drozda.

LARGEST SINGLE DONATION TO THE POLIO FUND came from the Steelworkers' unions. A check for $4,000 is presented by a former polio victim, Barbara Czubik, daughter of a USW 1014 member John Czubik, to Darryl Yancy, also a polio victim, son of USW 122 member Raleigh Yancy. Standing from left, are: Mrs. Hattie Irving, 4061 president; John Mayerik, 1014 president, Joseph Luckey, 2852 president, Bennie Napier, 1117 former president; Lawson Neely, 2695 president; George Romanyak, 1066 former president, and Alva H. Hires, 3061 former president. In front row, Andrew White, 3008 president, and Orval J. Kincaid, sub-district director.



GARY STEELWORKERS, VINTAGE OF 1909—the derby hatted gents of 1909 take time off from their work to be recorded by the camera for posterity and to show the steel town of 1956 what the well-dressed laboring man of the town's early years wore at his chores in the steel mill. The photograph, found in the files of the Gary Works library, was taken April 20, 1909, while this crew of men worked against time to get the Gary Works foundry in shape for operation.

FROM Little Acorns...

This is Fifth Avenue and Broadway in 1908. The Gary State Bank, as it was then known, is to the right in picture above.

The picture was snapped during heavy traffic. . . . A street car and a horse drawn wagon reach the intersection at the same time.

From such a humble beginning Gary has, in 50 years, become the teeming city we know today.

We, at the Gary National, are proud to have played a part in the spectacular growth of Gary to its present position . . . 2nd largest city in Indiana.

Gary National Bank

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

10 Locations • One Near You to Serve You
• AUTO BANK FACILITIES

504 BROADWAY
GARY, INDIANA

CIO Represents 50 Locals in Area

USW Gives Big Hand To Chest

Vital Phase of Community Aid

An [illegible] part of the ever [illegible] of the United Steelworkers [illegible] in Gary has been in the [illegible] community [illegible].

[illegible] the members [illegible] up a [illegible] segment of [illegible] with others for the benefit of [illegible].

Steelworkers are justly proud of the national recognition they received for their teamwork with management in the Community Chest campaigns of Gary. It is highlighted by the fact that the Chest president is Orval J. Kincaid, sub-district director of the United Steelworkers of America—a feat rarely, if ever, accomplished anywhere in the country.

When the fund drive for some 27 social and welfare agencies comes around, year after year every union official, from the top down to committeeman, has plunged into the important task of raising funds for administering the work of the Chest. It is a spontaneous effort, along with counterpart personnel of management, which took on even greater significance following the historic tour of good will in Gary in 1953 by former U. S. Steel Chairman Benjamin F. Fairless and Steelworkers' President David J. McDonald.

This teamwork has paid off in contributions for the agencies servicing the needy. The fund quota has been reached or exceeded every year since 1945; and the goal last year was surpassed by over $50,000. The previous Chest head was John H. Vohr, general superintendent of U. S. Steel's Gary Works.

The background of this community activity got its real roots in 1948 when the Gary steelworkers secured the appointment of John Mead as a CIO representative on the staff of the Community Chest.

Mead is a retired worker from the Gary mill, having spent the years 1923 to 1945 as a steelworker. Through his efforts, [illegible] Welfare [illegible] agencies during the [illegible] strike, the Chest and its member agencies have flourished.

In 1948, for example, no one represented the CIO on the top Chest board; today CIO is represented by Joe Luckey, Oris Thomas, Eugene Pritchett and Kincaid. In 1948 CIO people served on only two or three minor committees, none on budget; today CIO has two members [illegible] tee and [illegible] 15 members of [illegible] and boards.

Through their knowledge of the functions and services of these agencies, these representatives [illegible] in [illegible] ing for the [illegible] last year of $[illegible] tax [illegible] from [illegible] payroll deductions.

Center of this activity is in the Gary Community Services Committee, composed of representatives of most local unions, meeting regularly to bring in reports of cases for Mead to process. Only about one per cent of the cases require legal assistance, where an attorney [illegible] are handled free of charge for the workers.

"Our services are for the community as a whole, although primarily for the CIO members," Mead stated, "but they are available to all members of our community."

He explained that many, many cases [illegible] not members of any union. Workers also apply for assistance in securing pensions and [illegible] pay and for workmen's compensation or unemployment insurance.

The latest step in cementing community relations was taken earlier this year when labor and management representatives [illegible] incorporation papers that [illegible] president [illegible] houn, USA [illegible] on the board of directors.

BIG INVESTMENT

It takes about $20,000 invested to create one job in U. S. industry.

MRS. GEORGE ROMANYAK of Local 1066 Ladies Auxiliary supervises distribution of Christmas candy to the 8,000 youngsters who attend the annual Christmas party in Memorial Auditorium, given by the CIO United Steelworkers.

USW Got Building In 1942

Now Valued at Over $500,000

Local unions of the United Steelworkers of America in Gary recognized the need for having their "own home" some years back, and got together to form the Steelworkers' Building Corp. for the purpose of purchasing a three-story building on 5th Ave. and Massachusetts.

The corporation is made up of the executive board members of each of the 15 local unions in Gary, bringing the total membership to 165. Every two years at the corporation's annual meeting, five officers are elected to carry on the affairs of the corporation.

The present officers are Chester [illegible], president; Arnold Hermes, vice president; Paul [illegible] secretary; Harold Ma[illegible], financial secretary, and Robert Gray, treasurer.

Purchase of the steelworkers' building in 1942, plus several thousands of dollars in remodeling and repairs, set the unions back approximately $100,000. Individual five-year bonds of five dollars each were sold to union members. Local unions purchased bonds in amounts of $25, $50 and $100.

Following a complete remodeling [illegible] began in [illegible] and the building was officially dedicated as the "Philip Murray Building," honoring the late president of the United Steelworkers and the CIO, in the spring of 1944.

An all-day affair marked this dedication, beginning with a mass meeting of Gary steelworkers in the afternoon to hear Murray, an evening banquet at the Hotel Gary, where representatives of every walk of life [illegible] to an address by the [illegible] CIO leader, and a dance that kept two orchestras busy until 2 a. m.

The building houses private offices for local unions, the USW sub-district offices, grievance committee rooms, com[illegible] several [illegible] to [illegible] up to 150 people and a large hall that will easily hold 500. Space has also been rented on the ground floor for a small floral shop, and there is a recreation hall available for special occasions.

The Philip Murray Building today is valued by the corporation at more than a half-million dollars, and a vacant lot adjacent gives room for future expansion, if necessary. It is supported by rents from local unions, plus a small monthly per capita from each member of the union. The building employs two full-time janitors and one part-time; officers carry on their affairs on a part-time basis at a small monthly renumeration.

Union members' comfort has been considered at all times by the building corporation. The entire building is air-conditioned in summer and heated by automatic oil heat during the colder months.

No liquor is allowed to be sold anywhere on the building's premises, and plans are currently being discussed to remodel the downstairs recreation [illegible] into meeting halls.

First Directory Lists 6-Course Dinner for 35c

P. L. Fitzgerald, another of Gary's pioneers, was one of its most interesting citizens. It was Fitzgerald who was the publisher of the first city directory. It was a book about the size of a first grade reader and is highly prized as a collector's item. Fitzgerald's first directory was for 1908 and 1909 and in 1910 he published a county directory. Both of these directories were financial failures.

The first Polk directory of the city was published in 1911.

[illegible] Fitzgerald said in the preface of the directory: "It is [illegible] that the book will not be a financial success, but Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates foresaw the needs of a reference book of this character and were willing to sustain some financial loss and consider it a time of giving to Gary her first directory."

Some of the advertisements follow:

Berghoff's Dortmunder Beer.

I. W. Harper whisky, $2[illegible] per quart.

Binzenhoff Restaurant. Table D'Hote Dinners, 6 courses 35c.

Gary Shoe Company—Men's and ladies' dress shoes, $2.25.

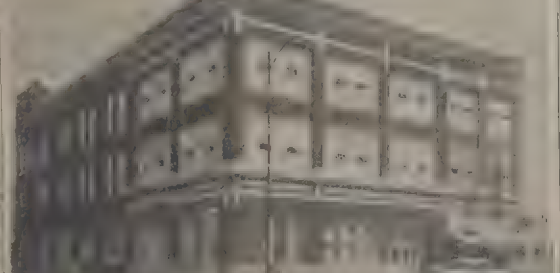
Gary Hotel Barber Shop—Hot baths, [illegible].

The Best on the Bars - "Sol Fye."

Acker and Schmidt, "The Boys"—Fine straw hats, 50c.

Bigelow's Band—Music for all occasions.

Wear that smile by eating at McNally's restaurant.



THE PHILIP MURRAY BUILDING, formerly occupied by a Hammond automobile agency, is the permanent headquarters of CIO United Steelworkers locals in Gary. The unions remodeled the building, which now is valued at a half million dollars. It is located at 5th and Massachusetts street.

1st Charter Signed Here Oct. 26, 1937

County Organization Now Has Total Membership of 75,000

By JOHN TRUCHAN
President, Lake County CIO

Out of a labor force of more than 174,000 employed men and women in the Gary industrial area, some 75,000 are members of CIO local unions.

This represents a concentration of union workers affiliated with International CIO unions exceeding all but a few of the largest cities in the nation.

At the present time, the Lake County CIO has an affiliation with eight international unions with over 50 local CIO unions in the area. Out of the 75,000 members, 65,000 are affiliated with the United Steelworkers of America.

The other 10,000 workers are affiliated with the following international unions: Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Communication Workers of America; Textile Workers Union of America; American Newspaper Guild and the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

The Lake County Industrial Union Council, better known by its short title, Lake County CIO, is an organization composed of CIO local unions in Lake County. The primary function of this county organization is to provide a means by which the affiliated local unions can take concerted action on problems and affairs that affect the membership of CIO. Such as community services, community activities and legislative matters.

The objectives of the organization can best be pointed up by quoting in part from the consitution of the national CIO: "We are dedicated to the responsibility of furthering economic opportunities, religious freedom and political participation. Democracy stems entirely from free choice, diligently practiced. It is the only logical human formula for the attainment of economic and political independence; for the realization of a just and equitable return on one's labor; for guarantees of full employment, of social security, and other protection of the family as an institution."

"In the achievement of this task, we turn to the people because we have faith in them; and we oppose all those who would violate this American emphasis of [illegible] dignity and [illegible] use power to [illegible] in the interest of alien [illegible] ties."

Therefore, because of the dedication of the CIO to the principles set forth in the above [illegible] the Lake County [illegible] working with affiliated [illegible] has maintained [illegible] to safeguard the [illegible] and social welfare of our membership and also to protect and extend our democratic [illegible] civil rights and liberties and thus perpetuate the cherished tradition of democracy in America.

The charter for the original CIO county organization was granted Oct. 26, 1937, the organization being chartered by the old Committee for Industrial Organization, while John L. Lewis was national president. The charter was reissued Nov. 16, 1938 to conform with the change in the national structure, the organization's name being changed from Committee for Industrial Organization to its present name of Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The original international unions affiliated with our organization were the old Steelworkers Organizing Committee (the forerunner of the present United Steelworkers of America), the Oil Workers International Union and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The estimated membership of all three organizations, prior to the CIO, was approximately 9,000 in Lake County.

Ever since the inception of the Lake County CIO, it has been very active in various projects which have helped to improve the community as a whole. The CIO has attempted to help all worthy organizations who believe in the American concept of democracy. It has extended help in various ways, including the very important function of fund raising drives.

The following are a few of such organizations with which the unions have cooperated: March of Dimes, Hoosier Boys Town, Community Chests of various cities of Lake County, Lake County TB Assn., United Negro College Fund, Orak Shrine program, Moose, Lake County Heart Fund, the American Red Cross, Lake County Mental Health Assn. and various athletic organizations throughout the county.

In addition to cooperating with these very worthy organizations in their fund raising programs, the members of CIO have participated in many other capacities. They serve and actively participate on all committees designed to improve the welfare of the community. Members of CIO will be found on all Community Chest committees and serving in some instances as executive officers and directors of such chests including the presidency of the Gary Chest.

The Lake County CIO has also worked with the Indiana State CIO organization in establishing a very worthy program of research in the causes of crippling children diseases. This program is known as the Philip Murray Memorial Riley Hospital Fund. The CIO local unions of Lake County have contributed a substantial amount of money toward this humanitarian program that is designed to provide better medical protection to all children.

The Lake County CIO through its political arm, the non-partisan Lake County Political Action Committee, participates in the legislative field to the extent that it has instituted various programs to acquaint the people of Lake County with the importance of their right to vote. The CIO has sponsored much literature and last year, used outdoor advertising in the form of billboards to stress the importance of being a registered voter. It also attempts to acquaint the membership with the voting records and policies of the various elected officials so that they can intelligently cast their votes on election day.

The unions also have been interested in obtaining improvements in legislation that affect the well being of our membership and community, such as unemployment compensation, and other laws of this nature. The organization also has been active in the various city councils throughout the county to the extent that it has supported constructive programs designed to further the general welfare of all citizens.

To this extent the CIO unions have opposed excessive increases in bus fares, telephone and other public utility rates. It has long been a slogan of the CIO that "What is good for the country and the community is good for CIO."

The first president of the Lake County CIO was Cleo Owens of Local Union 1014, USW, serving from 1937 to 1940; O. H. McKi[illegible] of Local Union 1010 USA, serving from 1940 to 1944; R. C. [illegible] (deceased) of local 7-2[illegible] [illegible]AW, serving from 1944 to [illegible] [illegible]son also served as [illegible] state commissioner of [illegible]; Lester H. Thornton of Local Union 1011 USW and the present sub-district director of the East Chicago area of USA, served from 1947 to 19[illegible]; George Colwell of local 1066 USW and the present secretary-treasurer of the Indiana State CIO, served from 1948 to 1951; and the incumbent, John Truchan of local 1066 USW, serving since 1951.

The office of financial corresponding secretary was held by Russell S. Graves of local 7-210 OCAW, serving from 1941 to 1950; Ralph Tremel (deceased) of local 1011 USW, serving from 1950 to 1951; the incumbent, John Milasich of local 7-210, OCAW, serving since 1951.

The recent merger convention of the AFL-CIO held in New York City adopted a set of rules and procedures designed for the integration of all local AFL and CIO Councils.

These rules provide that within two years of Dec. 10, 1955, this integration on the local level should be accomplished. In view of this directive, the Lake County Central Labor Union AFL and the Lake County CIO will have to work out an acceptable merger agreement within this period.

In the event this merger is not accomplished by the voluntary action of these organizations, they are automatically dissolved Dec. 10, 1957 and a new organization composed of members of both AFL and CIO will be organized to carry on the activity of the two organizations.

It is our hope that the two organizations can merge before this deadline so that the activities of both organizations can be continued without interruption.

RED FEATHER FUND RAISING DRIVE to support the Gary Community Chest agencies gets its annual send-off at a meeting of United Steelworkers local union leaders. "Give the United Way" is their slogan as they set out to raise almost half of the total amount contributed by Gary residents.

UMW District 50 Represents Gary Workers

John L. Lewis is represented in the Gary industrial field by District 50, United Mine Workers of America, a union which includes employes of the Northern Indiana Public Service Co., and the Gary-Hobart Water Corp.

The union's headquarters for the Calumet area is located at 5305 Hohman Ave., in Hammond, with William P. Thomason as regional director.

Another division of the UM[illegible] operating in this region [illegible] United Construction [illegible] Together, District [illegible] the UCW represen[illegible] ers in the [illegible] steel [illegible] cation, utilities, furniture manufacturing, printing [illegible] dustries and [illegible] shops—practically all ty[illegible] industry.

Bucciconi Machines Like Gary are Known the World Over

MAGNETIC SHEET PILER

MAGNETIC SHEET PILER
This machine is used by the sheet steel industry, and is used for stacking [illegible] at high speeds and without imparting any damage to the product finish.

D. B. MICROGAGE
This equipment is used for assorting tin [illegible] of the variety for making tin cans. It is used by the steel and [illegible] industry. The micrometer is very accurate and measures the sheet thickness in thousandths of an inch. Sorting is done accurately and speedily.

D. B. MICROGAGE

Gary is known throughout the world as the "Steel City" not only because of its highly productive steel mills, but also because the industry in this area has contributed greatly to the development of new ideas and methods for manufacturing and processing of steel and steel products. We are indeed proud that our company has contributed even to our own modest extent to a dynamic industry.

Although our company is small in size we have done our best over the years to add to the ever expanding and highly regarded Gary products. Our own products are in use on every continent, and on each product that we send out, the name "Gary" is marked in a conspicuous place. The name, Gary, as well as our own, is synonymous with the word quality.

We also take pride in the fact that our own little industry started in Gary. The products we make were also pioneered and developed here, and it can be said that we are a "home grown" industry.

We are confident that the industrious people of Gary have a fruitful future in store, and that our city will progress accordingly. We are sincere in extending our best wishes to the people of Gary on this fiftieth anniversary.

BUCCICONI ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.

LEFT TO RIGHT: D. Bucciconi, President; V. S. Bucciconi, Chief Engineer; C. P. Horwith, A. R. Galinski, A. C. Kuehl, E. Herzog, General Foreman; W. Erdelac, Foreman; B. A. Liedtky, A. T. Leszczynski, H. R. Roberts, A. R. Carter, S. Paschia, R. Flores, G. Feal, and S. Maggio.

BUCCICONI ENGINEERING COMPANY Inc.

899 GRANT STREET

GARY, INDIANA

What makes a builder build homes...

Creative urge inspires a real builder to build better homes... and a better community... to put the things in those homes that make for a happier family life.... Only the builder knows if the materials and craftsmanship are of the caliber that will lastingly satisfy the homeowner . . . . only the builder can set the quality standards that make the real difference between homes. Such a man MUST build.

Paul MacAllister Joins Paul Sam ..

This famous home [illegible] pert was recen[illegible] board of directors of Paul Sam Real Estate Develo[illegible] flight [illegible]

1906 - 1956

PREDICTIONS OF UNLIMITED HORIZONS

—by Paul Sam

"As president of The Paul Sam Real Estate Developers, Inc., my responsibilities to the hundreds of stockholders of this corporation, and to the families who buy our homes, is one and the same . . . build a better home, imaginatively designed and engineered to provide better living, and pride of ownership . . . at a fair profit. We are doing this now in Southmoor Park in Merrillville. In the future, we plan to start construction on the proposed Paul Sam City . . . the largest single development of its kind in America. This will bring to the Calumet Region a conveniently located full community with custom designed homes ranging from $12,500 to $140,000, beautifully landscaped and arranged with the emphasis on happiness, relaxation, and enjoyment of life, rather than expedient, helter-skelter development. Watch this activity . . . it's a fabulous new concept."

Paul Sam, Corporation President

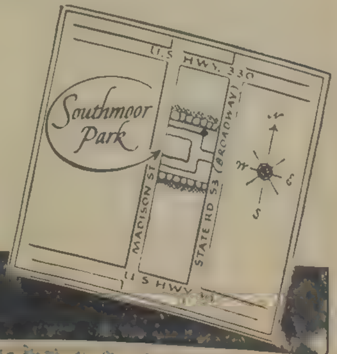
Live in distinguished surroundings, today

SOUTHMOOR PARK

---another planned community

100 x 160 foot lots and larger, comprise this lovely exclusive subdivision at 7600 south in Merrillville. Homes are impressive and substantial. Ranch, custom, and contemporary are being featured. Exclusive sales agents: ENSALACO REALTY CO., 7600 Broadway, Merrillville. Phone MErrillville 9-8888.

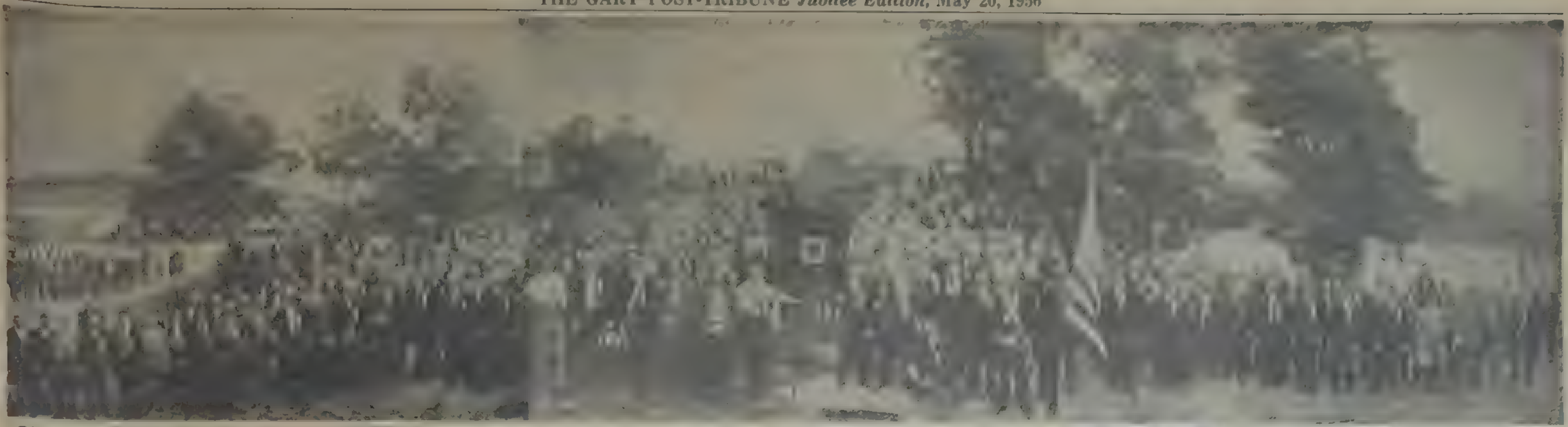
- ***Exclusive Homesites in Southmoor Park Priced from $2,250***
- ***Custom Homes Priced from $14,000***



THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ADVANCE IN 50 WONDERFUL YEARS-

Paul Sam Real Estate Developers, Inc.

[illegible]
Phone MErrillville 9-8888



UNION CARPENTERS, THE FIRST TO ORGA NIZE IN GARY, celebrated Labor Day with a picnic on the site where the Gordon and Sears department stores now stand at 8th and Broadway. Wearing their union badges and carrying banners after the first labor union parade on Broadway, they posed for the picture above. Below are the surviving charter members of Local 958, inspecting the picture taken 48 years ago. From left are Henry Halck, first apprentice of the union; Uriah H. Grove; Oscar Burch, business agent 1916 to 1946; Otto F. Braun and C. G. McDowell.

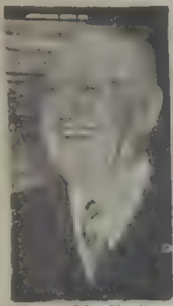
Gary's Carpenters First To Organize Labor Union

Local 985 Formed Jan. 29, 1907; Joined in City's Earliest Parade

By OSCAR BURCH
President, Indiana State Building Trades Council

Local Union No. 985, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was the first union to be organized in Gary. It was formed Jan. 29, 1907.

The initial meeting was held in what was known as the Halfway House, a tavern that stood between Johnson and Lincoln streets, along the Michigan Central tracks.



OSCAR BURCH, 79, after retiring in 1946, became state president of the Carpenters Union and last June was elected president of the Indiana Building Trades Council.

Between 50 and 75 carpenters who had come to Gary to build houses for steelworkers families, attended the meeting. J. C Harlan of Hammond, then president of the Lake County AFL District Council, presided.

Of those who became charter members not a single one is living. Henry Carlson, the last survivor, died in 1954. Oscar Burch, who was a member of the Tolleston union, attended the first meeting of the Gary local, but knows of no one present then beside himself who is now alive

The only union carpenters of the early days still on the roster of the Gary local are: Henry Halck, 358 S. Lake St.; C. G McDowell, 445 Harrison St.; Otto F. Braun, 1234 Roosevelt St.; Uriah H. Grove, 324 E. 43rd Av[illegible] and Burch, who has lived at 1679 W. 10th Pl. many years.

Halck was the first apprentice of the Gary local, having joined the union in 1907.

The first officers of the Gary local were: Silas B. Stewart, president, who died 20 years ago; John T. Hewitt, vice president; Frank F. Fisher, recording secretary; William F. Wolf, financial secretary; Charles Dages, treasurer; John Kabitzka, warden, and Loyd Bell, trustee. Hewitt was elected business agent on March 13, 1907 and was succeeded by Walter Good in May, 1911.

In June 1912, the Tolleston local was consolidated with the Gary local union, making a membership of over 700. Today the Steel City Carpenters Union has approximately 1,000 members.

The first meeting place of the Gary local was in the rear of Jim Rogers' saloon at 9th and Broadway. Rogers thought so much of the carpenters that he built a brick addition at the rear of the saloon for the union workers.

As the membership gradually increased, the union needed larger quarters. Across the alley from Rogers' place was Bennett's saloon with a sizable hall upstairs. It faced north on 9th avenue. The carpenters took possession of the hall as their headquarters.

The first Labor Day parade was held in Gary in 1908. Old union members say it was the first union parade in the town. A picnic after the parade was held in a grove at 8th and Broadway, where the Gordon and Sears department stores now stand. Some 200 carpenters attended.

Burch, who became the business agent of the carpenters' union in 1916, served in that position for 30 years, retiring in 1946. Burch, now 79, was elected president last June of the Indiana Building Council. John Hewitt was the first business agent, who directed the union from 1907 to 1911. He was followed by Walter Good, who once was a justice of peace and served the union from 1911 to 1916.

The union carpenters went on strike in fall of 1910 when the contractors association sought to get an open shop. The steel corporation backed up the contractors The union construction workers were out of employment for three to four months.

Some of the contractors finally agreed to go along with the union; some did not. As a result, construction work went on, but some building was done by union workers and others by non-union. It was not until 1916 that the building trades were generally recognized throughout the city. During this period there was considerable "scabbing," and fights between union and non-union builders were frequent.

JIM FARLEY, as he looked in 1934 when he retired, is now in the Carpenters Union Home at Lakeland, Fla.

Since 1916, there has been very little labor difficulty in Gary in the building trades. Occasional shutdowns for a day or two have occurred over contract differences but were quickly adjusted. Negotiations for new wage contracts have been on a friendly basis for many years.

The present business agent of the carpenters is Frank E. Hunter, who succeeded Hugh Washburn on July 1, last [illegible] when Washburn was appointed state representative of the union's general office in Indianapolis. Washburn was business agent from 1946 to 1955.

The city may well salute the carpenters, as their union goes into its 50th year, for the thousands of homes and hundreds of commercial, industrial and institutional buildings they have erected. Without such craftsmen, inhabitants of the area might still be living in tarpaper shacks, tents or caves burrowed in sand dunes.

St. Andrews Founded as AME Zion

Who-so-ever Will African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was founded in the home of a member in the latter part of 1944 by the Rev. Elizabeth Lipscomb. Though there were few residents in the new subdivision, the small membership worked faithfully to secure and build a small house on the present plot at 2933 W. 25th avenue

Rev. Lipscomb served until in the fall of 1948 when she left to enter the Evangelistic field

Rev. Sylvester Norman was then appointed by the Michigan Annual Conference to carry on this work. With only five or six members, his first task was to change the name of the church to St. Andrew African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and develop plans for a new building on the same site.

With spiritual guidance and a fervent desire, the foundation of the new building was layed March 2, 1952. On May 4, 1952, Bishop John W. Martin, the presiding Bishop of the Second Episcopal District of Michigan Conference, preached the dedicatory sermon in this new edifice which seats approximately 150 people

There are ten auxiliaries, consisting of the Senior and Junior Usherboard, Gospel Chorus, Trustee board, Steward and Stewardess board, and two other clubs

In 1955 new tile flooring was installed New red lea[illegible] and velvet chairs a blond ma[illegible] pulpit, and a choir stall [illegible] duplicate chair [illegible] The mem[illegible] to 160, an[illegible].

Lyric, Gary Among Pioneer Theaters

Shows in the early Gary days came few and far between. Of course, there was the old Gary theater at 9th and Jefferson, the Lyric theater at 7[illegible]

The Broadway [illegible] owned by [illegible] Young and Vossler [illegible] Majestic Theater near 5th [illegible] Connecticut, which was eve[illegible]ally converted into a r[illegible]ing rink It was here [illegible] Taft appeared during his pr[illegible]al campaign of 1908 and the late [illegible] Albert Beveridge also held [illegible] steel workers spellbound.

Early Plasterers Members of Hammond Union; Formed Local Here in March, '09

Used Dunes Sand In New Buildings

By ORVILLE DUNSWORTH
Bus. Agent, Plasterers Union

Plasterers and cement workers were on the scene very early in Gary's history. They came in 1906 when hundreds of building craftsmen flocked in to help erect a magic city

From 1906 to 1909, the first Gary plasterers belonged to the Hammond local of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Assn. On March 1, 1909, a local was organized in Gary

The Gary workmen submitted a request to John Donlin, international president of the union, for a separate charter. He sent organizer James Mahady to Gary to meet with the group and shortly thereafter the new charter was granted

First officers of the Gary local were Alfred J. Noel, president; Gerald Cronin, secretary, and Amos Brown, treasurer. In 1915, the cement masons affiliated with the plasterers, making one union

Typical of early day building workers, the plasterers, were confronted with the inconveniences of frontier living. Housing facilities were meager and they found no paved streets, no sidewalks, no street lights, no telephones, no water system but oceans of sand and acres of swamps.

Amos Brown, a retired plasterer who now lives in Granite City, Ill tells how he, his father and Harry Smead and his family arrived in Gary in the summer of 1907.

"The Lake Shore Railroad station was a small, temporary building and Gary was just a field of sand." Brown has written to the members of his union today. "We were wearing low shoes when we came into town, and we had to stop and remove our shoes every little way to empty out the sand

"There were no sidewalks laid and real estate agents were about as numerous as the sand fleas After our arrival, Smead found a two-story, four room house being erected at 12th and Washington which he rented and did the plastering as payment of rent

"He placed cots in the house for sleeping and pitched a good sized tent in the yard to serve as kitchen and dining room Very soon he found himself with several boarders, as accommodations were very scarce.

"To the west of us was a large swamp, but soon the steel company started dumping slag across it, and before long we had a road leading to the small town of Tolleston The west side of Broadway, south of the Wabash Railroad, was a huge sand pile at that time.

"When workers plastered a house, they would use the sand from the back yard and would dig a pit for water into which to run their lime putty to finish the job.

"At one time there was a solid board fence on the west side of Broadway, from around 7th avenue to the Wabash tracks, to keep the tumble weeds from blowing onto the street.

"During the winter of 1908, when Jerry Cronin and I were boarding with Joe Morris at 12th and Adams, Gary was snowbound for three days. Morris and I were the only ones in the place to go outside—Joe to [illegible] groceries and I to get the mail.

"The post office was then a small frame building, about 2nd or 3rd avenue. It was always crowded, and the prevailing odor was always garlic.

"Morris, Cronin and I organized a baseball team, which, I believe, was the first team Gary ever had."

The plasterers' and cement masons' local today has approximately 200 members. Jam Loy is the current president John Coleman, vice president, Edward J. Phillips, secretary, and Orville Dunsworth, financial secretary and business representative.

HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES WERE GAILY DECORATED in the 1908 parade as unions and merchants sought to have the best float. Above are pictures of the plasterers' union floats.

COMAY'S
34 Years in Gary

IN 1906
YOUR RINGS
LOOKED LIKE THIS

The Trend Is to New Things . . .
New Ways . . . but We Pause in Our
Progress to Wish Our Neighbors
Well on Gary's 50th Anniversary

AS WE REMEMBER BACK,
WE CAME ACROSS THESE FACTS . . .

★ OVER 100,000 CUSTOMERS SERVED!!
★ OVER $10,000,000 JEWELRY SOLD in 34 YEARS

CASH OR CREDIT

IN
1956
ON YOUR
GOLDEN
ANNIVERSARY
YOUR
RINGS
SHOULD
LOOK
LIKE
THIS

SAME
OWNERSHIP
SAME
LOCATION
FOR 34 YEARS

Famous for
Comay's
QUALITY
JEWELERS

Congratulations

FROM YOUR NEIGHBOR OF 50 YEARS

The Hammond
TIMES
THE CALUMET REGION'S HOME NEWSPAPER

It is a significant privilege to extend sincere congratulations to Gary during your Golden Jubilee . . . 50 years of dynamic growth and progress! Emerging into an important center of industry and commerce truly reflects the spirit that has made our Calumet Region become recognized as the greatest industrial area in America. Your vital contributions of productive power will keep it great. Having great respect for the past and unbounded hope in the future, Gary and our entire Calumet Region stands on the threshold of even greater economic progress upon the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

1906 · Serving your 216,000 Neighbors · 1956

THE HAMMOND TIMES

Formerly The Lake County Times

THE CALUMET REGION'S HOME NEWSPAPER

James S. DeLaurier
publisher

AFL Brought Trade Skills to Gary

First Local Formed by Carpenters

Construction Workers Made City Rise From Sand Dunes

By BOB HALEY

In the beginning it was the AFL that staked out the first organized labor [illegible] ... S. Steel's decision to [illegible] steel plant here [illegible] industrial community sprang up from [illegible] in 1907, so did the AFL move [illegible]

[illegible] through the new [illegible] funds to buy the site at 6th and Massachusetts street which [illegible] used as the official council [illegible]

[illegible] that it owes much [illegible] men who supplied [illegible]

On July 28, 1916, the Lake County Central Labor Union [illegible] among its [illegible] were the locals in the [illegible] trades council [illegible]

[illegible] outside locals were [illegible] the new [illegible] of the Indiana Federation of Labor and a former official of the Hammond paint [illegible] C. F. [illegible] W. P. [illegible] R. K. Reiser, Gil [illegible] charter was signed by [illegible] Gompers, president of the AFL.

FRED F. SCHUTZ

[illegible] which was [illegible]

In 1927 the milk drivers received their own charter and withdrew from Local 121 [illegible]

The first AFL local organized in Gary was the Brotherhood of Carpenters [illegible]

As a forerunner to the CIO, labor banded together in 1916 [illegible] represented [illegible]

[illegible] of the Steel City's [illegible]

[illegible] were the painters [illegible] plumbers, cement finishers [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] realized they needed a wider scope.

That's when plans were for [illegible]

[illegible] about 1,500 members of 20 crafts.

Richard Russell of the typo [illegible]

[illegible] another organization which would be entirely independent [illegible]

[illegible] were signed but before organization plans could be completed [illegible]

[illegible] Trades department of the AFL. Gary labor was on its own [illegible]

[illegible] organizing committee [illegible] took over the mill worker recruiting; the CIO was [illegible]

[illegible] leader and official of the [illegible] Association of Iron, Steel and Tin [illegible]

HORSES AND MEN CARRIED THE BRUNT of the building chores during the period of [illegible] activity to convert a community of tarpaper shacks to a metropolis of brick and stone.

FOR NEARLY 10 YEARS beginning in 1907, houses sprang up in various parts of the city. This is a street of new homes under construction on Harrison street looking north from 7th.

PRIMITIVE METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION were used in the building of Gary's west side sewer system. Sandbagging was a common practice to hold back the sand and swamp water while a sewer line was laid.

Newspaper Guild Organized in 1933

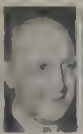
Post-Tribune Editorial Staff Signed First Contract With Paper in 1942

By ALLEN T. NAIVE

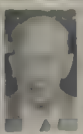
[illegible]

In 1933 John F. Weliver was elected president.

Those first Guild members [illegible] short on knowledge of the ways of organized labor [illegible]



Todd



Naive

[illegible] the first [illegible]

But late in 1941 a number of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ing agent.

The first contract between [illegible] still stand as an ideal contract [illegible] from labor's point of [illegible] conditions.

During the 14 years since that first contract was signed [illegible]

[illegible] not accepted [illegible]

Marquette Church in New Home

By REV. [illegible] A. LALLEMENT
Pastor, Marquette Methodist Church

[illegible] the congregation organized [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Ted Mustey and Mrs. A. J. Lewis were made trustees [illegible] (Glenn Markle) [illegible] Mrs. Roger Laub and Mrs. [illegible] became recording [illegible]

[illegible] Mary Methodist Church in Indianapolis and Rev. Vernon A. [illegible]

Nazarenes Occupy First Gary Church

The First Church of the Nazarene in Gary's [illegible] built in 1908 by another congregation (Congregational) [illegible]

[illegible] wide publicity and [illegible] Mrs. A. J. Lewis was [illegible] the following Sunday [illegible] were present [illegible] Sunday 27 persons [illegible] attendance. The [illegible]

At the close of the [illegible] year, May 11, 1958, Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] arche was organized July 1, 1921 by the district superintendent Dr. J. W. [illegible] The first pastor [illegible]

[illegible] Pulley, 1926-28; Rev. Douglas Johnson, 1928-31; Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] OFFICERS OF THE GARY Building Trades Council [illegible] Sheet Metal Workers, accepts the president's gavel from his successor, Thomas [illegible] of the plumbers' union. Others, left to right, are [illegible], Robert Schwartz of the carpenters, vice president [illegible]

Gary Movie Workers Organize

By [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Picture Machine Operators [illegible] United States and Canada [illegible] Gary, Indiana, Local Number [illegible] 43. It is [illegible]

[illegible] Every April [illegible] Theater, [illegible] have operated and closed in the [illegible] Theater and [illegible] (Lake Theater) [illegible]

WORKMEN SWARMED TO GARY from everywhere to get in on the building boom of the new Steel City and boarding-house cottages such as this one provided food and shelter for hundreds.

Pressmen's Union Chartered in 1917

[illegible]

Some 20 beautifully landscaped buildings now comprise a community that includes the technical trade school, hotel, sanatorium, chapel [illegible] from which the vast operations and organizations activities of the union are transacted.

[illegible] perform their duties better [illegible] Members of the [illegible]

[illegible] approximately $42 per month [illegible]

[illegible] age. Any member may [illegible]

[illegible] debris left in the wake of [illegible] which killed 68 [illegible]

Sandstorms Problem in Early Days

[illegible] city engineer [illegible] started his life here in 1907 [illegible]

[illegible] the steel company and [illegible]

[illegible] than [illegible] sand [illegible]

Death at Dawn

Circus, Troop Train Crash Brought Tragedy to Gary

[illegible] which killed 68 and injured [illegible]

[illegible]

Left Gold Field To Look at Gary, Stays Lifetime

He stopped for a look and [illegible]

He set up his own [illegible]

The [illegible] problem [illegible]

[illegible]

Congratulations

FROM YOUR NEIGHBOR OF 50 YEARS

The Hammond TIMES
THE CALUMET REGION'S HOME NEWSPAPER

It is a significant privilege to extend sincere congratulations to Gary during your Golden Jubilee . . . 50 years of dynamic growth and progress! Emerging into an important center of industry and commerce truly reflects the spirit that has made our Calumet Region become recognized as the greatest industrial area in America. Your vital contributions of productive power will keep it great. Having great respect for the past and unbounded hope in the future, Gary and our entire Calumet Region stands on the threshold of even greater economic progress upon the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

1906 · Serving your 216,000 Neighbors · 1956

THE HAMMOND TIMES

Formerly The Lake County Times

THE CALUMET REGION'S HOME NEWSPAPER

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publisher

AFL Brought Trade Skills to Gary

First Local Formed by Carpenters

Construction Workers Made City Rise From Sand Dunes

By BOB DAULT

In the beginning it was the AFL that staked out the first organized labor claim in Gary.

It [illegible] the primitive Gary scene to make some [illegible] drama of feverish building [illegible] that erupted with U. S. Steel's decision to construct its big steel plant here.

As the new industrial community sprang up from the sand dunes back in 1907 so did the AFL movement—by the brawn and skills of thousands of workmen who swarmed to the city to toil in its conversion from tar paper shacks to a metropolis of brick and stone rising about the mills.

And now, as it observes its 50th anniversary, Gary finds that it owes much to the tradesmen who supplied the sinews and talents for the phenomenal development of the city and the construction of its vast area of homes and industries.

Although a slow starter at first, the AFL gained momentum through the years as its affiliates were expanded and its membership increased.

New locals were starting and outside locals were moving in on the new territory, and union-

FRED F. SCHUTZ

ism, still shackled somewhat by public opinion was becoming more and more evident and accepted.

The first AFL local organized in Gary was the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Its success was so effective among other trades that other craftsmen began to organize and expand their activities through the first four years of the Steel City's existence.

Among the first trade groups to be recognized on the building sites, besides the carpenters, were the painters, teamsters, plumbers, cement finishers and even members of the typographical union working on the infant community's two newspapers.

Grouping of locals was the natural result of early growth as the early unions sought ways to maintain strength of membership. Soon five of them operated as a Lake County organization.

In this latter group were the bricklayers, laborers, carpenters and electricians who organized and guided the affairs of Gary's early labor movement until 1911 when the workers realized they needed a unit of wider scope.

That's when plans were formulated for the Gary Building and Trades Council. It flourished until 1916 and its first chairman was Frank Greenwald. One of the organizers of this group was James Nedjl of Whiting who later won considerable political renown as a state senator.

In 1916, the trades group leaders decided it was time to form another organization which would be entirely independent of the Hammond council.

On March 5, 1917, the Gary Building Trades Council was chartered by the National Building Trades department of the AFL. Gary labor was on its own.

Among the Gary organizers of the council were Fred H Detrick, retired veteran Gary labor leader and official of the painter's local here who now lives in Florida, Harry Heddon James Farley, Frank Ebner George Cupp, W E. Grote, A Erskine, George Gilchrist and Fred Sines.

[illegible] was the first president, [illegible] and Heddon, recording secretary.

The beehive of building activity in Gary was interrupted for a few days in 1911 when members of the trades voted to strike for a 25 cents an hour wage increase which they to bring their hourly scale up to $1.

In 1912 the trades group leased a home of its own at 560 Broadway. They had to vacate in 1919 and subsequently raised $100,000 through the sale of bonds to buy the site at 6th and Massachusetts street which is still used as the official council headquarters.

On July 28, 1918, the Lake County Central Labor Union was chartered and among its affiliates were the locals in the Gary trades council.

The original organizers and founders of the CLU were T H Lack, who was the first president, Thomas Harle, Joseph Kasper, John L. Mears, V. E Huddleston, Carl Mullen, now president of the Indiana Federation of Labor and a former official of the Hammond painters local; C. F. Forbek, W. E Hortstein, R. E Reiser, Gilchrist and Detrick.

The charter was signed by the late Samuel Gompers, president and father of the AFL movement.

One of the spearheads of the CLU for many years was the late Fred F Schutz who died last December while serving his 16th term as head of the organization. Schutz was succeeded by Gale Murrin, a veteran official of the Lake County Teamster's Union.

Schutz was instrumental in the organization of the milk wagon drivers local 142, an offshoot of the General Teamster's local 121 which was chartered in 1908.

In 1927, the milk drivers received their own charter and withdrew from Local 121. Schutz was the first president and business representative of the unit. O. L. Drennan was the Local 121 business agent.

As a forerunner to the CLU labor banded together in 1916 and formed a Gary central organization of labor unions whose delegates represented

GALE MURRIN

about 1,500 members of 20 crafts.

Richard Russell of the typographical union was elected president, Harry Walls of the barbers' union, vice president and George Sheehan, painters secretary.

Back in 1918, the central body now representing 102 AFL affiliates in the county, put on a campaign to organize the steel workers in the mills.

AFL leaders claimed at that time they had 28,000 applications signed but before organization plans could be completed, dissension was created by outsiders, the AFL charged and the historical steel strike of 1919 was the result.

In 1935 before the Steelworkers Organizing Committee (SWOC) took over the mill worker recruiting, the CLU was instrumental in organizing 11 locals of mill men under the banner of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers which had been a CLU affiliate.

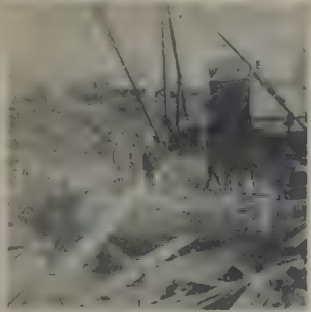
During Gary's bustling beginning, wage scales for the tradesmen in many cases exceeded those paid in Chicago. Many craftsmen received premiums amounting to a nickel above the scale because of the shortage of skilled labor.

Carpenters on the Gary construction scene were paid 50 cents an hour in 1907. Bricklayers received 70 cents which included the nickel "bonus." Plumbers were paid 62½ cents [illegible] hour, day laborers, $2 for nine hours, sand haulers, 50 cents which included the use of his team of horses.

And bartenders in the lusty new city were paid a stipend of $11 to $26 a week for an 11 hour work day.

HORSES AND MEN CARRIED THE BRUNT of the building chores during the period of feverish activity to convert a community of tarpaper shacks to a metropolis of brick and stone.

FOR NEARLY 10 YEARS beginning in 1907, houses sprung up in various parts of the city. This is a street of new homes under construction on Harrison street looking north from 7th.



PRIMITIVE METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION were used in the building of Gary's west side sewer system. Sandbagging was a common practice to hold back the sand and swamp water while a sewer line was laid.

Newspaper Guild Organized in 1933

Post-Tribune Editorial Staff Signed First Contract With Paper in 1942

By ALLEN T. NAIVE

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Because a small group of men and women believed in this old adage, Post Tribune reporters, photographers and librarians are now affiliated with one of the nation's progressive unions, the American Newspaper Guild.

The Gary Newspaper Guild, Local 184 of the ANG, became a reality after its organizers twice tried - and twice failed to unionize eligible editorial department employes.

Todd

Naive

After the passage of the old NRA law, which flashed a green light for organized labor, Post Tribune reporters were among the first newsmen to organize forming a unit of the ANG late in 1933. John E. Wolever was elected president.

Those first Guild members were long on enthusiasm but short on knowledge of the ways of organized labor.

The unit soon drafted a work agreement to submit to management and what a proposal it was! Longtime Guild members recall that the proposal — if it had been accepted—would still stand as an ideal contract at least from labor's point of view.

Budlove

Walsh

The proposal, however, was not accepted. Uncertain of what to do next, the Guild did nothing. As a result, interest lagged and the first Guild slowly withered away.

Undaunted by the earlier failure, the same adherents of the principle of labor organization tried again in 1934 to organize a Guild. The second attempt was no more successful than the first.

But late in 1941 a number of newsroom employes decided to try again. The new organization chose Edward J Brennan as its president.

In an election conducted in January, 1942 by the National Labor Relations Board Post Tribune editorial workers [illegible] ed the American Newspaper Guild to serve as their bargaining agent.

The first contract between the Guild and The Post Tribune [illegible] signed February 23 [illegible]. This agreement increased wages, fixed wage scales and provided for improvements in working conditions.

During the 14 years since that first contract was signed the Gary Newspaper Guild has grown steadily in membership, pay scales have risen and working conditions have been continuously improved.

Of the charter members of the "third Guild" four are still Post Tribune staff members: reporters Arthur R. Todd and Allen T. Naive, photographer Elmer B. Budlove and [illegible] John F. Walsh.

Those who have served the Guild as president since 1941 are Brennan, Steve Ripley, Charles H. Smith, Joseph J. Kutch, Kenneth Barnette, Norman (Bob) Bourne, Don Pilette and the Guild's present leader Paul Schuette.

Nazarenes Occupy First Gary Church

The First Church of the Nazarene is Gary's first permanent church building. When it was built in 1908, by another congregation (Congregational), it was about one-half its present size. In 1924 the building was purchased by the Nazarenes.

In 1954 the church was completely reconstructed and enlarged at a cost of $85,000, increasing its value, including new furnishings, to $145,000.

The church now has three new spacious auditoriums and a lounge, kitchen and efficient facilities for each Sunday School class.

The First Church of the Nazarene was organized July 21 1921 by the district superintendent, Dr. J. W. Short. The first pastor called was Rev. C. [illegible] White who served the church until August 1924.

Other ministers who have served the church were Rev. Corda Pulley, 1924-28, Rev. Douglas Johnson, 1928-31; Rev. R. L. Major, 1931-33, Rev. Glen E. Miller, 1933-37; Dr. George Franklin, 1937-40; Rev. L. B. Mathews, 1940-41; Rev. O. A. Singleton, 1941-42, Rev. Mack Anderson, 1942-43, Mrs. L. B. Mathews, 1943-44, Rev. H. T. Lewis, 1944-46, Rev. Darrel L. Slack, 1946-52; The present pastor Rev. Robert Ross, came to Gary on Dec. 7, 1952.

Marquette Church in New Home

By REV. V. A. LALLEMENT
Pastor, Marquette Methodist Church

For many years Methodist people moving to Gary were served by City Methodist Church in its downtown location. Then, Grace Methodist Church was organized in the rapidly growing Glen Park area. In 1947 it became apparent that two new Methodist congregations were needed to meet the needs of this growing city.

Bishop Titus Lowe, then bishop of the Indiana area, appointed Rev. Ralph M. Jones to this missionary venture at the 1947 session of the Northwest Indiana Annual Conference. Rev. Jones was to organize congregations in the Miller and Ambridge sections of Gary. The present Marquette Park Methodist Church is the outgrowth of the congregation organized in Miller.

On Oct. 22, 1947, a number of ministers from Methodist churches in the Calumet area conducted a survey to determine how many people would be interested in attending a Methodist church in Miller.

As a result of this survey the first service was held Sunday, Nov. 9, 1947, in the school auditorium. The decision to hold this first meeting did not get wide publicity and as a result Mrs. A. J. Lewis was the only person present for services. On the following Sunday, 18 persons were present and on Christmas Sunday 27 persons were in attendance. The congregation continued to grow until on Easter, 1948, 52 persons attended services.

At the close of the conference year, May 31, 1948, Rev. Jones was appointed to St. Paul's Methodist Church in Indianapolis and Rev. Kenneth Beck, a student at Garrett Biblical Institute came as pastor. Under his leadership the congregation formally organized as the Marquette Park Methodist Church with 47 persons signing as charter members.

At the charter meeting officers were elected. L. B. Snow [illegible], Dod Murray and Mrs. A. J. Lewis were made trustees. Stewards elected were Charles Posz, Glenn Markle, Kenneth Rearick, Mrs. Roger Laub and Mrs. Don Hoover. Mrs. Rex Wood became recording secretary and Gerald Jones church school superintendent.

On Jan. 1, 1955, Rev. L. Garth was appointed to the St. Mark Methodist Church in Indianapolis, and Rev. Vernon A. Lallement, who had been serving that church, was appointed to the Marquette Park Methodist pulpit. He led the church directly into a building program.

On Dec. 21, 1955, the new building was consecrated in a service at which Bishop Richard C. Raines officiated. On Christmas Sunday [illegible]

Pressmen's Union Chartered in 1917

The emblematic cornerstone of Local 194 of the Pressmen's Union was laid April 24, 1917 [illegible] received its charter from the international headquarters [illegible] in Tennessee where the union has created Pressmen's Home.

Some 20 beautifully landscaped buildings now comprise a community that includes the technical trade school, hotel, memorial chapel, tuberculosis sanatorium and the administration building from which the vast operating and organizational activities of the union are transacted.

The total membership is [illegible] more than 99,000. There [illegible] subordinate unions operating under its jurisdiction in the United States and Canada. It has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for more than 66 years of which Local No. 194 of Gary is a member.

Gary Local No. 194 assists its members and apprentices to perform their duties better. Members of the union give [illegible] of their time and knowledge in the training of apprentices enabling the employer to make better use of their skills.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union pays an old age pension of approximately $42 per month. To receive this benefit, a man must have 20 years of continuous [go]od standing and be 60 years [of] age. Any member may earn two days' pay a week at the union scale and still be entitled to the pension. The Gary Local has two members who are receiving the pension benefits.

Working in a peaceful manner for 39 years the union has increased its membership to 2[illegible] of whom some are employers and owners of printing establishments in Gary. Meetings are held monthly in the Labor Temple where its charter is displayed. The Local has sponsored dinner parties where members and their spouses have spent [so]cial evenings.

Sandstorms Problem in Early Days

Gary's early sandstorms and the antipathy of [illegible] form the most vivid recollections of William L. Farquharson, assistant city engineer, who started his life here in 1907.

A native of [illegible] Scotland Farquharson came to Gary from Canada to escape a depression then sweeping that country.

He was hired as a surveyor by the steel company and worked outdoors in some of the worst sand "blizzards" which he said, "covered everything with an inch of sand."

Gary was the state's "orphan town," he recalls. To prove it he quotes part of a speech by the then Gov. Thomas Marshall:

"The best thing that could happen to Indiana [illegible] Gary's slipping into Lake Michigan," the governor declared.

Farquharson was named chief engineer of the Gary Land Co. in 1914 and remained a steel company employe for nearly 40 years before leaving in 1945 to do real estate work.

The city appointed him to his present post in 1949.

1956 OFFICERS OF THE GARY Building Trades Council—Chester Nowak, seated, of the Sheet Metal Workers, accepts the president's gavel from his successor, Thomas Vance of the pipefitter's union. Others, left to right, are Vance, Hubert Schwartz of the carpenters, vice president; Fred A. Kellman of the electricians, secretary-treasurer; Sam Gamble of the carriers, warden.

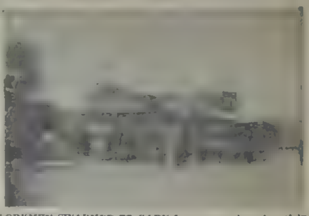
Gary Movie Workers Organize

By R. K. HIRSTH
President,
Motion Picture Operators Union

The smallest Labor Union in Gary has the longest name. The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators of United States and Canada [G]ary, Indiana, Local Number [1]45. It is often referred to for brevity's sake as the International Alliance or the I. A.

The first members of the I. A. employed in Gary theaters were members of Hammond Local 133. It was this organization that gave Camp 133, a community on Deep River, in East Gary its name.

Camp 133 was started in the early days of Gary [illegible] tion center for theatrical people. Every April a tent city was set up and remained open until fall. Many Gary business [illegible] patronized the dining room every Sunday and it was quite popular for several years. The Camp was organized by Edward Gerrard, now employed at the Roosevelt Theater. Bernard Fall, now living at Long Lake



WORKMEN SWARMED TO GARY from everywhere to get in on the building boom of the new Steel City and construction camps such as this one provided food and shelter for hundreds.

Cosner deceased. [illegible] L. Other members with 40 years of service are John [illegible] Palace Theater and Charles Petroff Fifth Avenue Theater.

[illegible] organization were Bert Wheeler president, now living in Florida, [illegible] McCane financial secretary deceased, and Hirsth, recording secretary.

The number of this Union was [illegible] in 1935 from No. 489 [illegible] 145.

[S]even theaters [illegible] Gary at the present time. [illegible] to these 28 theaters have operated and closed in the past 50 years.

Members of these unions who have gone into other businesses include H. L. Key attorney, Dr. Roy P. Smith and ex-congressman William T. Schulte and P. M. Kalleres deceased who built the Tivoli and State Theaters.

DEATH STRIKES AT DAWN as firemen, policemen and volunteers from Gary work on the debris left in the wake of the Hagenbeck Wallace circus train wreck here in June of 1918. The flaming wreck killed 68 and injured 127 circus employes.

Death at Dawn

Circus, Troop Train Crash Brought Tragedy to Gary

[G]ary's most searing memory of World War I centers on the dawn of June 22 1918 but had little to do with the global conflict then raging.

Tragedy came to town in the form of a blazing train wreck which killed 68 and injured 1[illegible].

It was still dark when an empty Michigan Central troop train crashed into a Hagenbeck Wallace circus train near 9th Ave and Burr St.

The troop train plowed through three sleepers and part [illegible] a fourth. Circus workers and performers were sleeping [illegible] tripledeck bunks two to a bunk when the clattering locomotive sliced into their wooden cars like a sharp ax through a pine branch.

Most of those in the rear cars [illegible] the train. Some of them were burned beyond identification.

The majority of the casualties were canvas men and drivers, but the dead included three Belgian strong men, the brothers Arthur, Joseph and Max Derrick, as well as Louise Powell of West Baden [illegible]

[illegible] it its repair

A worker was sent back to flag down any other rail traf[illegible]

The Showman's League of America [illegible]

[illegible] held a [illegible]

When C[illegible]

The [illegible]

Left Gold Field To Look at Gary, Stays Lifetime

[illegible]

He stopped for a look and stayed.

His first move was to nail [illegible]

GROWING WITH GARY

The spirit of vigor and growth that have brought Gary from a patch of prairie land to Indiana's second largest city, in only fifty years, must be catching.

We are comparative newcomers to Gary, yet the development of The Budd Company reflects this contagion.

Our Chase Plant was completed in 1950. Originally it had 320,000 square feet of floor space. Since then it has been enlarged twice and now houses 495,406 square feet.

Our original work force, when we got under way in September, 1950, was three hundred. Today it averages 1750.

Our payroll in 1950...true, it was for only a part of the year...was less than a million dollars. Now, it is at a rate of more than ten million dollars a year...dollars that buy groceries, clothes, cars and supplies in Gary's stores...dollars that support Gary's churches, schools, parks and public works.

It's wonderful to be part of a thriving, growing community...and to be able to contribute substantially to it.

Budd

PHILADELPHIA • GARY • DETROIT

Gary's First Title in Football

First Schoolboy Football Team Fielded in 1908

Interscholastic football in Gary got off to a stumbling, fumbling start in the fall of 1908. But it did not take the young gridiron stalwarts of Gary High School [illegible] long to catch on.

[illegible] High School caught on and advanced in football at much the same eye-popping pace as the almost overnight emergence of the Magic City from the sloughs and sand dunes.

First public record of high school football plans appeared in the Gary Tribune of Sept. 13, 1907:

"The Gary High School will take an active part in Lake County athletics this season. The boys are already organizing a football team and they intend to keep in line with other schools by playing basketball in the winter and doing track work in the spring.

"[illegible] prospects are bright at present and with a good team and an enthusiastic crowd of rooters the boys will undoubtedly [illegible]

"The school board recognizes that athletics has become an important factor in the modern high school and they will encourage the movement."

Nothing came of those plans for a football team in 1907. Only 7 boys could be recruited from the high school holding forth in the Jefferson School.

But Gary was represented in football during the fall of 1907 by a group of civil engineers. From the Gary Tribune of Oct. 4, 1907:

Turn Stagg Green With Envy

"With the advent of the fall season of football, Gary has discovered that she has among the big army of men engaged in building the town and mills an aggregation of football warriors which would turn Coach Stagg of the University of Chicago green with envy, or make 'Hurry Up' Yost of Michigan slink away back among the tall and uncut. From the experience and training which these former wearers of the moleskins have had in their college days, it is not unreasonable to believe that they could sweep any western college team off the field without even getting out of breath.

"And such an aggregation is now in process of organization. The civil engineers, who daily congregate about their rooms above the post office, will organize a football team this fall and have already taken steps looking to a season of great outdoor activity. The squad now in sight consists of veterans of the gridiron from a number of the best colleges and schools of the West.

"Roy Schackleton, the famous quarterback of Purdue University, who has played the strenuous game against the teams of nearly [illegible] college in the West and who battled against the champion Eckersall of the University of Chicago for 4 consecutive years, has taken the initiative in the formation of a team in Gary and has rallied a number of good men to his support.

"Among these men, some of whom have graduated from college and others of whom have 'just quit' are Charles Ozburn of the Colorado School of Mines, Frank Danford of Ohio State, Ross Brown, George Schwader and Carl Canatsey of Purdue, William Wilson, DeLee Gardner and Fox Barber of Valparaiso University, and Bert and Leroy Slater, residents of Gary."

Plan Clean Sweep in Lake County

The Gary Tigers, as the civil engineers tabbed their team, thus became the first football team to represent Gary. This club's history and record, together with the other independent football teams which followed it down through the years, will be dealt with in more details in a later story.

Schoolboy football in Gary finally made its bow in the fall of 1908. From the Gary Tribune of Aug. 7, 1908:

"The Gary High School boys have already begun to lay plans for a clean sweep in Lake County athletics this coming fall and winter and next spring.

"The high school, which consisted of less than 20 pupils last winter, this term will consist of more than 100 students. The 7 boys who were unable to enter the football field last fall on account of lacking 4 men, have taken an inventory of the football stock that will be available this fall and the prospects are promising.

"Before the school term begins the boys will select a team and start to work to overcome the handicap that the other schools of Lake County have over them and when the season begins they will go on to the gridiron with one of the best teams in the county.

"The high school boys will also take up basketball during the winter. They had no hall in which they could play last winter but this season they will have an opportunity to take up all indoor games. Next spring, too, they will enter the Lake County track meet with a good team and are confident of winning one of the foremost places in athletics."

There was almost too much optimism when that story was written but organization of Gary's first high school football team finally was accomplished. From the Gary Tribune of Oct. 2, 1908:

"The Gary High School is going to have a football team this fall despite the belief that there was not material enough in the school for a team. A meeting of the boys of the school was held Friday night and it was agreed to form an athletic association for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a team.

Ed Paine Elected Captain

"A football team was organized and Edward Paine was elected [illegible] eleven. Principal Sargeant will be the [illegible] up of the team is as follows: [illegible]kett, LT—Heffner, LG—Huff, C—Douglass, RG—[illegible], F. Kettles, RE—Green, RHB—Bowlby, FB—F. Paine, LHB—Hyman, QB—F. Knotts.

"For the present the vacant half block on 7th Ave. and Madison St. in the rear of the school building will be used for practice games. The regular games of the team will be played at the Cubs ball park, 27th Ave. and Broadway."

One week later The Tribune reported on daily practice sessions and prospects of a game against Whiting. No report on the prospective game with Whiting ever was published. But on Oct. 9, 1908, the Gary Tribune reported:

"A new lineup has gone into effect and the positions will probably be better played than formerly. It is doubtful if Hyman, formerly fullback, will be able to do much playing this fall on account of illness. Frank Knotts has been put in his place and he is filling the position very acceptably.

"The new lineup is as follows: Hackett, le, Heffner, lt, Douglass, lg, Huff, c; Aiken, rg, Kettles, rt, Green, re, Bowlby, rhb, Knotts, fb, Paine, lhb, McKerlie, qb.

"Knotts, who formerly played quarter, has been superseded by Jack McKerlie, a new arrival at the Gary High School. He has shown promise of good material at quarterback, and it is believed will develop into a valuable m[illegible]."

First Game With East Chicago

Gary's first interscholastic football engagement was against East Chicago High School. From the Gary Tribune of Oct. 23, 1908:

"By the victory over East Chicago by a score of 11 to 5, the Gary High School football team now stands among the best in Lake County. The members of the team with a crowd of enthusiastic students returned Saturday night from East Chicago well satisfied with their first appearance on the gridiron.

"The game Saturday was the first of the season for both Gary and East Chicago. There was a great deal of fumbling, but the Gary team had been well coached and although the line was lighter than that of East Chicago, the game was won easily.

"East Chicago won the toss and kicked to Gary. Bowlby fumbled the ball and East Chicago secured the ball. East Chicago made the first touchdown on the fumble but failed to kick [illegible]

"Encouraged by a long gain on Bowlby's punt, the Gary team settled down to work and played steadily throughout the game. By a clever trick play Paine was sent around the end for a touchdown before the time of the first half was called. Hackett kicked goal. Score at the end of the first half: East Chicago, 5; Gary, 6.

"The members of the Gary team coached by principal E. S. [illegible]nt, showed themselves more versatile than the East Chi

See FIRST SCHOOLBOY—Next Page

FIRST STATE CHAMPION—Gary High School's first state football championship was captured in 1916. A 21-0 victory over Sheridan in a post-season game clinched the title. During the season Gary lost to Morocco, 6-0, and was tied by South Bend, 0-0, while scoring victories over Wheaton, Bowen, Logansport, McKillip Vet College of Chicago, and Hammond. In the rear row, left to right, Isadore Ruman, Curtis Coons, George Dunleavy, Grover Little, Harold Cogley, Bernard Szold, Chester Jones, Ray Younkey, John Kyle, Kenneth Kilpatrick, Bob Maloney, Ray MacLennan, Harris Lebolt and Louis Erickson (coach). In front, left to right, Johnny Coyle, Alonzo Daugherty, Ralph Hodson, Kenneth Kneisley, Frank Marquard, Milton Kollus, Paul Dexter and Walter Laube (mascot). Younkey, Kilpatrick, Daugherty, Kneisley, Marquard and Kollus were Froebel students. The others attended Emerson.

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE

JUBILEE SPORTS

GARY, INDIANA, SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1956

FIRST UNBEATEN FOOTBALL TEAM—Gary High School produced its first undefeated football team in 1915. Michigan City held Gary to a scoreless tie in the opening game following which victories were recorded over Morocco, Morgan Park, South Bend and Hammond. The 20-0 triumph over Hammond clinched the Northern Indiana championship. In the rear row, left to right, Bill Caldwell (coach), Ray MacLennan, Billy Gallagher, Frank Marquard, Bob Maloney, Stu Pritchard, Paul Dexter, Mike Sotock and "Had" Briggs (coach). In the middle row, left to right, Isadore Ruman, Lawrence Wulfing, Chet Jones, Chuck Harris, Lloyd Smeltzer, Bernard Szold, Fritz Williams and Kenneth Kilpatrick. In the bottom row, left to right, Alonzo Daugherty, Joe Fetczko, John Kyle, Randy Hancock, Dick Perrin, Kenneth Kneisley. Of this squad Gallagher, Marquard, Sotock, Smeltzer, Williams, Kilpatrick, Daugherty, Fetczko, Perrin and Kneisley were Froebel students. The others attended Emerson.

Gary High School

Year, Coach	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
1911, Ross Netherton	1	4	0	8	66
1912, Ross Netherton	2	4	0	20	41
1913, Jack Gilroy	2	3	2	93	86
1914, Harrison (Had) Briggs .	5	2	1	129	32
1915, Harrison (Had) Briggs .	4	0	1	92	20
1916, Jack Gilroy	6	1	1	198	13
1917, Louie Erickson	5	1	0	114	27

All-Time All-Gary Record

Schools	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Gary	7	25	15	5	654	285
Emerson	38	215	95	37	5695	2347
Froebel	38	128	158	22	3820	3422
Horace Mann ...	29	118	146	23	2248	3304
Lew Wallace ...	26	118	92	12	2902	2365
Tolleston	21	64	106	13	1729	2587
Roosevelt	14	60	38	9	1361	1094
William Wirt ...	10	24	48	8	660	1357
Edison	8	38	29	4	1150	881

Early Gary High School Honor Roll

The athletic honor roll for Gary High School's early years was published as follows in the Gary High School annual of 1915:

1911-1912

Football—P. Hake (captain), A. Davidson, A. Thatcher, E. Knotts, E. Hodge, B. Hirons, G. Phillips, W. Zahu, R. Symmes, C. Smith, I. Stamach.

Basketball—A. Thatcher (captain), P. Hake, E. Knotts, G. Phillips, W. Zahu.

Track—R. Muck (captain), R. Symmes, A. Davidson, E. Knotts, P. Hake, B. McCormick, J. Wicks, G. Phillips.

Girls Basketball—D. Harris (captain), M. MacNeil, B. Stephenson, F. Schafer, E. Stephenson, L. Smith.

1912-1913

Football—B. Hirons (captain), R. Howell, G. Ruman, A. Davidson, G. MacLennan, F. Burton, B. Kuss, A. Thatcher, W. Bunnell, G. Phillips, P. Hake, G. Holmes, A. Feder, R. Wilson.

Basketball—P. Hake (captain), C. Harris, L. Townsley, C. Benson, G. Phillips, A. Thatcher.

Track—A. Davidson (captain), R. Muck, F. Williams, G. MacLennan, P. Hake, J. Davidson.

Girls Basketball—M. MacNeil (captain), P. Kyle, M. Hutton, I. Phillips, R. Matthew, M. Kyle, F. O'Brien, C. Krueger.

1913-1914

Football—E. Hodge (captain), L. Cowan, K. Kneisley, L. Stone, R. Howell, L. Holderman, G. Scott, A. Fey.

Basketball—C. Harris (captain), C. Benson, J. MacLennan, L. Holderman, K. Kneisley, G. Scott, J. Ruman, S. Pritchard.

Track—L. Holderman (captain), F. Williams, C. Benson, G. Scott, G. MacLennan, C. Krausse.

Baseball—C. Benson (captain), S. Pritchard, C. Harris, H. Cecil, L. Smeltzer, J. Oleska, M. Sotock, L. Cowan, A. Gill.

Girls Basketball—I. Phillips (captain), M. Hutton, M. Kyle, C. Krueger, P. Kyle, M. Witwer.

1914-1915

Football—G. Phillips (captain), L. Stone, G. Ruman, C. Harris, M. Sotock, S. Kreinman

See EARLY GARY—Next Page

Football Team Gets Game

(Gary Tribune, Oct. 11, 1907)

The members of the civil engineers football squad met Monday evening and elected Cal Harris the manager of the team.

The team is still hard at work getting into shape and has had some valuable offers made to [illegible]

Gardner, the veteran end of the Valparaiso team, [illegible] the organization of a [illegible] the Gary squad, of which Gardner is a member.

GOT VALPO FIELD

In addition to this, the football field at Valparaiso has been thrown open to the Engineers for their big games.

The team is rapidly rounding into shape, running signals at night and practicing at Tolleston every Sunday morning, and they expect to be ready for their first big game by October 19.

The members of the team are looking for games with fast teams and they will play nothing but clean football for the love of the game only.

Gary in Athletic Foreground

[illegible] promise to be enlivened [illegible]eral different forms of a[illegible] The indoor baseball team, wh[illegible] has enlisted the support of Ga[illegible] people will proba[illegible]ceeded in a few weeks by an all star basketball tea[illegible]sisting of veterans from many colleges which will uphold the athletic standard set by Gary's football and indoor baseball teams. Walter Acker, who is interested in all athletics, expects soon to bring forth a hockey team second to none in this section. A great ma[illegible] players have come here from Canadian colleges and are expert player[illegible]

Baseball [illegible] track work will be taken up in the spring. The civil engin[illegible] who started Gary's athletic career with their baseball team last summer and their football team in the fall will probably be the first to organize a baseball team. Franklin Glenn, who managed the football squad,

Team Looked Good To Valpo Girls

[illegible] of Valpara[illegible] Ella Newland, Beryl [illegible]tle Wilson, Esther N[illegible] [illegible] Orwin, Bonta, Harr[illegible] William Sargent and [illegible] Wilson accompanied the [illegible]

Gary Won First State Football Crown in 1916

Gary captured its first Indiana high school football championship in the fall of 1916, the school year destined to prove one of the greatest in all Gary high school athletic history.

Gary High School not only won state-wide recognition as the high school football champion of 1916, but followed up in basketball with a team that went through the season and down to the title game of the 1917 IHSAA championship tournaments undefeated.

Jack Gilroy was head coach of the 1916 Gary high school football team which defeated Wheaton (13-0), Bowen (20-0), Logansport (90-0), McKillip (14-0), Hammond (40-0) and Sheridan (21-0). That 1916 team lost to Morocco (6-0) and [illegible] held to a scoreless tie by South Bend. The Sheridan game was a post-season affair played for the Indiana cham[illegible] [illegible]mber, 1916. [illegible] of the prep grid [illegible] announce [illegible]ntemplated [illegible] million dollar in[illegible] Citizens here [illegible] so accustom[illegible]

[illegible] to 0 from Sheridan high Saturday afternoon on Emerson field [illegible] no great furore. The [illegible]fested over the [illegible] less intense than a year ago when Gary trampled over Hammond high for the northern Indiana title.

"There was much celebrating Saturday night, but the entire [illegible] all [illegible] the alumni did not turn out [illegible] The crowd of [illegible] but it was [illegible]howed that a gridiron team with no equal in the state.

"Saturday's contest was the first time the high school title has ever been actually settled. The down state teams have piled up fine records and always have laid claim to the state title because of a perfect record. This [illegible]ar, however, the chance was given to compare the strength of the north with the southern and central sections and it was plainly shown that northern Indiana this year has it over the down staters.

CREDIT DUE GILROY

[illegible]

ALL-STATE MATERIAL

Johnny Kyle, Gary's fullback, is entitled to a berth on the all-state team. Kyle has played consistently throughout the season. He is a great all-around player. He is a good plunger, punter and defensive player. If anyone is deserving [illegible] the fullback position on the all state team it is Johnny Kyle.

Chet Jones, who has shown his ability at the halfback position and who has starred in several of Gary's games by his dodging and twisting tactics through a bramble of the enemy, fits the halfback job for the All-State team. Jones also has been a great player on running back punts.

NOBODY LIKE WILLIAMS

"Williams, Sheridan's right halfback, has any player of the state beaten out of that position on the All-State squad. It was Williams who gained nearly all [illegible] the ground the visitors were [illegible] make Saturday. He was [illegible]ous throughout the game, [illegible]ved one of the cleanest [illegible] on a local field this [illegible]

[illegible] Williams' defensive work was beyond criticism. Often he broke away for gains of 20 to [illegible] yards. The big shout was 'Get the big Swede.' But Williams took it all good naturedly and worked the harder. In the [illegible]

See GARY WON—Next Page

Gary Northern Indiana Grid Champ in 1915

[illegible] team blazed a championship trail for the first time with its undefeated [illegible]m of 1915 coached by Harrison (Had) Briggs. Ga[illegible] [illegible]igan City in its opening game but followed up with triumphs over Mo[illegible], Morgan Park, South Bend and Hammond to become [illegible]gnized high school football champion of North[illegible]

[illegible] Gary Evening [illegible] 1915: [illegible] team of the past can be compared to this one of the present. It is in a class by itself.

LINE LIKE ROCK

"The plays were run off in a fine way by quarterback Lloyd [illegible]eltzer. They were nearl[illegible]

HARRIS WAS HERO

[illegible] at fullback deserve all [illegible] hard toward the [illegible] third quarter and he [illegible] made. All 3 of them [illegible] wonderfully in [illegible] It just seemed as [illegible]

NOT A WALKAWAY

It should not be assumed [illegible]

See NORTHERN—Next Page

Coaching Records

Gary High School

Coaches	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Ross Netherton	2	3	8	0	28	[illegible]
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	4	3	291	[illegible]
[illegible] Briggs	2	9	2	2	221	[illegible]
Louis Erickson	1	5	1	0	114	[illegible]

Gary Emerson

Coaches	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Louis Erickson	1	4	2	2	148	[illegible]
Ralph (Pop) Brasaemle	3	16	7	3	484	[illegible]
George Veenker	4	32	2	3	1030	[illegible]
Elmer Lampe	2	13	2	3	326	[illegible]
Art Rolfe	28	150	82	26	3707	[illegible]

Gary Froebel

Coaches	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Roy Quant	2	7	4	1	306	147
George Veenker	2	10	3	1	333	[illegible]
John W. Kyle	26	96	99	15	2523	[illegible]
Homer Smull	2	5	10	2	126	224
George Maddock	6	10	42	3	532	1087

Gary Horace Mann

Coaches	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Keith Crown	8	42	26	9	1028	597
Doug Kerr	9	39	36	7	829	[illegible]
Don Elser	11	35	78	7	1067	1618
Leon Dailey	1	2	6	0	84	102

Gary Lew Wallace

Coaches	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Walter Moriarty	1	2	2	2	53	40
Charles (Chuck) Baer	11	52	37	5	1019	781
Don Polizotto	14	64	53	5	1830	1544

Gary Tolleston

Coaches	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Edmund Devitt	2	2	10	0	40	178
Vincent McGrath	6	19	26	7	510	711
Eddie Herbert	8	30	43	4	782	1046
Augie Boto	4	10	22	1	278	515
Vic Kay	1	3	5	1	119	137

Gary Roosevelt

Coaches	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Louis Mallard	6	22	17	3	416	386
Leonard Douglas	8	39	21	6	945	708

Gary William Wirt

Coaches	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Andy Hatrak	2	9	6	0	168	[illegible]
Walter Nabhan	8	15	42	8	492	[illegible]

Gary Edison

Coaches	Years	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Ralph (Bill) Brasaemle	8	38	29	4	1150	[illegible]

First Schoolboy

Continued From Preceding Page

cago aggregation. Their tackling was hard and fast. The line was a great deal lighter than that of East Chicago but the backs were heavier and faster. The fumbling due to the inexperience of some of the players will no doubt be corrected by hard practice and in the next game Gary is expected to come up with the same men developed into an excellent high school team. Throughout the game East Chicago was not able to gain an inch around the ends, their only method being repeated plunges through the weaker line.

"It is expected that a game will be played next Saturday but it has not been definitely arranged.'

How Gary scored its second touchdown against East Chicago was not disclosed nor were any other games played during that inaugural season made a matter of public record. Members of the team still Gary residents recall defeating Chicago Heights 12-[illegible], losing to Hammond, 28-0, and winning from Crown Point. The following resume of that 1908 season appeared in the Gary Tribune Nov. 27, 1908:

Pleased With First Year

"The Gary High School football team has disbanded for the year and the members will now devote their time and attention to basketball, which in the Gary High School will be played by both boys and girls.

'Considering the handicap under which the Gary boys were placed during the season they have done excellent work. There were only [illegible] boys to pick a team from, while in other schools of the county there were probably 4 or 5 times that many. In the matter of experience only a few of the players had very much knowledge of the game.

'The boys' good judgment early in the season taught them to go slow, and not attempt games with teams that clearly outweighed them and would put them at a disadvantage and possibly ruin the sport in Gary in the future.

'The first game played showed the weakness of the team. In the second game a real improvement was made, there being no fumbles in the backfield and in catching punts. The tackling of the Gary team was a surprise to Hammond in that game.

'Ed Paine, captain, has come up to expectations this year in handling the team and has kept his men faithfully at work. He will be in good form in another year to gain much ground for Gary and his punt kicking will be a source of danger for any team inside the 40-yard line.

'Principal Sargent, who has coached the team this season is well pleased with the work of the team this year. The line has been light, of course, and that has been one of the drawbacks. When we have more beef for the line,' he said, 'and a better field for practice, we can safely predict a fast and successful team out for the county championship.'"

That was the toddling season for high school football in the Magic City. One year later the Gary High School football team began [illegible] in full [illegible].

Gary High [illegible] fall of 1909 with Ross Netherton taking [illegible] coach.

Announcement of the opening of the 1909 season appeared in The Gary Tribune Sept. 17, 1909.

"The Gary high school football team went out for its first real practice last night under the instruction of [illegible]

[illegible] the team is being organized."

GARY WON 3

Gary won that year according to the school annual, from Crown Point, East Chicago and LaPorte. The team was captained by C. H. Bowlby. From The Gary Tribune of Oct. 2, 1909:

"The Gary high school football team started the Lake County championship race Saturday with a decisive defeat of East Chicago in Kunert's park, Tolleston.

"The game showed the admirable choice of men for the positions by Coach Netherton, and the entire backfield starred throughout the game, Pryle fullback, gaining considerable credit. Hake, who was tried out at the position of quarter, showed up well and handled the plays better than was expected and the line, which was thought to be a little light, held well except for playing too high.

"In the second half quarterback Hake worked Pryle, fullback, hard. He was sent through again and again and [illegible] went through from the 10 yard line for the second touchdown.

35-YARD TD RUN

"The next touchdown came after a series of runs down the field by the backs. Paine was sent around left end for a sensational 35-yard run for the third touchdown. The visitors fought hard and held well for some time but Paine finally succeeded in breaking through right tackle for still another touchdown. East Chicago was tired and the ball was going steadily down the field when time was called, leaving the final score 20 to 0.

"The lineup: Ed Paine, rhb, Harry Pryle, fb; Claude Bowlby, lhb; Paul Hake, qb; Bernard Highlands, re; Fred Stults, rt; Ed Kleinschmidt, rg; Joe Millstone, c; Jesse Blake, lt; Gene Knotts, lg, Floyd Williams, le."

Later during the [illegible] 1909 Gary gained a 5-0 [illegible] over Crown Point. From The Gary Tribune of Oct. 15, 1909:

"NEW FOOTBALL"

"In one of the hottest football games that ever has taken place between 2 high school football teams in Lake County the Gary 11 won from Crown Point Saturday by the score of 5 to 0. The game was marked by brilliant playing on the part of the Gary team and an exhibition of the new game of football seldom witnessed by high school teams.

"When the Gary team began using the open tactics of the newer game, the Crown Point team was powerless to stop them and it was only by the weight of the team that the visitors were prevented from making several more touchdowns for the ball was forced to the one and two-yard lines on several occasions.

"The only touchdown came when Gary, by rapid succession of open plays, forced the Crown Point team to their 5-yard line. The Crown Point men evidently expected a play through the line, but Bowlby made a short forward pass to Knotts, who went over the line between the posts before the Crown Point men realized the play had been made. The Gary lineup:

"Center, Millstone; rg, Smith; [illegible] [illegible]midt, rt, F. [illegible] re, Highlands, [illegible] qb, Hake, lhb, Paine, rhb [illegible]; fb, Pryle."

NO TEAM IN 1910

Gary High School did not field a football team in 1910 but resumed the sport in the fall of 1911 under the coaching of Ross Netherton and Jack Gilroy. This [illegible] lost to Hammond (12-0), [illegible] City (44-0), and Hammond (5-0), while defeating [illegible] 8-0. Only 11 players [illegible] in the football [illegible] in the 1912 school annual.

The seasons of 1912, 1913 and 1914 saw Gary taking on [illegible] schedules with varying [illegible] success as it headed toward its first championship campaigns of 1915 and 1916.

In 1912 Gary bested [illegible] and Bowen while [illegible] Gary Tech, Hammond [illegible] and Morgan Park. In 1913 [illegible] won from Morocco and [illegible] tied Bowen and [illegible] were recorded over Miller, Bowen, East Chicago, Chicago Heights and Hammond (7-0). The record also included a tie with Morocco and losses to South Bend and Hyde Park.

The lineup of the 1911 team which won 1 of 5 games included Bill Zahn, c; Stomat, rg; Ralph Smith, [illegible] Frederickson, [illegible]; Alex Davidson, lt; G[illegible] Burchard, Ken[illegible] qb, Art McCormick, fb; Gerald Phillips, rhb, Bernard Hirons, lhb, and substitutes Amos Thatcher, George Ruman, Ray Symmes, Warren and D[illegible].

THE 1912 LINEUP

In 1912 the Gary high school team's lineup listed Paul Hake, lhb, Bernard Hir[illegible] Thatcher, qb; G[illegible] fb; Alex Bunnell, c, Alex David[illegible] lt; Carl Lungren, rt; Woodford Howe, rg; Bert Kuss, lg; George Ruman, le, and John MacLennan, re.

For the 1913 team the lineup included Carl Benson, le; Ray Howell, lt; Kenneth Kniesley, c, Lloyd Cowan, rg; Harry Englehart and Louis Stone, lg; Alex Bunnell, rt; Lester Holderman, re; Erol Hodge, qb; Chuck Harris, lhb; Carl Krause, rhb; George Ruman and Sam Cropley, fb.

The season of 1914 found Gary high school represented by Louis Stone, c; Lawrence Wulfing and Harold Cogley, rg; Alonzo Daugherty, lg, Kenneth Kniesley, rt; Carl Wulfing and Sidney Gordon, lt; Lester Holderman, Mike Sotock and Chester Jones, re; John Kyle and Fred Williams, le; Gerald Phillips, qb; Chuck Harris, lhb; John MacLennan, rhb; [illegible]hard and Lloyd Smelt[illegible]

FIRST GRID TITLES

Gary's first championship campaign came in 1915 and its first state championship one year later. Stories of the climactic games of those seasons will be found elsewhere on this page.

After the state title season of 1916 Gary stuck to the victory trail in 1917 [illegible] on, Mishawaka, Elkhart, [illegible] Chicago and South Bend before bowing to Hammond, 7-0.

That was the final season for Gary High School in football. The fall of 1918 saw Gary represented in high school football by Emerson and Froebel, talent from both previously having been combined as a single unit under the Gary high school banner.

FIRST FOOTBALL TEAM — Gary High School fielded its first football team in the fall of 1908 and just made it. There were only 11 boys available for the football team in high school and when a substitute was needed he had to be drafted from the eighth grade. This beginning of Gary schoolboy football was a limited one, the 1908 team engaging in only 2 or 3 contests. In the line, left to right, Robert R. Green, Frank Kettles, Frank Knotts, William Douglass, Jack Warren, Jake Huff and Frank Hackett. In the rear, left to right, Edward Sergeant, principal and coach; Claude Bowlby, Charles (Chick) Hyman, Jack McKerlie and Ed Paine, captain.

GARY HIGH OF 1909—Gary High School's football team of 1909 produced the Magic City's first winning season, outscoring the opposition in 4 games, 42 to 17. In the rear, left to right, Ross Netherton (coach) Claude Bowlby, Paul Hake, Harry Pryle and Ed Paine. In the middle row left to right, Amos Thatcher and Ed Kleinschmidt. In the lower row, left to right, Hubert Highlands, Frank Knotts, Joe Millstone Jesse Blake and Gene Knotts. Others who saw service with this early Gary High School team but who were not included in the official school team picture included Frank Kettles, "Deac" Smith, Jack Warren, Henry Crawford, Ed Stults and Floyd Williams.

Athletic Club Opened Friday

(Gary Tribune June 5, 1908)

The South Gary Athletic club and Training School, located at Fifteenth avenue and Washington street, was formerly opened Friday night with a large crowd present. The program for the evening consisted of boxing bouts between local experts, the windup being a 3-round go between Jack Mizee the instructor, and Frankie Connelly, a Gary boxer. No decisions were made in the bouts. After the entertainment the crowd was addressed by Mayor Knotts, who said that he was well pleased with the way in which the club was conducted.

The club house, which is only temporary, was erected this spring for the club. More com[illegible] quarters will be se[illegible]

[illegible] following officers have been chosen: J. E. Mizee, president and physical director, J. P. Smith, Business Manager, Charles P. Dolan, Secretary and Treasurer. The directors have not all been selected.

Gary Tolleston

Year, Coach	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
1935, Edmund Devitt	0	4	0	0	88
1936, Edmund Devitt	2	6	0	40	90
1937, Vincent McGrath	1	5	1	26	98
1938, Vincent McGrath	2	5	1	71	127
1939, Vincent McGrath	7	1	2	165	47
1940, Vincent McGrath	7	2	0	172	57
1941, Vincent McGrath	1	6	2	45	218
1942, Vincent McGrath	1	7	1	31	164
1943, Eddie Herbert	1	8	0	43	213
1944, Eddie Herbert	3	7	0	126	171
1945, Eddie Herbert	2	7	0	33	140
1946, Eddie Herbert	7	1	1	145	78
1947, Eddie Herbert	5	5	0	170	99
1948, Eddie Herbert	2	5	1	79	137
1949, Eddie Herbert	2	7	0	78	118
1950, Eddie Herbert	5	3	2	108	90
1951, Augie Boto	2	5	0	58	90
1952, Augie Boto	3	5	0	77	98
1953, Augie Boto	3	5	1	102	126
1954, Augie Boto	2	7	0	41	201
1955, Vic Kay	3	5	1	119	137

Gary Roosevelt

Year, Coach	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
1942, Louis Mallard	1	3	0	6	48
1943, Louis Mallard	4	2	2	77	52
1944, Louis Mallard	5	3	0	77	68
1945, Louis Mallard	2	5	0	61	80
1946, Louis Mallard	3	2	1	62	80
1947, Louis Mallard	7	2	0	133	58
1948, Leonard Douglas	5	1	0	161	53
1949, Leonard Douglas	6	0	2	118	64
1950, Leonard Douglas	8	0	1	185	79
1951, Leonard Douglas	0	3	3	20	75
1952, Leonard Douglas	6	3	0	154	103
1953, Leonard Douglas	2	7	0	109	191
1954, Leonard Douglas	6	3	0	96	75
1955, Leonard Douglas	5	4	0	102	68

Gary William Wirt

Year, Coach	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
1946, Andy Hatrak	5	2	0	82	77
1947, Andy Hatrak	4	4	0	86	73
1948, Walter Nabhan	7	1	0	161	53
1949, Walter Nabhan	2	5	1	57	152
1950, Walter Nabhan	0	7	1	27	180
1951, Walter Nabhan	1	7	1	45	185
1952, Walter Nabhan	0	8	0	20	252
1953, Walter Nabhan	3	4	1	96	109
1954, Walter Nabhan	2	5	1	61	170
1955, Walter Nabhan	0	5	3	25	106

Gary Edison

Year, Coach	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
1948, Ralph (Bill) Brasaemle	1	5	0	38	117
1949, Ralph (Bill) Brasaemle	1	7	1	47	172
1950, Ralph (Bill) Brasaemle	5	2	1	216	77
1951, Ralph (Bill) Brasaemle	4	3	1	119	105
1952, Ralph (Bill) Basaemle	6	4	0	146	101
1953, Ralph (Bill) Brasaemle	7	3	0	169	83
1954, Ralph (Bill) Brasaemle	9	1	0	254	59
1955, Ralph (Bill) Brasaemle	5	4	1	161	137

Gary Emerson

Year, Coach	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
1918, Louie Erickson	4	2	2	148	66
1919, Ralph (Pop) Brasaemle	5	4	1	146	171
1920, Ralph (Pop) Brasaemle	5	3	1	160	53
1921, Ralph (Pop) Brasaemle	6	0	1	178	28
1922, George Veenker	9	0	0	423	0
1923, George Veenker	9	0	1	234	0
1924, George Veenker	7	1	1	226	33
1925, George Veenker	7	1	1	147	39
1926, Elmer Lampe	8	0	1	226	6
1927, Elmer Lampe	5	2	2	100	41
1928, Art Rolfe	1	5	2	32	51
1929, Art Rolfe	4	6	0	116	130
1930, Art Rolfe	9	1	1	175	32
1931, Art Rolfe	1	4	5	38	86
1932, Art Rolfe	3	5	0	61	54
1933, Art Rolfe	2	2	4	52	38
1934, Art Rolfe	2	3	4	29	38
1935, Art Rolfe	3	5	1	26	123
1936, Art Rolfe	7	3	0	167	66
1937, Art Rolfe	6	4	1	162	92
1938, Art Rolfe	8	1	2	153	41
1939, Art Rolfe	9	1	0	186	53
1940, Art Rolfe	5	4	1	102	38
1941, Art Rolfe	6	1	2	174	63
1942, Art Rolfe	8	1	0	157	51
1943, Art Rolfe	5	4	0	133	89
1944, Art Rolfe	8	1	0	227	60
1945, Art Rolfe	6	2	1	146	58
1946, Art Rolfe	7	3	0	177	70
1947, Art Rolfe	4	5	0	143	24
1948, Art Rolfe	6	2	0	185	63
1949, Art Rolfe	4	5	0	124	136
1950, Art Rolfe	7	3	0	207	82
1951, Art Rolfe	6	1	2	126	82
1952, Art Rolfe	6	1	0	154	40
1953, Art Rolfe	7	2	0	152	107
1954, Art Rolfe	5	4	0	199	113
1955, Art Rolfe	6	3	0	104	80

Gary Froebel

Year, Coach	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
1918, Roy Quant	1	2	1	13	103
1919, Roy Quant	6	2	0	293	44
1920, George Veenker	3	3	0	117	56
1921, George Veenker	7	0	1	216	22
1922, John W. Kyle	5	2	1	105	39
1923, John W. Kyle	2	4	1	66	45
1924, John W. Kyle	5	2	0	107	16
1925, John W. Kyle	4	2	1	89	45
1926, John W. Kyle	5	1	1	208	36
1927, John W. Kyle	9	0	0	396	28
1928, John W. Kyle	7	1	0	146	38
1929, John W. Kyle	6	1	1	112	49
1930, John W. Kyle	6	1	0	122	33
1931, John W. Kyle	5	2	2	95	58
1932, Homer Smull	3	5	0	78	122
1933, Homer Smull	2	5	2	48	102
1934, John W. Kyle	1	6	2	6	82
1935, John W. Kyle	1	5	2	32	92
1936, John W. Kyle	2	6	0	65	86
1937, John W. Kyle	5	4	0	79	45
1938, John W. Kyle	5	3	0	157	41
1939, John W. Kyle	3	5	0	57	86
1940, John W. Kyle	1	6	1	25	95
1941, John W. Kyle	1	5	1	37	120
1942, John W. Kyle	3	5	1	83	138
1943, John W. Kyle	2	6	0	77	117
1944, John W. Kyle	2	7	0	36	115
1945, John W. Kyle	1	7	0	6	86
1946, John W. Kyle	1	7	0	39	139
1947, John W. Kyle	5	3	0	78	52
1948, John W. Kyle	3	5	1	84	111
1949, John W. Kyle	6	3	0	186	92
1950, George Maddock	1	8	0	60	219
1951, George Maddock	3	5	1	82	100
1952, George Maddock	3	5	1	132	168
1953, George Maddock	0	10	0	45	275
1954, George Maddock	0	9	0	82	207
1955, George Maddock	3	5	1	131	118

Gary Horace Mann

Year, Coach	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
1927, Keith Crown	3	3	3	55	63
1928, Keith Crown	6	1	1	130	32
1929, Keith Crown	9	1	1	290	37
1930, Keith Crown	7	2	1	116	63
1931, Keith Crown	7	3	1	181	81
1932, Doug Kerr	5	2	2	75	64
1933, Doug Kerr	0	9	0	19	185
1934, Doug Kerr	5	2	2	78	70
1935, Doug Kerr	7	2	0	107	50
1936, Doug Kerr	9	1	0	205	74
1937, Doug Kerr	4	5	1	90	174
1938, Doug Kerr	2	5	1	72	134
1939, Doug Kerr	3	6	0	84	140
1940, Doug Kerr	4	4	1	99	96
1941, Don Elser	5	5	0	122	136
1942, Leon Dailey	2	6	0	84	102
1943, Keith Crown	2	4	1	47	95
1944, Keith Crown	4	3	0	88	111
1945, Keith Crown	4	3	1	121	115
1946, Don Elser	4	5	0	81	104
1947, Don Elser	3	5	1	100	131
1948, Don Elser	4	6	0	114	181
1949, Don Elser	2	7	0	70	211
1950, Don Elser	1	7	1	70	181
1951, Don Elser	1	7	1	39	188
1952, Don Elser	2	7	1	106	195
1953, Don Elser	4	4	1	132	98
1954, Don Elser	5	4	0	95	87
1955, Don Elser	4	5	0	138	126

Gary Lew Wallace

Year, Coach	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
1930, Walter Moriarity	2	2	2	53	40
1931, Chuck Baer	3	3	1	51	67
1932, Chuck Baer	4	4	1	82	69
1933, Chuck Baer	5	3	0	107	69
1934, Chuck Baer	4	3	1	95	56
1935, Chuck Baer	5	3	0	68	17
1936, Chuck Baer	2	7	0	56	148
1937, Chuck Baer	6	3	1	124	52
1938, Chuck Baer	4	5	0	50	88
1939, Chuck Baer	4	5	0	102	104
1940, Chuck Baer	9	1	1	99	59
1941, Chuck Baer	9	0	0	185	52
1942, Don Polizotto	5	3	0	109	56
1943, Don Polizotto	7	1	0	188	39
1944, Don Polizotto	7	1	1	168	58
1945, Don Polizotto	6	3	0	180	121
1946, Don Polizotto	3	6	0	133	198
1947, Don Polizotto	4	4	1	110	76
1948, Don Polizotto	5	3	1	161	97
1949, Don Polizotto	3	6	0	76	172
1950, Don Polizotto	2	7	0	119	213
1951, Don Polizotto	4	4	0	90	96
1952, Don Polizotto	3	5	1	113	175
1953, Don Polizotto	6	3	0	144	92
1954, Don Polizotto	4	5	0	126	78
1955, Don Polizotto	5	2	1	113	73

Gary Won 1st State In 1916

Continued from Preceding Page

[illegible] period he dashed at the [illegible] line and around the Gary [illegible] like a demon. Finally he [illegible] through for 20 yards and nearly got away to a clear field. Never before have the fans of Gary witnessed the work of a bundle of football material like that of the great Williams.

Gary won the title scrap by the use of line plunges and end runs with a mixture of short rapid fire forward passes. The [illegible] aerial attack was [illegible] after the first period and Sheridan then was forced to depend on Williams for its gains.

KNEISLEY GREAT GAME

The entire backfield of the locals starred and Captain Kneisley's work, the best seen at tackle this year, gives him a right to claim the right tackle berth on the All-State team. Captain Kneisley played a savage defensive game and carried the ball through the Sheridan line at will. Two of the touchdowns were pushed over by Kneisley. Jones scored the third one early in the last quarter by a pretty 8-yard run around left end.

Arrangements made by Coach Gilroy enabled the two Gary newspapers to receive the returns of the game play by play at their offices as two telephones were set aside for exclusive use of the representatives of the two newspapers.

"The [illegible] was so scrappy that Daugherty and Kercheval got into a fight in the last period and both were put out of the game. Lineups:

"Gary—[illegible] re; Kneisley, rt; Marquardt, rg; Hodson, c; Daugherty and Dunleavy, lg; Kollus, lt; Coyle, Dexter and Kilpatrick, le; Jones and MacLennon, qb; Szold, lhb; Kilpatrick and Jones, rhb; Kyle, fb.

"Sheridan—Singleton, re; Spencer, rt; Hoffman and Richardson, rg; Kercheval and Stephenson, c; Stephenson, Richardson and Pogue, lg; Hundley, lt; Nay, le; Jessup, qb; Palmer, lhb; Williams, rhb; Eudaly, fb.

SCORE BY PERIODS

Gary	0	7	7	7—21
Sheridan	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdowns — Kneisley (2), Jones. Goals from touchdowns —Kyle (3)."

Northern

Continued from Preceding Page

should they decide to continue their football education. But Hammond didn't have the team work the local boys showed. At the critical times they could not put forward the punch.

"Much credit for the showing of the Gary team is due to coaches H. R. Briggs and W. L. Caldwell. They have worked hard with the boys and have developed a wonderful high school team. Therefore, we are forced to conclude they are wonderful coaches. They brought back the bacon.

LOYAL TO HOME TEAM

"There was a big crowd at the game, probably 2,000 people being present and half of them seemed to be from Gary which proved to be exceedingly loyal to the team and the fine support evidently gave the boys backbone. Just before the game the Gary and Hammond high school students paraded over the football field.

"Saturday night when the high school girls and boys returned from Hammond they had a high celebration on the streets and extending out to the schools. They serenaded the Commercial club and H. S. Norton made them a speech lauding the team to the skies. The noise and red fire attracted much attention. The lineups:

Hammond (0)		Gary (20)
[illegible]	L E	Kilpatrick, Sotok
Green	L T	[illegible]
[illegible]	L G	[illegible]
[illegible]	C	Miller, Kyle
Brand	R G	Daugherty [illegible]
[illegible]	R T	[illegible] Kneisley
Hodson	R E	Maloney
Beckman	Q B	[illegible]
Hickman	R H	[illegible] Klaw Harris
[illegible]	L H	Harris (Capt.)
Miller (Capt.)	F B	Pritchard, Jones

Early Gary

Continued from Preceding Page

K. Kneisley, C. Wulfing, F. Williams, H. Cogley, L. Holderman, S. Pritchard, L. Smeltzer, B. Jewell, H. Crawford.

Basketball—G. Ruman (captain), C. Harris, B. Phillips, S. [illegible], K. Kneisley, M. So[illegible], [illegible] Ruman, L. Quinlan, J. [illegible]

Baseball—J. Kyle, M. Sotock, L. Smeltzer, A. Fey, G. Phillips, G. Ruman, H. Cecil (captain), Hancock, Tunilan, Carlton.

Form Gary Athletic Assn.

(Gary Tribune Feb. 21, 1908)

A [illegible] athletic association has been organized in Gary. It is called the Gary Athletic Association, and has a membership of 35.

The officers are: President, [illegible] C. Smith; vice president, G. Cummins; secretary, Charles [illegible]; treasurer, B. Goldman. Club rooms have been secured at [illegible] street.

Holy Angels Began in Public Hall

Present Catholic Edifice Called 'Sermon in Stone'

By TERRY SCHUETTE

The Gothic stone structure on 7th avenue at Tyler which houses Holy Angels church is a far cry from the church's first [illegible]

[illegible] Holy Angels parishioners now attend mass and religious services in what its architects called "a sermon in stone," the [illegible] first Catholics [illegible] their pastor to early mass [illegible]

[illegible] by the Most Rev. Herman J. Alerding, then bishop of the Fort Wayne diocese.

REV. JOHN A. SULLIVAN

There were 28 people at that first mass for which the teacher's desk was used as an altar. Father Jansen later said that not all of those attending were of the Catholic faith but were people eager for the opportunity to take part in a religious service.

Bishop Alerding's designation of Gary as a formal mission for Father Jansen preceded by several weeks the organization of the town itself. The personal story of Father Jansen, his experiences as Gary's pioneer clergyman and his later role in the community are told elsewhere on this page.

[illegible] Holy Angels for two years [illegible] church school building at 7th Ave and Polk was completed in the spring of 1909. The cornerstone of this building, the parish church for more than 40 years, was laid Thanksgiving Day, 1908, and the church was dedicated by Bishop Alerding May 21, 1909.

The first trustees of the church were elected early in 1908 while the dance hall was the parish home. They were John A. Brennan, J. J. Kelley, W. M. Dunn, W. H. O'Donnell and Conrad Walters.

Land for the church-school building was donated by the steel's real estate subsidiary, the Gary Land Co. When Bishop Alerding came to look over the site he showed [illegible] disappointment at the sand dune wilderness prevailing from Polk street west. Although this was a condition that remained for some time after the church was built and occupied, Capt. H. S. Norton, land company president, assured the Bishop that within a few years the church site would be in the center of a populous residential district.

While the church was being built, a parsonage for Father Jansen was being erected at 7th Ave. and Tyler, but it was destroyed by fire just as it was about to be completed.

[illegible] Father Jansen [illegible] Mercy Hospital [illegible] group of frame buildings between 6th and 7th avenues on Carolina [illegible]

Holy Angels School was opened [illegible] 1909 under the [illegible] Notre Dame with Sister M. [illegible] as superior. [illegible] sisters and [illegible] pupils. Today [illegible] than 20 sisters and there are 900 pupils.

Both the convent for the sisters and the present rectory were built in the 1920s.

Father Jansen's first assistant priest was the Rev. John deVille, who gave up a flourishing parish in Pennsylvania to come to Gary in 1910. It was Father DeVille who later founded Gary - Alerding Settlement House and what is now St. Anthony Parish, the church for Gary residents of Latin descent. The latter part of Father DeVille's life was spent in the Dolomite Mountains in Italy. He died there in 1932.

Other early assistants who left Holy Angels to found Gary churches are the Rev. Frank Gnibba, founder of St. Luke's Church, the Rev. Joseph Ryder, founder of St. Mark's church and the Rev. F. X. [illegible], founder of St. Mary of the Lake church, now a monsignor and pastor of St. Mark.

There has been a long line of [illegible] at Holy Angels, some [illegible] the Rev. [illegible] lived [illegible] in the Steel City. Father [illegible] was the pastor of St. Luke prior to his death.

The list includes men who became prominent in diocesan affairs like the Rev. John Nadolny, a diocesan chancellor and the Rev. Michael Chapman, an editor of Our Sunday Visitor and of Acolyte Magazine. But there are names too like the Rev. Thomas Casey, who died at Holy Angels in the 1930s and the Rev. John Daly who ministered to Gary's Negro Catholics as pastor at St. Monica church.

These priests along with many others served Holy Angels well during the many years that Father Jansen was pastor.

Holy Angels celebrated its silver anniversary April 22, 1934 and it was on that day that Father Jansen was elevated to monsignor by the most Rev. John Francis Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne.

Regardless of the divisions made in the parish as other churches were founded, Holy Angels always was overcrowded and Monsignor Jansen's fondest dream was a new church to replace the dual purpose building his flock had outgrown. To this end, he worked ceaselessly both in the raising of funds and in the drawing up of definite plans.

He had the architect's drawing of the proposed building framed and hung in the old church. It was as close as he ever came to the fulfillment of his dream.

Monsignor Jansen died Feb. 28, 1942. His successor, the Rev. John A. Sullivan, came to Gary from St. Paul's in Valparaiso and he is the current pastor.

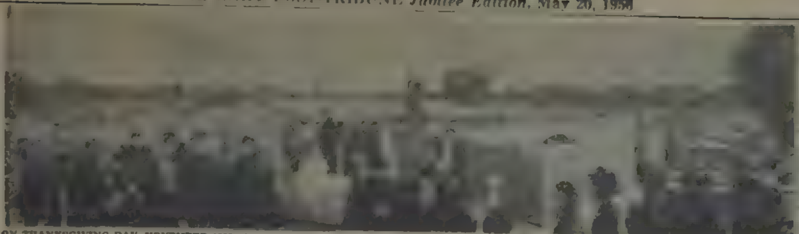
His years at Gary's mother church have been fruitful ones. In 1947, after a delay caused by wartime conditions, ground was broken for the new church. These same years saw Father Sullivan made a monsignor and dean of the Gary Deanery, an organization comprising the churches in Gary, East Gary, Hobart and New Chicago.

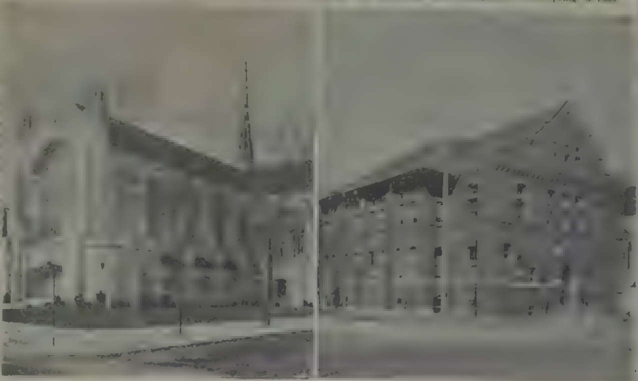
The deanery was formed by dividing the Hammond Deanery in 1936 and until last year it included also the churches in Crown Point, Griffith and the surrounding areas. These parishes now are in the Crown Point Deanery.

The cornerstone for the new church was laid Oct. 26, 1947 and it was dedicated by Bishop Noll Jan. 29, 1950.

Monsignor Jansen's dream had come true. The mission he began in a dance hall grew into a Gothic church of cathedral proportions. His first congregation of 28 has swelled to 4,000—even though the parish has been repeatedly divided.

And the end is not yet. Holy Angels parishioners, besides participating in the citywide drive to raise funds for a Catholic high school in Gary, are planning and saving for a new grade school building.


ON THANKSGIVING DAY, NOVEMBER 1908, the corner stone of Holy Angels first church was laid by Bishop Alerding. [illegible] the parishioners had worshiped in dance hall above the Binzenhoff saloon. The first building at 7th and Polk street was a combination church and school. Rev. Thomas F. Jansen became the priest of the new parish six months after the founding of the town. He served 36 years. The first church was completed in the spring of 1909.


THE DREAM OF FATHER JANSEN for a church of cathedral proportions for Holy Angels parish was realized eight years after his death. The Gothic edifice (left) costing $700,000 stands as a monument to the pioneer Catholic priest in Gary. It was dedicated Jan. 29, 1950. The original brick church-school (right) still stands adjacent to the stately, new church and is used for school purposes. The parish is now planning to build a new grade school.

Father Jansen First Priest To Serve Gary's Catholics

[illegible] be [illegible] help [illegible] which [illegible] in both the [illegible] annals of [illegible] Francis Jansen.

[illegible] Father Jansen [illegible] Gary one [illegible]

[illegible] the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Tolleston where he was met by two gun-toting strangers.

FATHER THOMAS JENSEN, pioneer priest, delivers sermon. This was one of his last pictures.

Father Jansen administered the last rites of the Catholic church to a dying Irishman at the construction camp and returned to Hobart.

Father Jansen said his first mass in Gary in September of that same year in the frame building that served as the settlement's schoolhouse. But on this and succeeding visits to his mission, he found that Christianity sounded just as good from the topside of his saddle horse.

In the spring of 1907, the pioneer priest obtained the second floor of Binzenhoff Hall, a saloon on the site of the present City Hall, for services. His congregation knelt on the dusty dance floor during mass, then removed the Catholic altar to "make room for the Methodists in the afternoon."

He formally organized Holy [illegible] parish early in 1908 in [illegible]fices of the Gary Land Co. He saw to the building of the combination church-school structure, dedicated the second Sunday after Easter [illegible]

The parish [illegible] in October of that year. He directed the building of the present rectory in 1923 and he enlarged the convent in 1931.

Father Jansen was active in the city's civic affairs. It was during his presidency of the Gary Library Board that the present building was built and he was one of the charter members of the Gary Commercial Club. He also helped organize and build Mercy Hospital.

In 1934 he was named a monsignor by Bishop John Francis Noll of Fort Wayne. Two years later, when Gary was split from the Hammond Deanery, he was named dean, and guided 18 of Gary's Catholic centers of worship just as he had begun his first.

Death interrupted Msgr. Jansen's plans for a new church in Holy Angels parish. It was built by his successor, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Sullivan, but is a tribute to a priest who was a pioneer in the 20th century.

Back in nineteen hundred and six
When Gary's stakes were first laid down
Well-dressed folks were comparatively rare
For Lytton's hadn't yet come to town!

Lytton's

Established in Gary since 19[illegible]

Russian Orthodox Organized in 1911

St. Mary's Church, Formed by Eight Members, Now Serves 600 Families

By MICHAEL J. GRISAK

Resulting from the immediate spiritual needs prevailing among various members of the Orthodox Faith, and the evident problems to be faced in the near future as their numbers [illegible] to increase, the humble prayers of the early Gary [illegible] came from Russia were answered when they met to [illegible] parish.

The first meeting was held [illegible] 28, 1911 in the home [illegible] rad Krenizky, 1632 Jackson St. In attendance at this meeting were Rev. Vladimir Alexandroff and Rev. John Gracion of Chicago. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a Russian Orthodox parish be organized immediately in this region, services of a pastor be applied for, and plans be put under way to build a church, a school and a parish home.

The minutes of this meeting were signed by the two members of the clergy in attendance and by the following eight members of the proposed parish: Peter Romanyak, Michael Frentzko, Vasil Misko, Efrem Shevchik, Vasil Krochta, Konrad Krenizky, John Schevtchuk and Timothy Lescisin.

Rev. Jacob Korchinsky was assigned to serve the newly organized parish in Gary. Inasmuch as his assignment as pastor and the organization of the parish coincided with the Orthodox Feast Day of "The Protection of the Most Holy Birthgiver of God," the name of Saint Mary's was agreed upon for the newly organized church. A location was selected at the corner of 13th Avenue and Madison street for the purpose of holding temporary services.

The first official church records indicate that on Nov. 12, 1911, Radion Petrovich and Ludmila Pajnovich, and Simeon Pysh and Paraskeva Zrolka were united in Holy Matrimony. And on Nov. 26 Lubov Belkoff, received Holy Baptism and on this same day Memorial Services were held for infant Vladimir Shevchik.

On Nov. 22, 1911 Rev. Benjamin Kedrovsky arrived in Gary to assume his duties as pastor succeeding Rev. Korchinsky.

Rev. Kedrovsky has remained faithful to his first and only parish assigned to him upon his graduation from the Vologda Seminary in Russia. For his faithful service the church has now bestowed upon him the title of Mitred Right Reverend.

In years of service he is the oldest minister in Gary.

In his denomination in America and Canada, Rev. Kedrovsky has the distinction of being the oldest minister in years of service at one parish.

In December 1911 the [illegible]ices of the new parish were transferred from the original location to the home of the church elder Krenizky located at 1632 Jackson street. The use of this new location, a room 9-20 feet, which proved quite suitable for the purpose, was a donation of the church elder.

The parish minutes of May 14, 1912 reveal that a committee was selected to locate a suitable spot for the erection of a new church. After [illegible]sidering two locations it was finally agreed to purchase four lots on the northeast corner of 17th avenue and Fillmore street.

The building committee consisted of Rev. Kedrovsky, Romanyak, Lescisin, Shevchik, Schev[illegible] Frentzko. The general plan submitted by this [illegible] and adopted by the [illegible] [illegible]ion was to erect a [illegible]ing 32x72 feet patterned after the traditional Russian [illegible] architectural design [illegible] a towering cross poin[illegible] ward and bulbe[illegible]

Sunday, September 8th, 1912, was the date set aside for the dedication of the new church. The weather was [illegible] clear summer day [illegible] a stray [illegible] the deep blue [illegible] cession [illegible] of various [illegible]ing in the early morning breeze opened the day of festivities. In this procession Russians, Macedonians, Bulgarians and Serbians, marching shoulder to shoulder with their Orthodox brethren the Greeks and Roumanians, escorted His Grace Bishop Alexander of New York from the parish home on Broadway to the new temple where His Grace officiated at the dedication and Divine Liturgy.

In 1922 the original wooden church was [illegible]eled elevated and brick veneered with a parish hall added under the church. This remodeling [illegible] in the Byzantine architecture of Saint Mary's Ch[illegible] as it is known today.

The [illegible] under the lea[illegible] Kostelnik presid[illegible]

The Saint Mary's parish has the distinction of being the only parish in Gary that maintains a private cemetery with a chapel. This cemetery acquired in 1919 is located [illegible] road between R[illegible] Mt. Mercy Cemet[illegible]

The Saint Mary's C[illegible] choir under the present [illegible]tion of Mrs. Nancy Nester was [illegible] Damian Hu[illegible] [illegible] only active member of the original choir.

During World War II there were 274 members of Saint Mary's parish serving in the Armed Forces. The following [illegible] members died in service: George Shawkins, Daniel Pilnock, Ivan Heneko, Peter Hu[illegible]y, Max Belko, George Lopeka, [illegible] Bain, Stephen Mark[illegible] Nicholas Herbach, John [illegible] John Skaluk, William [illegible] Zgich and [illegible]

[illegible] Saint Mary's Sunday [illegible] present direction of Michael J. Grisak, superintendent, was organized simultaneously with the parish in 1911. The present Sunday School enrollment is 117.

Future plans and contribu[illegible] St. Mary's par[illegible] a new [illegible] ased in the vicinity of 43th avenue and Maryland street. The slogan of the congregation for this major project reads "On our Golden Jubilee—A New Church it must be."

ST. MARY'S RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, 17th and Fillmore street, was erected in 1912. The bell in its tower originally served as the firebell for the town of Tolleston before Gary was founded.

REV. BENJAMIN KEDROVSKY OFFICIATES at Christmas services in St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church, where he has been pastor since 1911. He now bears the ecclesiastical title of Mitred Right Reverend in respect to his long service. St. Mary's Church was dedicated Sept. 8, 1912.

From Left to Right: Dessie Demitrakis; Mr. Kralis, President; Pat Charbonneau, and Mitchell Manoski, standing

Jerry Kralis

Mitchell Kralis

Joe Kralis, his wife and family, are owners and operators of the Kralis Brothers Poultry Co. Inc.

Mr. Kralis first began his poultry and egg business thirty-four years ago. He never realized that one day his business would be among the nation's largest providers of fresh and frozen poultry. The firm provides large business concerns, located in the midwestern and eastern parts of our nation, with his product.

He began by buying and selling poultry and eggs wholesale. As the years progressed he expanded in Indiana and Illinois. In Mentone, Ind., and Olney, Ill., he has two of the largest and most modern equipped dressing and eviscerating plants in the midwest.

The Mentone plant is under the management of Jerry Kralis, son of Joe Kralis. Jerry Kralis is a graduate of Purdue University and has a Bachelors Degree in Agriculture and Marketing Administration.

Mitchell Kralis, also the son of Joe Kralis, enlisted in the United States Navy, after spending two years at Notre Dame University. He plans to finish his college education on returning from service. He will then associate with his father and brother in the business.

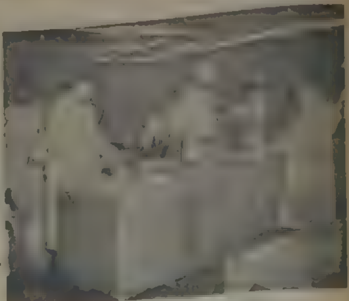
Mr. Kralis' only daughter, Christine, is enrolled at the Academy of Assumption at Miami, Fla.

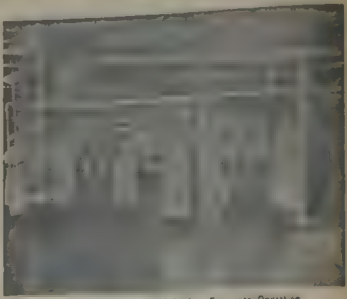
Joe Kralis, with his wife, Irene, have lived in Gary practically all their lives. They are proud of the progress the city of Gary has made through the years; proud also of their many friends, associates and employees.

Mitchell Manoski has been with Company since 1934. His activities have acquainted him with all operations.

The prosperity of the community has been increased by Kralis Brothers Payroll of last year in excess of $150,000.00 at Gary Plant. Mr. Kralis has great confidence that the future in the poultry business will be as bright as it has been in former years . . . . "THANKS TO THE CITY OF GARY."

JOE KRALIS
President.


Looking Over the Quality of the Poultry
Mr. Kralis—Mitchell Manoski—Charlie Turner, Foreman


Conveyor Line Where All Poultry Goes into Operation

Birds Going Through Inspection

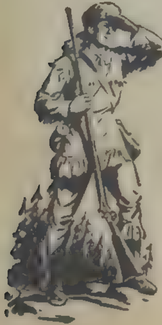
Giblets Being Cleaned and Wrapped

Government Doctor Inspecting Poultry

Last Inspection of Poultry Ready for Packing

PIONEERS IN GARY
for over 34 years

KRALIS BROS. POU
Refrigeration Transportation to All Plants—Daily



KRALIS BROS. POULTRY
CO. INC.

GARY **MENTONE, IND.** **OLNEY, ILL.**

St. John Lutheran Church In Tolleston Since 1868

Pastor Served Congregation 53 Years, Saw Rise of Gary

By ALFRED BIESTER
Deacon, St. John's Lutheran Church

Old settlers of Tolleston were, [illegible] few exceptions, German Lutherans. The first pastor to conduct [illegible] services was the great missionary [illegible] Wunder, then pastor of First St. Paul's Lutheran [illegible] Chicago.

He came to serve a number of [illegible] who had moved to Tolleston in the late [illegible]. He [illegible] other pastors [illegible] served [illegible] In [illegible] tor C. Meyer from [illegible] Pastor C. Mall [illegible] ton, Ill., [illegible] 1868-1869, and Pastor Rouschert, pastor in Dolton from 186[illegible] to [illegible].

When George Tolle platted the town of Tolleston he set aside Lots 8, 9 and 10 in Block 5 for church purposes. Here on Lot 10 the first church was built in 1868 or 1869. Mr. Tolle also donated one acre of ground for a cemetery. This was dedicated by the Rev. Dr Wunder and is today known as "Waldheim Cemetery," located at 20th and Pierce.

The first meetings of a church organization were held in the Township School at 1925 W. 10th Pl. This building is still standing. The first records found were those of a meeting held Oct. 20, 1870, signed by William Boll, secretary, August Doepel and Ludwig Scheunemann.

In 1871 the Rev. Herman Wunderlich, then stationed at Tinley Park, Ill., was called to the Tolleston pastorate and installed on Aug. 6, 1871 by Pastor Rouschert of Dolton. The little church at Tolleston became known as the center of Christianity in that sparsely settled territory.

The congregation was incorporated under the name "The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation of Tolleston, Lake County, Ind., and recorded at recorder's office at Crown Point, Ind., Nov. 8, 1878. In the same year a new tower was erected on the church and a bell purchased, the latter still doing service today.

Pastor Wunderlich organized a parochial school in 1885. Having no building, the township trustee permitted the pastor to use the extra room in the public school. Here he taught, assisted by his son, Theodore, besides serving his congregation and three other preaching stations. Pastor Wunderlich died at the age of 47 and was buried in Waldheim Cemetery.

Pastor Wunderlich was succeeded by Pastor August Rump. He was ordained and installed July 28, 1887. By the grace of God he was permitted to serve St. John's 53 years. He saw the little settlement of Tolleston become lost in the heart of greater Gary and the wonderful rise of the industrial city from the sandy marshland of obscurity.

In 1888 the old church was moved to the rear of the lot and converted into a school. A new church was erected and dedicated in 1888, which was called the second church. The second tower of the first church however remained. This tower in later days was put on the Lutheran School and this building later became the home of the Dr Martin Luther Church at 17th and Polk St., which until August of 1952 served its purpose as a church.

Pastor Rump taught school for four years. In 1891 the congregation called J. W. Dunkel from the seminary in Addison, Ill. Because of increased enrollment Miss Bertha Weyhe was engaged to teach grades 1-3 in 1899. At first the primary classes were held in the vestry of the church.

When in 1901 the enrollment had again increased the congregation purchased a frame public school building in Clark Station, moved it to the church property in Tolleston and remodeled it for the then called "small school."

In 1904 Dunkel resigned because of ill health. The same year Theodore Kosche from Youngstown, Ohio, was installed as teacher of the school. The congregation was privileged to have him with them until his death in 1948.

The year 1914 was a time of rejoicing for St. John's, for on the 6th of September the new school building at 10th place and Taft street was dedicated.

In 1918 Pastor P. F. Goltermann was called as assistant pastor. He served until 1920 when he accepted a call to Hessville where he is still pastor. In April, 1920, a Young People's Society was organized. In 1925 this society affiliated with the International Walther League and became the Senior Walther League. A Junior Walther League had been organized in 1923.

Oct. 14, 1923, was another day of rejoicing, for on that day a new church building was dedicated, this being the third one within a century. It is today St. John's Lutheran Church at 10th and Taft.

In 1938 the Rev. C. A. Baumgartel was called as assistant pastor. Pastor Rump began ailing early in 1940 and on March 26, 1940, he died and was buried March 29, 1940, in Waldheim Cemetery.

Pastor Baumgartel succeeded Pastor Rump and served until 1946 when he accepted a call to Baldwin Park, Calif. The Rev. G. H. Naumann was called by the congregation and installed in December of 1946. He served St. John's congregation until last year when he accepted a call to Colona, Calif., and preached his farewell sermon on Aug. 14, 1955. Since then the congregation has been served by the Rev. Edward W. Koehneke as vacancy pastor and various members of the faculty of Valparaiso University.

St. John's congregation has a number of organizations within the church. Besides the Junior and Senior Walther League which are the young people's groups, it has a very active Ladies Aid which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1954. The purpose of this organization is to foster Christian fellowship among the women of the church and to aid the congregation in any way possible. It also assists in a number of civic projects. The Men's Club has been in existence for about 30 years and besides furnishing social activities for the men it also supports the local church and various charitable organizations throughout the district.

All of the women of the church are affiliated with the Lutheran Women's Missionary League whose objectives are to develop and maintain a greater mission consciousness among the women of the church and to gather funds for the support of District and National Mission projects.

The parochial school which was organized some 80 years ago was converted into the St John's Lutheran Consolidated School and now serves as the parochial school for seven Calumet area Lutheran churches. The School Corporation has purchased property at 47th and Polk street where a branch school is to be built in the near future. Present enrollment is 266 with an additional enrollment of 50 in kindergarten.

The membership of St. John's at present is approximately 900 persons and the valuation of its property is about $250,000. The enrollment of its Sunday School is about 240 with 18 teachers.

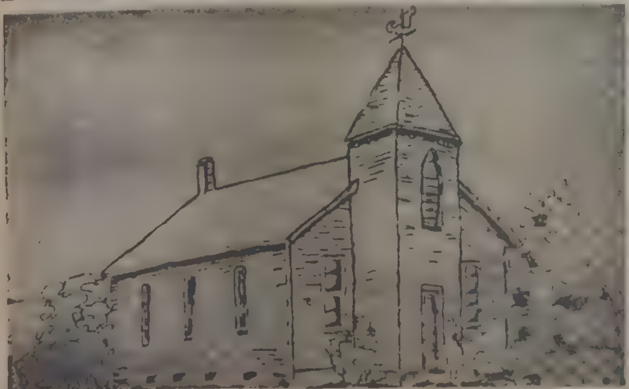
THIS STATELY EDIFICE ERECTED IN 1923 at the corner of 10th and Taft is the third house of worship of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church since its first meeting house was built in 1868. It is of red brick and stone construction.

REV. AUGUST RUMP

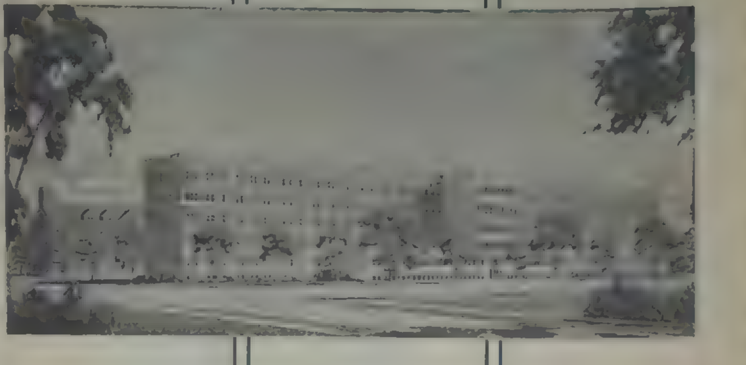
Kosche

Naumann

THE SECOND CHURCH WAS BUILT IN 1888 when the first building was moved to the back of the lot and converted into a school. The tower of the first church was placed on the second church. In 1901 a school building from Clark Station was moved onto the lot for additional school purposes. The old school and the second church are in background; the former Clark school is at the right.



THIS PEN SKETCH SHOWS THE FIRST CHURCH erected in 1868 on four lots set aside by George Tolle, founder of Tolleston, for church purposes. Tolle also donated an acre of ground for a cemetery, which was named "Waldheim," located at 20th and Pierce. From late in the 1850s until the building of the first church the Lutheran congregation met in the township school at what is now 1955 W. 10th Pl.



a Citadel of Mercy . . .

dedicated to suffering humanity

CONGRATULATIONS GARY
ON 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS

St. Mary Mercy Hospital, 540 Tyler Street, was established in 1907 by Franciscan Sisters from Burlington, Iowa. It consisted of four small private homes connected by a passageway along the rear of the buildings, and was located at 624-634 Carolina Street. The buildings still stand. The bed capacity was twenty, all adult and children's beds. In 1913, the Illinois Steel Corporation donated the present site of the hospital and the erection of a larger hospital was begun. The Franciscan Sisters found themselves unable to continue their services, and The Ancilla Domini Sisters (Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ) were requested to purchase and service the new hospital. Erection had remained idle for approximately a year, but with the aid of Captain H. S. Norton and other prominent men, construction was resumed and the new hospital occupied December, 1914. Development and growth continued, and on Hospital Day, May 12, 1928, a new south wing was opened to the public. Progress has not ceased; all departments were brought up to highest standards. In April, 19[illegible] the present front addition was begun. In February, 1956, enlargement of the pathological laboratory was under way, at Mercy Hospital, as it is familiarly called, goes bravely on its way to serve God and man.

When the entrance or front addition is complete, the bed capacity will be: adult beds, 203; children's beds, 68; bassinets, 64. Total [illegible]

First patient admitted November 26, 1907, Mrs. Anna Zink, typhoid fever
Second patient admitted December 1, 1907, Mr John Joice, typhoid fever

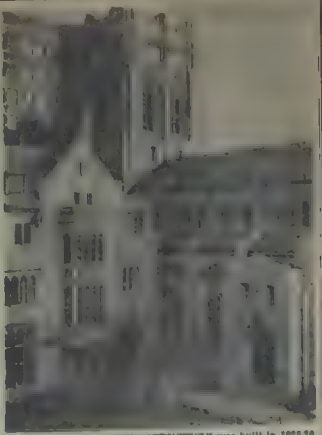
ST. MARY MERCY HOSPITAL

540 TYLER TUrner 6-9131

3 MORE SPECIAL SUNDAY JUBILEE EDITIONS!
MAY 27, JUNE 3, and JUNE 10

All Four — May 20, May 27, June 3, June 10 — To Be Bound In One Final Souvenir Jubilee Edition During Jubilee Week. Supply Will Be Limited — Call TUrner 5-7531 and Order Now Through Our Circulation Department.

THIS BUILDING AT THE SOUTHWEST corner of 7th and Adams street was dedicated in 1912 as the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Gary. The property is now owned by the Loyal Order of Moose and used as a club house. The congregation acquired a lot in 1925 at 6th and Washington street where the present City Church was built.



THIS BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC STRUCTURE was built in 1925-26 and became the City Methodist Church. At the left a section of the four-story building which houses the fellowship hall, offices, gymnasium, dining hall and a community center, which includes Seaman hall. An adjoining commercial building is now used as Indiana University's Gary Center.

City Methodist Church Early Vision of Seaman

Organized in 1906, Services First Held in School House

William Grant Seaman had a vision—a church in the heart of the city that could set itself to a ministry designed for the purpose and adapted to the problems of an industrial center such as Gary.

City Methodist Church is the realization of that vision—testimony to the virile faith in Christ in the 20th century.

But, the First Methodist Episcopal Church started with the city. When the United States Steel Corp. began work on the proposed site of the city of Gary, Methodism also answered a call. The church recognized the need for Christ from the first construction camps to the developed city.

DeLos M. Wood, presiding elder of the Hammond District of the Methodist Church, visited the site several times during the summer of 1906 and Sunday afternoon services soon were started. C. O. Holmes, an employe of the Gary Land Company, organized a Sunday School. A Ladies Aid Society was formed for the hard work of the pioneer church.

On the first Sunday in October, 1906, the First Methodist Church of Gary was formally organized.

First services were conducted in a small school building near the old Lake Shore depot. The Rev. George E. Deuel was appointed as the first pastor.

Rev. Cole

In April the following year the church purchased a lot near 23rd avenue and Washington street as a probable site for the first church building. During that summer the congregation met in an old furniture factory at 22nd Ave. and Jefferson St. In the fall the members moved their services to the Hodges and Ridgely building at 609 Broadway. The Epworth League, youth group of the church, was formed in the fall of 1907. On the original lot was built Campbell Friendship House.

It was not until 1909 that lots were purchased at 7th Ave. and Adams St. for actual construction of a church. In October 1910, the cornerstone of the first Methodist Church building was laid. The congregation met in a store building at 5th avenue and Washington street while construction was under way.

The basement of the new church was completed and roofed over, and in May, 1911, services were transferred to the first home of the congregation.

In October, 1911, the Rev. J. M. Avann became pastor. The new church building, now the property of the Loyal Order of Moose, was formally dedicated in 1912 and the church membership increased from 141 to 315 during that year.

Avann guided the growing congregation until his death in 1916. In October, 1916 after the interim pastorate of the Rev. W. D. Schermerhorn, Seaman became pastor of the church.

From year to year the church program was developed to keep pace with the fast-growing population that was Gary. A few years after construction of the first church building it became clear that a traditional church building could not carry out the comprehensive program needed for a city such as Gary . . . certainly not a traditional city.

The dream of Seaman, coupled with the financial assistance of the U. S. Steel Corp. resulted in the erection of City Methodist Church at 6th Ave. and Washington [illegible]. The [illegible] gave the [illegible] structure, a church [illegible] munity building [illegible] share dollar [illegible] of construct[illegible]

The pastor turned the first shovel of dirt on the site of the new church Jan. 25, 1925. Twenty years after the [illegible]tion of the Methodist [illegible] Gary and 10 years [illegible] beginning of Seaman's [illegible]ate City Methodist Church was dedicated.

One of the true Gothic churches in the country, the church and adjoining buil[illegible] are of Bedford stone. The [illegible] vaulted sa[illegible] [illegible] gymnasium and [illegible] and dining room.

The third unit, the commercial unit now housing [illegible] University Ga[illegible] business offices, a community hall seating 1,000, a roo[illegible] with an open air [illegible] space for tennis co[illegible]

The Rev. Richard M. [illegible] succeeded Seaman a[illegible] remained at the church until the Rev. William E. Clark was appointed in 1932.

Following payment of the church debt in 1945 a $50,000 program of rehabilitation was undertaken to restore the [illegible] and sanctuary which had suffered during the depression years.

Clark was transferred to South Bend in 1946 and the Rev. Allen B. Rice, present district superintendent, was named pastor. It was during [illegible] seven year ministry [illegible] that the Indiana University [illegible]ter began its occupancy of the church's commercial [illegible]

In 1952 a memorial [illegible] glass window was dedicated to the Rev. William F. Switzer, beloved associate at the church for many years.

Rice was followed in the ministry of the Calumet area's largest Protestant Church by the Rev. Samuel E. Carruth. He came in 1953 and remained until 1955 when he was named to the pastorate of Gobin Memorial Church on the DePauw University campus. Present pastor is the Rev. Elbert C. Cole who has been at City Church since November.

The church again is beginning to function as a [illegible] city life, the religious [illegible] the center of a still growing city and the dream of Seaman.

In tribute to the man who envisioned City Church that Christ may dwell a living presence in the c[illegible] the remains of William Seaman rest beneath the chancel of the beautiful sanctuary.

REV. WILLIAM G. SEAMAN

REV. WILLIAM E. CLARK

REV. ALLEN B. RICE

REV. SAMUEL E. CARRUTH

THE CHANCEL OF CITY CHURCH and the altar are of carved oak and above is an impressive stained glass window in three sections. Beneath [illegible] are buried the remains of the beloved William Grant Seaman, who realized his dream of a monumental church in the heart of the city.

Drinking Water 'Like Rain,' Heat From Wood Stove

Those who came to Gary after 1908 little realize the ha[illegible] experienced by the origi[illegible] [illegible] 1906 and 1907 be[illegible] the Gary Heat, Light and Water Co. began to serve the community.

Many residents who moved into their ne[illegible] from their neighbors [illegible] after "city" water [illegible] tasted badly [illegible] Then the [illegible] order to make re[illegible] intervals with [illegible]

The diff[illegible] of those [illegible] me residents had pa[illegible] to drive wel[illegible] others borrowed the day with [illegible]

WILLIAM A. POZZO
DISTRIBUTOR of MACK TRUCKS

SINCE 1921

WILLIAM A. POZZO

IS HAPPY TO EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS

TO GARY

Gary grew by hard work, and the same story goes for Mack Trucks, the mighty "work horses" which have transported both the things that Gary made, and the things that made Gary.

William A. Pozzo started in this City with Mack Trucks as Service Manager in 1921, at 8th and Washington. Within a year he was appointed distributor, and that was when hard work started for him. He was a one-man "organization," laboring on truck service in the mornings, sales in the afternoon and office work on Sundays.

The present commodious quarters at 1100 Madison St. were constructed in 1925. An addition, 100'x117', was built in 1934. With a continuing expansion of business, Mr. Pozzo took his son and daughter into partnership, with William, Jr., in charge of used trucks, and Mrs. Manuel Santos as office manager. Mrs. Curtis Ketchem is secretary; Mrs. Paul Markowitz, clerk; Ray Schulte, sales manager; Thomas Crawford, service manager . . . and Manuel Santos, parts manager. Ten mechanics are regularly employed.

GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

WILLIAM A. POZZO
1100 MADISON ST.
TU 5-7164

YOUR
GARY INSURANCE BOARD
Founded April 3 **1907**
Originally Founded As The Gary Board of Underwriters

We Are Proud of Gary's Progress . . . and the Part We Played in It!

Originally founded on April 3, 1907 as The Gary Board of Underwriters by . . .

- Homer Ansley
- Hodges and Ridgely
- Jeffery and Morgan
- Johnson and Son
- Haynes and Haynes
- Knotts and McRoberts

THE GARY INSURANCE BOARD'S PRESENT ROSTER!

Founded 1925 *"The Travelers"*
Erland F. Andren
626 Van Buren St. Phone TUrner 2-6350

Bruce E. Ayres
646 South Lake Street YEllowstone 8-1188

Founded 1910
Bain & Furse In Insurance Since 1907
583 Broadway Phone TUrner 5-6272
Serving You with a Staff of 7

A. M. Blank Co.
9 West 6th Ave. Phone TUrner 3-0111

Founded 1926
The Braman Agency
738 Broadway Phone TUrner 2-9381
Serving You with a Staff of 6

Founded 1909
J. S. Brown Agency
522 Broadway Phone TUrner 2-6524
Owned and Operated by J. S. Brown and D. D. Bierwagen

Founded 1932 "GROWING WITH GARY BY SERVING GARY"
Calumet Securities Corporation
27 West 7th Ave. Phone TUrner 3-9656
John H. Baker, Mgr. Joseph B. Joyce, Rep.

Founded 1950
Commercial Securities Agency Inc.
504 Broadway Phone TUrner 5-7551
Merle Finch—Nell McCluskie—Dolly L. Shearer

Otto G. Fifield Inc.
4201 East 10th Ave. Phone YE 8-1174

Edward J. Flannery
504 Broadway Phone TUrner 2-7340

Founded 1931
Funkey & Sons
583 Broadway Phone TUrner 6-9288
Wm. J. Funkey—Richard L. Funkey—Wm. J. Funkey, Jr.

Gary Allied Insurance Agency Inc.
32 West 5th Ave. Phone TUrner 6-9248

Gary Trust and Savings Bank
575 Broadway Phone TUrner 6-9144

Founded 1908—Gary's Oldest Agency
Guffin and MacLennan
504 Broadway Phone TUrner 6-9144

Founded 1940 *"After We Sell We Service"*
Clarence E. Hall Jr. Insurance Agency Inc.
541 West 5th Ave. Phone TUrner 3-0426
Serving You with a Staff of 6

Founded 1909
Harry Hall Agency
673 Broadway Phone TUrner 3-0321
Serving You with a Staff of 6

Jakoby Agency
1054 Grant St. Phone TUrner 2-7114

Jannasch Insurance Agency Inc.
504 Broadway Phone TUrner 6-9231

Founded 1938
T. M. Kitchen Insurance Agency
17 West 8th Ave. Phone TUrner 3-3622
Serving You with a Staff of 9

Founded 1915
Kravas Realty Co.
121 West 8th Ave. Phone TUrner 5-4311
G. B. Kravas—W. C. Kravas

Founded 1931 "Serving The Community"
Arthur L. Krueger Agency
1080 Roosevelt Phone TUrner 6-9778
Originally Founded in 1909

Lake Mortgage Co. Insurance Agency
3564 Village Court Phone TUrner 7-1812

LeClaire & Co.
4433 Broadway Phone TUrner 4-5011

Alex N. Lyras
515 Broadway Phone TUrner [illegible]

Founded 1918
Julius Matthies Agency Inc.
37 West 7th Ave. Phone TUrner 2-9367
Serving You with a Staff of 8

D. A. Mekos
504 Broadway Phone TUrner 2-4849

Mid-City Investments Inc.
1300 Broadway Phone TUrner 3-0471

Founded 1949
Miller Insurance Agency
4407 BROADWAY TUrner 4-0291 and 1829 BROADWAY TUrner 3-7083
Two Locations to Serve You Better

Founded 1927 *"Don't Be Half Covered"*
Oberdorfer-Lazerwitz Agency
504 Broadway Phone TUrner 3-0466
Serving You with a Staff of 6

Founded 1927
Philbin Insurance Agency
515 Broadway Phone TUrner 5-7321
Active in All Forms of Insurance Coverage

Founded 1922
Phipps & Washburn
140 East 6th Ave. Phone TUrner 6-9201
We Sell the Earth and Insure Everything Thereon!

Founded 1919
Pickart-Croll Agency
614 Massachusetts St., Phone TUrner 5-5524
Walter Pickart—Thomas Croll—Walter N. Pickart

Founded 1953 *"In Insurance for 28 Years"*
Tyrie A. Robbins and Son
504 Broadway Phone TUrner 5-5509
Tyrie A. Robbins Sr.—Tyrie A. Robbins Jr.

Alfred Rothschild
504 Broadway Phone TUrner 5-5555

Founded 1935 *"A Pioneer in Gary"*
W. A. Schmidt Insurance Agency
515 Broadway Phone TUrner 2-1065
Serving You with a Staff of 6

J. A. Schneider
700 Adams Street Phone TUrner 2-1775

Stevenson Insurance Agency
3853 Broadway Phone TUrner 4-1181

Founded 1942 "Growing With Gary"
Nat Stiglitz
504 Broadway Phone TUrner 5-6406
"In Lake County Since [illegible]"

Founded 1946
Sylvester Insurance Agency
4972 Connecticut St., Phone TUrner 4-3022
"Serving the Needs of the People of Gary"

Founded 1951
Vale-Berry Realty Co.
3801 Central Ave., Phone East Gary 2-1438

A. J. Vitkus Agency
3827 Main St. East Chicago
Phone East Chicago [illegible] Phone Gary TUrner [illegible]

"40 Years Insurance Experience"
The Walsh Agency
515 Broadway Phone TUrner 3-0141

Founded 1931
S. J. Weinberger
407 McKinley Street Phone TUrner 5-6967
Representative for [illegible] Firms

Fred O. Wildermuth
690 Broadway Phone TUrner 5-4319

Our Part in Gary's Progress . . .

Of the many things we try to do to further our city progress a few are outstanding!

- We purchased safety films for the City Fire Department for Fire Prevention!
- We added educational films on safety to the Public Library Film Department!
- We pay for the dual controls for the 6 High School Driver Training Cars!
- We pay for the depreciation on the High School Driver Training Cars so that a new car may be purchased each year!
- We purchased the first radar set for traffic controls for the Police Department!
- We are sponsors of Fire Prevention Week!
- We sponsor a Little League Team for the children of the city!
- We purchased camera equipment for the High Schools of Gary to produce their own safety films!

We're Planning Now to Hasten Gary's Progress in the Next 50 Years

MEMBER OF
GARY INSURANCE BOARD
GIB
1956

43rd Ave. Presbyterian Started by 14 Members

In the spring [illegible] the Gary Neigh[illegible] Davis and Fra[illegible] Seminary, made a [illegible] Park area to determine the need of a church in the community.

One [illegible] later Rev. Martin sent letters to all Presbyterians living [illegible] district asking them [illegible] ing on Wednesday evening [illegible] ril 9, 1924 at Lew Wallace School auditorium. [illegible] and [illegible] and Mrs. Joseph [illegible] and [illegible] and Mar[illegible] Robert [illegible] and Mrs. M[illegible]

The first [illegible] service of the Glen Park Presbyterian Church was conducted [illegible]

The first ch[illegible] held in July [illegible] auditor[illegible] of [illegible] rental of $12 per Sunday. Thereafter services were held on the first Sunday of each month. On Sept 16, 1924 the Logansport Presbytery appointed Rev. F F. Walton of First Presbyterian Church, Gary, Rev. J. C Parrett of Hammond and Rev. T H. Adkins of Crown Point to [illegible] organize the church—[illegible]

[illegible] considered at the corner of 43rd Ave. and Washington St The lots were purchased for $4,000—loaned to the church from the Indiana Synod of the Presbyterian Church — in February, 1925. The name of the church [illegible]

[illegible] officers were: Fred Jannasch, Robert Berlien, O. R. McClain, elders and K. M. Ashley, Earl Dykeman, J. C. Linsbeck, Glen P Remier, Ralph Spahr, C. C. [illegible]

On Oct. 8, 1924, Rev. Harold Martin was appointed stated [illegible]

The Woman's Society was organized September 10, 1924, with Mrs J. C. Linsbeck serving as president. The first meeting of the congregation was held April 15, 1925.

During the summer of 1925, the men of the congregation under the leadership of C. E. Rolf excavated the basement and constructed the foundation for the new portable building loaned to the church by the National Missions Committee This building was dedicated on Oct. 11, 1925, with 139 persons [illegible] society was organized on Sept 1925 [illegible] also, in 1925 was organized

A formal call to Rev. Harold Martin to become full time pastor was extended in May 26, 1926 The Sunday School enrollment increased from 126 in April, 1925 to 240 in April 1 1926. Clubs for boys and girls were organized in 1927. The first daily Vacation Bible School was held beginning May 10 1925

On May 18, 1927, a committee was appointed to plan a new church building Ground was broken for construction on July 29, 1928 On March 17, 1929 services were held for the last time in the portable building and then the 389 Sunday School members marched into the new building

Rev Martin resigned as pastor on March 28, 1930 to accept a call to the Second Presbyterian Church, Bloomington, Ill. A pulpit committee was selected and succeeded in obtaining Rev Walter Dodds as new minister He assumed the duties of the church on Sept. 21, 1930

In March, 1937 Rev. Dodds resigned, and Rev. Kenneth Cutler became pastor.

During Rev. Cutler's service there were three student ministers hired as assistants, David Buzza and Mark Andrew as youth directors and John Magiel as choir director

Rev. Cutler resigned as pastor in June, 1944, and Rev Thaddeus E. Allen accepted the pastorate October, 1944. During Rev. Allen's ministry a move for building a new church unit was started.

Rev. John W. Goodpasture was called to the pastorate Sept. 26, 1946. The installation and reception were held Dec. 6, 1946 Paul Magura, a Garret Biblical student, was hired as a pastor's helper during 1947-48. A manse was purchased in 1946. A call was extended to Rev. Paul H. Shults to become associate pastor on July 17, 1949, which he accepted. A second manse was purchased on Sept. 15, 1949 Both these ministers and Rev John Dodson, who was hired as Minister of Education in 1955, are now serving the 43rd Ave Presbyterian Church. Membership has increased to over 1,500

THIS METHODIST CHURCH in Merrillville is one of the oldest of that denomination in the Calumet area, dating back to 1879.

Merrillville Methodists To Have New Building

By JAYNE NEFF

The history of the Merrillville Methodist Church is closely linked with the story of the Merrillville community. Hiram Barton was the only male member of the church for several years.

The first white settlers in Lake County came in 1833 or 1834 as a result of the stage line which had been opened between Detroit and Fort Dearborn (Chicago) The land, which until 1832 had belonged to the Pottawatomies, was now by treaty owned by the government

In 1837 Lake County was organized. The Methodist church may be considered as regularly organized at this time. One of the early centers of population of both Indian and pioneer was McGwinn's Village and an adjoining wooded tract along a stream named Wiggins Point for an early white settler

The first Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1879. By 1929 it had grown so much that an annex became necessary and was erected for the use of the Ladies Aid Society and the Boy Scouts. The first Sunday school was organized in 1850 It was made a Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in 1862

The church was dedicated in 1880 The pews and railing are handmade of black walnut lumber hauled from Furnessville Charles Merrill later presented the Aid with a building which they called the Merrill Building Merrill Hall was used for the Junior Sunday School for several years. In 1928 it was sold and the Church Annex was built.

The first song books were written without notes and the first music was a tuning fork used by the leader. After much discussion it was proved it wasn't against God's will to have music in the church. An organ with pedals was bought and in later years was replaced with a piano. An electronic organ was presented to the church in 1950 by the Women's Society of Christian Service

The constant growth of population in Merrillville has necessitated further expansion. Land near the new high school has been purchased and they expect to break ground for a new building this spring. The original old church structure still stands and people gather to worship there at two Sunday morning services. The annex still hums with activities. Rev. Frederick S Wintle is now the pastor He is assisted in his church work by his wife, Anna.

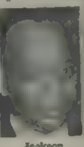
Start Baptist Church in July, 1916

Sixty people met in a portable building of the 21st Avenue School on a hot July night in 1916 and organized what is now known as the St. Paul Baptist Church

Rev Martin VanBuren Bolden was called to be its first pastor The congregation at first met at 19th and Washington street and as the membership increased the need for a new church home became evident Two lots were purchased at 19th and Adams upon which a church was erected.

St Paul Church grew so rapidly that it gained the reputation of having the largest membership of any church in Gary. Rev. Bolden was an energetic and dynamic preacher who attracted large crowds and labored hard to complete the new structure, but he died in 1925 before the task was finished.

Lovelace


Jackson

Following his death, the Rev Perry Whitaker was called to the pastorate He remained but two years, during which $1,500 was paid off on the mortgage

In 1927, the Rev. William F. Lovelace became pastor of St. Paul. His kind and humble ways won him great admiration, not only by the church members but also the community at large

He is remembered for his frock coat and cane, and his disposition always to wear a flower in the button hole The church membership during his regime rose to over 4 000 The church mortgage was further reduced and improvements made in the building. Lovelace died in 1942 after 15 years' service in Gary

During the depression years Rev Lovelace carried on relief work, food, shelter and medical aid being given to the needy

In the spring of 1943, the Rev Lester Kendel Jackson took charge of the church In six months after his arrival the church mortgage was paid off a new parsonage was purchased and paid for debts amounting to $9 380 were paid off and the church purchased $11,100 of war bonds

In 1946 the church and parsonage were remodeled at a cost of $33 000 A new roof was put on both the church and parsonage and both buildings were redecorated New pews replaced old chairs, an electric organ was installed and adjacent lots were acquired and landscaped. A new heating system was purchased and 10 additional rooms were added to the building for educational purposes

Rev. Jackson has become prominent in the National Council of Churches and also in the National Baptist Convention. He has been vigilant in fighting race discrimination

Steelmen Form Grace Lutheran

By LLOYD SMELTZER
Charter Member, Grace Evangelical English Lutheran Church

The city of Gary, being conceived and fostered by the United States Steel Corp., drew its early inhabitants and workers from the steel districts of Pennsylvania, primarily from around Pittsburgh

The Lutherans in this environment found the early church following Old World customs and practices And wanting a church that conformed more to their home experience, some banded together to form Grace Evangelical English Lutheran Church

In 1910, Rev S. J McDowell arrived and with the help of pastors from the Northern Indiana Synod, surveyed the field and decided it held great possibilities. In 1911, Rev. Deer, a junior in Gettysburg Theological Seminary, completed the preliminary work. McDowell returned and completed the organization of Grace Church on March 3, 1912, with 32 charter members—12 men and 20 women. Church services were held in the Odd Fellows Hall, 6th and Massachusetts St, with McDowell as temporary pastor.

On May 1, 1912, Rev. Dwight P Bair arrived from Hanna Divinity School as the first regular pastor. Services were held in the Odd Fellows Hall until October, 1913, when St. Paul's German M. E. Church at 8th and Connecticut St., was rented for two years This church was purchased and dedicated as Grace Church on Jan. 23, 1916

In Nov. 1916 Rev Bair accepted a pastorate in Michigan. Rev. William J. Funkey, a retired minister, served the congregation until May 1921.

IN JANUARY 1925 THIS CHURCH was dedicated as the Grace Evangelical English Lutheran Church of Gary. The congregation moved from a building at 8th and Connecticut street, which it had occupied from 1914 to 1922, to temporary quarters until the new church was erected.

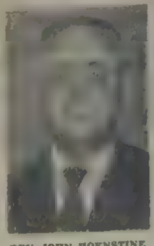
Rev. John Erler, a pastor from Pennsylvania, arrived in November, 1922 as Grace's new pastor. During his pastorate it was decided that the present church had served its usefulness and a building program would be in order. Plans were made for a parsonage, community building, and church to be located on lots purchased at 5th Ave. and Lincoln St. The church at 8th and Connecticut was sold, and church services were held in a store room on 5th Ave. near Jackson St.

On Jan. 25, 1925, the Community building and parsonage were dedicated. The church building has a basement, which contains recreation room and kitchen; second floor sanctuary, and an upper floor used as Sunday School, lecture room and nursery The total cost of this project was about $65,000.

Rev. Erler resigned in 1927 and was succeeded by Rev. Arthur Neumann, who served until 1932. He was followed by Rev. A. H. Keck, who has been president of the Michigan Synod of the U.L.C.A. Rev. Keck resigned Aug. 15, 1940 and was followed by Rev. Lyman Grimes.

Rev Grimes resigned and was followed by Rev. Dorris A. Flessner, who resigned after a serious illness and he was followed by the Rev. C. Robert Defenderfer in December, 1944. He headed a drive to make Grace Church debt free. A 35th Anniversary and Mortgage Burning banquet was held Dec. 2, 1947 The church records show at this event a growth in membership from the original 32 to 527 baptized, 388 confirmed and 268 communing members.

Since the 35th anniversary, Grace has been served by Rev. Frank Hurst and at present by Rev. John Hoenstine.


REV. JOHN HOENSTINE

Phone Directory On Single Sheet

The first Gary telephone directory contained a half hundred names printed on a cardboard sheet. The next one issued by the telephone company was a more pretentious affair, a book about the size of a small program, containing 256 names. Copies of both books are highly prized by collectors.

In those days a telephone at the home and the office or place of business was considered quite a luxury. In between times at the office, it was deemed very necessary to call the home a number of times and inquire if the dear family was safe from fire, robbery, sickness or pestilence.

23 Formed St. Luke AME Zion

By REV W. FELIX MOSES
St Luke AME Zion Church

Seeing the need of another place of worship the Rev. H V. Hutcherson opened the doors in July, 1934 of the present St. Luke AME Zion Church building at 2110 Adams st.

On that day 23 persons united with the church. A few weeks later the church organized a trustee board, chorus and a steward board. The following year the pastor and congregation decided to purchase a lot for a church center. A building fund drive was launched raising over $5,000 which was used as the down payment. The church building and parsonage were purchased. This minister served from July 1934 to June 1939 and membership grew to about 100 during that period.

The Rev F. D. Porter was pastor in 1939-40 and the church continued to grow numerically and spiritually under his leadership. Because of episcopal changes his tenure of service was only 18 months.

The Rev. L. C Weddington came in June 1940. The church continued to grow, the debts of the church and parsonage were liquidated. Two lots were purchased and paid for. Many new members were added and new boards organized The usher board, senior choir, and missionary societies were organized. A building fund was set up and several thousand dollars was raised and banked for that purpose The membership increased to 125.

The Rev. W. H. Franklyn was pastor from 1951 to 1953. The parsonage was renovated and decorated, and new furniture installed. The church was also partially renovated and a choir room added. The Willing Workers Club was organized and several members added.

Rev. W. Felix Moses came to St. Luke in June 1953. The church and parsonage interior was redecorated, banners, hymn board, and communion trays purchased. New pews, a communion table and pulpit furniture were installed. A new concession stand built, a church dining room converted in the first unit of the parsonage and plans for a new edifice are now on the drawing board. A junior choir and young missionary branch were organized The adult membership is now 160.

Congregational First Protestant Church To Build in Gary

By MARIE EDWARDS

The story of the First Congregational Church begins in the first months of Gary's history when a group of pioneers began holding Sunday school exercises outdoors under the trees in the in the summer of 1906. That winter they met in the jail and in the schoolhouse

Fifty three persons were present on June 16, 1907, at the Broadway Nickel Theater when the congregation began the preliminary proceedings for affiliation with the Congregational Church and elected as their first trustees Dr. C. A. DeLong, A. C. Jones, M L. Maurer, R. R Quillen and Ora L. Wildermuth.

The first covenant of the church which was signed by 14 members stated: "We agree to cooperate in every way to make this church a blessing to the community."

The new church moved successively from the theater to a room above the Binzenhoff saloon, the Acker and Smith Shoe Store, the Paine-Maurer Hardware Store and the assembly hall of the Hall Building at 6th and Broadway. Rentals ranged from $4 a Sunday for the Binzenhoff Hall to $9 for the assembly hall.

Today the grandchildren of some of the charter members occasionally feature during their Pilgrim Fellowship meetings the playing of the small portable organ which was carried to these meetings every Sunday

What was probably the first ice cream social in Gary was held in vacant lots in the 500 block on Broadway in 1907 by the church wo[illegible]

Sewer pipes supported the tables, and seats were planks laid on sewer tiles. But strings of Japanese lanterns provided festive light, and wild flowers adorned tables

The first minister the Rev Arthur J. Sullens, and Dr. De Long intended to return the leftover ice cream to the store the next morning, but a group of early workmen discovered it and dug it out of the freezers with their bare hands

Christmas festivities in 1907 centered around a Christmas tree which was set up and trimmed in the Binzenhoff Hall. Dr. DeLong and Fred Edwards had borrowed a rig and searched the dunelands around 15th and Maryland until they found a satisfactory pine tree which they could chop down.

On Jan. 2, 1908, the church was recognized by the Ecclesiastical Council of the Congregational Church, and H. S. Norton, agent of the Gary Land Co. and representative of the U. S. Steel Corp., extended a welcome to the first Protestant church of Gary

Of the 48 charter members who were present then, Mrs. C A DeLong, Mrs. Daisy Rossberry, Ora L. Wildermuth Fred C. Edwards, Walter McNally and John MacLennan are still active members of the Gary church Mrs Cecil Martin, who in 1908 joined the church with her mother, Mrs. William J Conklin, and her brother, Walter Sawyer, has been a Sunday school teacher for 43 years Her brother, Walter, is the present moderator of the church

The cornerstone of the first permanent building was laid at 6th and Madison on Dec. 7, 1908, and the building was dedicated Feb 27 1909 It was the home of the First Congregational Church until the present church at 6th and Grant was dedicated on June 6, 1926

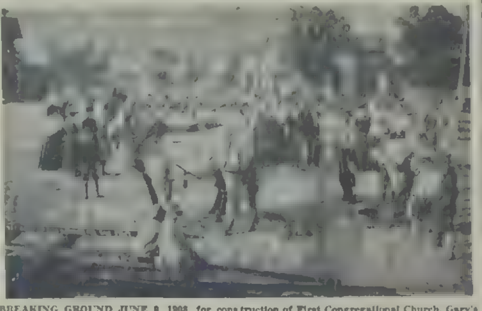
Sullens served the [illegible] as pastor from the time of the first informal services in 1907 until 1909

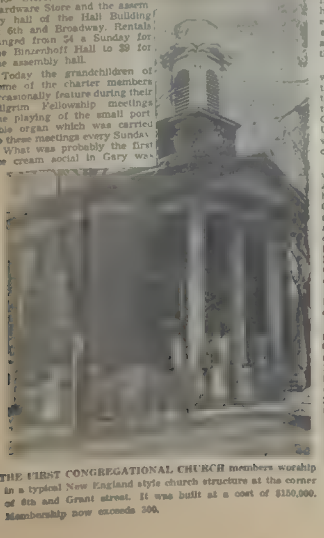
The present pastor, the Rev John D. Schofield, came to the church from Evansville in July, [illegible]

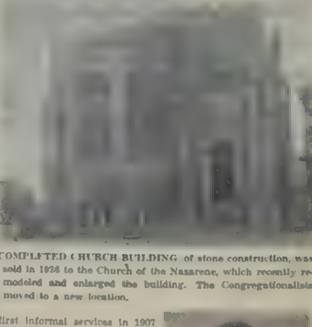
The Rev. Willard Crosby who was pastor of the church for a 21 year period from 1920 to 1941, is now living in Spokane, Wash

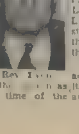
The seven other ministers of the church include the Rev Frederick E. Hopkins, the Rev Luke Stuart, the Rev. Eric L Lindh, the Rev. C. J. Armstrong the Rev Merrill Beale the Rev. Ray W Barber and the Rev Orville Hertel

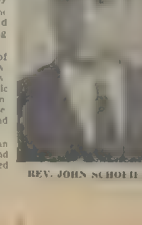
The present church has an active membership of 305, and its church property is valued at approximately $150,000.


BREAKING GROUND JUNE 9, 1908, for construction of First Congregational Church, Gary's first permanent church edifice, at 609 Madison St., opposite Jefferson Park. Rev. Arthur J. Sullens, the pastor, wearing a derby, holds horse-drawn scoop to start excavation.


THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH members worship in a typical New England style church structure at the corner of 6th and Grant street. It was built at a cost of $150,000. Membership now exceeds 300.


COMPLETED CHURCH BUILDING of stone construction, was sold in 1926 to the Church of the Nazarene, which recently remodeled and enlarged the building. The Congregationalists moved to a new location.


Rev [illegible]


REV. JOHN SCHOFIELD

A story about our boss...

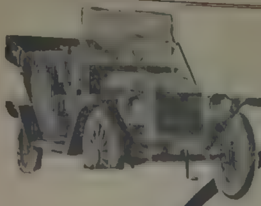
When Gary was 20 years old a young man named Gilbert H. Gress arrived here. He was a graduate of the Bradley School of Watch Making and a graduate in the unusual skills of diamond setting, engraving, the study of diamonds and precious stones He was a "diamond man"

His career here in his chosen field of diamonds and jewelry has been one of steady growth. He not only knew his trade, but his kindly manner and honest interest in his customers employees and associates led him into many avenues of civic and patriotic work It is not unusual for a merchant to sponsor a bowling team, but to encourage the sport in Gary, Mr Gress sponsored as many as twenty-four teams in a single season' He has sponsored high school bowling teams and leagues and given hundreds of prizes .. diamonds watches, etc., for outstanding performances in the sport During the past three decades our boss has sponsored basketball, golf, softball and other sports

Our boss was honored by government recognition for selling millions of dollars in bonds during the war, when that duty was so important We're real proud of that one'

He has served as a director at the Y.M.C.A director of his church, and Rotary Club. He's a member of the three outstanding jewelry and watchmaking associations, both local and national His has been a story of service to his community and its youth . . . a story of devotion, kindness, and quiet performance that is an inspiration to all of us We know that there are thousands of customers, and friends who will agree when we say, "Our boss is a wonderful guy!"

BY THE EMPLOYEES & ASSOCIATES
OF GILBERT H. GRESS
"The Diamond Man"



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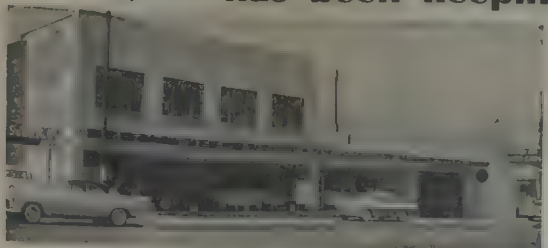
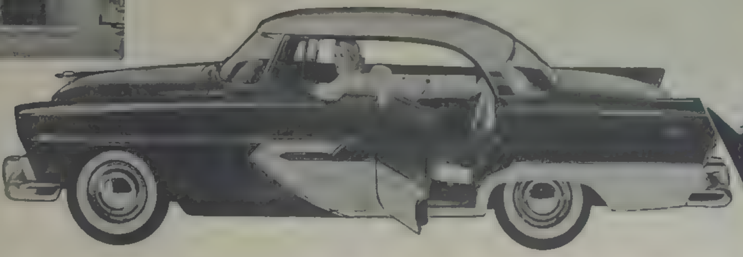
has been keeping pace with Gary's progress . . .



Truly fine products . . . honest dealings . . . and excellent service . . . has been the key to success for BOSAK MOTOR SALES, Inc. these past 28 years. We look forward with optimism towards the future expansion of Gary, and our continued growth.



From a small, one-man operation located at 749 Washington Street, the firm has constantly expanded to its present $150,000 location at 3568 Broadway, to insure Gary motorists the finest in Chrysler and Plymouth sales and service.

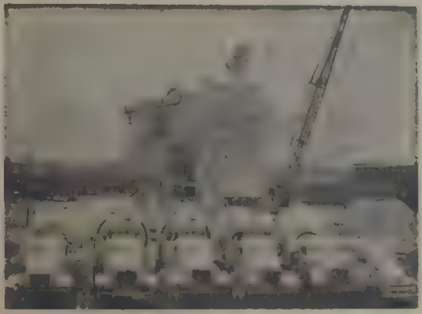
Bosak Motor Sales, INC.

• 3568 BROADWAY • GARY, INDIANA •

SANDERS

READY MIXED CONCRETE, INC.

". . . Providing the Foundation for Gary's Progress!"



CONGRATULATIONS GARY!

We pride ourselves with the knowledge that we have had a large part in the expansion of Gary. We can speak with pride when we say that we have supplied Ready Mix Concrete in the construction of many of Gary's schools, residences, and many other jobs where concrete is used.

OUR LARGE FLEET OF TRUCKS ENABLES US TO GIVE YOU FAST, INSTANT SERVICE.

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Our concrete is controlled-quality concrete — mixed especially for the job. Let us help you SPEED WORK . . . SAVE TIME . . . SAVE MONEY! We deliver concrete when and where you want it . . . no project is too large or too small. Sanders . . . there's no comparison for uniform quality, strength, and endurance. Call us — get concrete the modern, safe, economical way!

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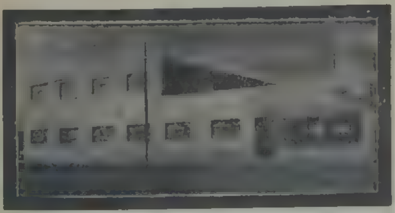

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This New Modern Paint Plant

Dedicated to the task of helping the people and industries of the Gary area to protect and beautify their homes and other properties. We pledge ourselves to uphold the same high quality which has brought us our success; and we thank our many friends who have demonstrated their confidence in our products by their continued patronage.

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Emmanuel Lutheran Growing

Glen Park Church Founded in 1924

By REV. LEONALD WEBER
Pastor, Emmanuel Lutheran Church

When the Rev. C. N. Busse arrived in Gary as home missionary, June 30, 1924, there was no Lutheran Church in Glen Park. He and his wife held the first Sunday School in their home, 4055 Jackson St. on July 20, 1924. Later, a small storeroom on the corner of Ridge Road and Jefferson was used for Sunday School and the services.

On Monday, April 13, 1925, the congregation broke ground for a new church at 3950 Washington St. On Sunday, July 12, this building was dedicated to the service of the Lord. After several meetings a constitution was adopted and signed by 19 members. Three of the original members still with the church are Emil W. Schroeder, Mrs. R. E. Knickerbocker and Mrs. Charlotte Cook.

In 1928 the church building used today was purchased from St. Mark Roman Catholic parish and moved to 3956 Washington St. It was dedicated Nov. 18. The first building was remodeled into a three apartment flat. Today the basement and one of the upper floor apartments are used for Sunday School work.

One of the first societies organized to further work of the church was the women's Esther circle which formed in 1925. The local group belongs to the Women's Missionary Federation of the American Lutheran Church.

A Luther League has kept the young people interested in their church since 1928. A Brotherhood does the same for the men. Both of these local groups belong to the larger groups of the synodical body.

The Rev. Busse served the congregation until the fall of 1929 and was granted a release to accept a call to a mission in Chicago. The Rev. O. K. Bosse was installed as pastor Jan. 26, 1930. He served here until June 26, 1932, when he assumed charge of Hope Lutheran Church in Crisman.

The Rev. E. P. Wuebbens served from Sept. 18, 1932 to November, 1935. A recent stewardship film "Test of Faith", released by the Lutheran Church shows a picture and article about the work of Rev. Wuebbens at Emmanuel. Over 50 members joined in a matter of months in 1935.

Rev. C. B. Klonka supplied for some months until May, 1936 when the Rev. N. A. Schott was called, coming to Gary on June 10, 1936 and remaining until Nov. 28, 1939, when he went to Patricksburg, Ind.

A call was extended to the Rev. A. Hugo Lutz on Dec. 24, 1939 and he was installed on Dec. 31. A long ministry and failing health led to his resignation Sept. 26, 1948. The Rev. Fred C. Lutz, a son of the Rev. A. Hugo Lutz, accepted the call to Emmanuel and was installed Oct. 3, 1948. He served until June, 1954, when he accepted a call to Ladysmith, Wis.

Emmanuel was then served by supply pastors until June, 1955. The Rev. Walter Kloetzli of the National Lutheran Council offices in Chicago supplied the pulpit and worked with the congregation in establishing an active evangelism program. The present pastor, was installed June 19, 1955.

A large white altar which was hand carved by the Rev. A. Hugo Lutz stands out as a special fixture in the church. Men of the congregation recently repaired and refinished the church benches. Many other separate projects have been actively supported by members. Growth of the congregation has led to consideration of expansion or possibly a new church. An interesting history is found in the present church building itself. It originally was a Lutheran Church located on Grant Street below 25th avenue and was sold to St. Mark in Glen Park and moved to the site on Broadway now occupied by the Public Library in Glen Park before being sold to Emmanuel and moved to the present location.

ON A WOODED HILLTOP overlooking Deep River the rustic frame church above was erected in 1861 by Catholic laymen living in the village of Lake Station, now East Gary. The church was served by priests from the Catholic churches in Chesterton and Turkey Creek up to 1905, when priests of St. Bridget Church in Hobart began to serve the parish.

After 44 years of use the old building was torn down and members of the East Gary parish went to Hobart. It was not until 1951 that a new church was built on the hill.

The Rev. Msgr. Francis X. Guerre, then pastor of the Miller church, was assigned to reestablish the church in East Gary. The attractive, yellow brick edifice (right) was built. Father Guerre served the parish until 1941, when Rev. Francis Quinn was pastor for two years, followed by Father John Schaefer and Rev. Clemens L. Koors, who has been the parish priest since 1946.

A grade school is now being erected adjacent to the church for children from the 1st to the 8th grades. Teachers will be sisters of the St. Francis of Seraph order in Mishawaka.

Good Shepherd Lutheran One of Newer Churches

By REV. E. L. ROBINSON
Pastor, Good Shepherd Lutheran Church

The history of Good Shepherd Lutheran Church is unique and begins with contacts made by Pastor A. Vandre, institutional pastor of the Calumet Lutheran Missionary Assn. Through contacts made with Robert L. Hardaway, Pastor Vandre met some Lutherans living in the midtown area who were still returning to Chicago for worship services. Investigations were made as to the feasibility of beginning a Lutheran Mission in this area.

Pastor Vandre was called to another field and was replaced by Pastor L. A. Kaufman who was to make a survey of this field. The survey proved promising and on July 18, 194[illegible] the first services were conducted in Hardaway's real estate office by Pastors Kaufman and Vandre with 13 worshipers.

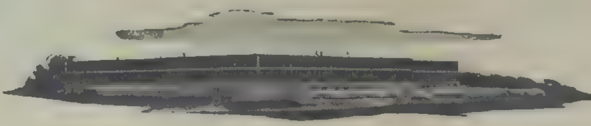
The congregation was organized on Jan. 3, 1946 with 33 members, baptized and confirmed. The first officers were J. P. Thomas, president; Charles McDowell, secretary-treasurer, Simon Bodley, Ezell Ramsey, and S. Lewis.

Pastor L. A. Kaufman shepherded the flock until a call was extended to the Rev. E. L. Robinson in October 1946, effective Feb. 1, 1947.

In 1948 four lots were purchased on West 25th to erect a chapel. That operation began on May 30, 1948, with a groundbreaking ceremony. The Rev. P. Goltermann, pastor of St. Paul Lutheran Church, Hessville, was the speaker. Plans for the chapel were drawn by Bachman and Bertram of Hammond and the building contractor was James Gray of Gary. The chapel was dedicated Nov. 28, 1948.

Today the membership consist of 103 communicants and 108 baptized children.

The congregation cooperates in a consolidated Lutheran School with seven other Lutheran congregations in the Gary area. Plans are under way to erect a new Lutheran School in the area. The value of the property of Good Shepherd is estimated at $30,000.



A Salute to our Home Town

It hardly seems possible that Gary can be 50 already. But, it really is 20 years since Standard Steel Spring opened its first Gary plant. So we're celebrating birthdays together, Gary's Golden Jubilee, and Standard Steel Spring's 20th year.

It was early summer in 1936 that Standard Steel Spring began its Gary operation. There were 10 employees in all . . . producing their small output from one plant.

Today, the Standard Steel Spring Division of Rockwell Spring and Axle Company has become a pretty fair-sized industry here in Gary. Five hundred and twenty-five local people work in the two modern plants. The Leaf Spring plant, managed by Mr. Louis Monk, produces a staggering variety of leaf springs, ranging from a 1¼ lb. midget up to a 1485 lb. unit, used as a cradle for a 50-ton truck. (An interesting sidelight on this 50-ton truck was its use as a swimming pool at General Motors' recent Powerama.) Standard Steel Springs are also used on passenger cars, trucks, trailers in farm equipment, for bulldozers and construction equipment, everywhere springs are used.

Standard Steel Spring's new Grating Plant, managed by Mr. Harold Miller, began its operations in April of 1953. This new plant manufactures grating, bridge decking, stair treads and metal flooring. Standard Steel's treads and gratings are used on everything from fire escapes to oil wells, indoors and out.

As most people know, the local Standard Steel Spring Company is a part of a much larger company—the famous Rockwell Spring and Axle Company. This means that although Standard Steel remains a Gary company, it can draw on the big contracts, financing and resources of its vast parent company to assure continued business and steady employment.

Anybody that works at either of Standard Steel Spring's two Gary plants knows how well this marriage of national and local organizations has worked. Employment and job benefits have always been good at Rockwell. They'd have to be for a company to grow from 10 to 525 employees in just 20 short years. And when work has slacked off for the local company, the national Rockwell has always had plenty of contracts to transfer. Opportunity is outstanding, too. Many an ambitious young man has found our local Gary company to be an excellent ladder to the national Rockwell organization. We're a happy shop, too. Over 325 of our people have been here five years or longer.

Col. Willard F. Rockwell, Chairman of the Board of the national Rockwell Spring and Axle Company, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, and associate, Charles Queenan, president, have long considered Standard Steel Spring as an excellent training ground for young men looking for opportunity. The head executives of Rockwell feel that training in a sound, progressive local operation such as that at Gary is the best equipment a young man can bring with him to a national organization.

Yes, we know there's opportunity here at Rockwell's Gary plants. We're proud of our success and of the success of our home town, Gary. We are proud we're Hoosiers . . . proud to be part of the vital, growing community of Gary. We're sure that this is the brightest Golden Jubilee any town has ever celebrated anywhere.

STANDARD STEEL SPRING DIVISION

ROCKWELL SPRING AND AXLE COMPANY

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GARY, INDIANA

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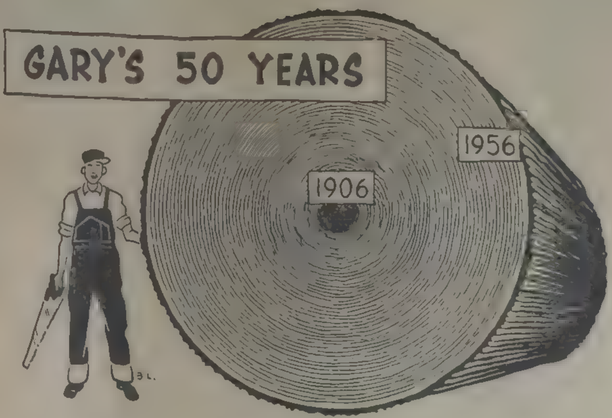
Adding another RING...together



GARY LUMBER is proud to have had our history joined with Gary's since 1906. A half century of progress finds Gary a rapidly growing industrial giant attracting new residents every day. From sand dunes to Indiana's second city and now on to even greater heights, we are with you . . . all the way.

Since our beginning in 1906, Gary Lumber has offered uninterrupted quality and service in building materials. Ever on the lookout for greater values, we keep up on the latest trends in construction, passing them on to the citizens of Gary.

Today we are still growing, with plans to match the progressive, growing metropolis that is Gary.

"Service in Materials since 1906"
GARY LUMBER COMPANY
PHONE TUrner 5-7421

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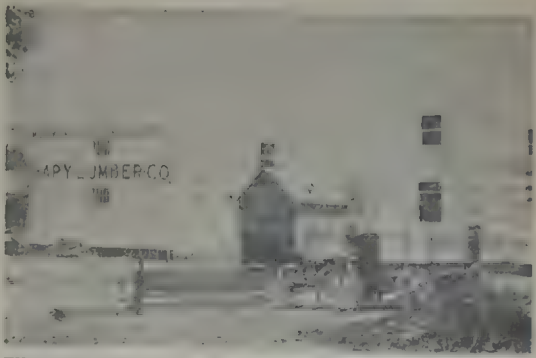

THE FIRST RING Gary Lumber Company started serving the community.

THE 25TH RING still serving Gary's needs at the Silver Jubilee in 1931.

THE 50TH RING and Gary Lumber's modern facilities reflect our faith in Gary's future and our ability to serve another 50 years.

St. Hedwig's Began With City

First to Serve Polish Pioneers

The history of St. Hedwig's [illegible] ing [illegible] the [illegible] days, [illegible] refuge from [illegible] tional tyranny, [illegible] found [illegible] divid[illegible] powers — [illegible] Austria.

[illegible] first Poles to settle here [illegible] religious minded, traveled to Hammond and East Chicago to attend church services.

In the summer of 1907 a small group of civic minded Poles meeting [illegible] their first [illegible] on the present site of of St. Hedwig's.

The first parish committee was composed of [illegible] ski, president; [illegible] Fabjanski, treasurer; Valentine Nowak, secretary, Frank Zawadzki, recording secretary and John Wasilewski, general collector. With $150 collected at the first meeting, it was decided that the parish be established. The Gary Land Co. gave [illegible] land. The first church was completed and blessed by Bishop Herman H. Alerding on July 4, 1908.

On March 10, 1909, Father Peter Kahellek was established as the first resident pastor. Under Father Kahellek's direction the school building was constructed. In the first year the school had 50 students. Within a year there were 200. The Franciscan Sisters of Blessed Kunegunda were appointed to teach, and the order still is serving.

The first marriage in the new parish was that of Mr. and Mrs Victor Majewski on July 6, 1908. The first baptism was that of Helen Klopka, born June 29 and baptized July 12 [illegible]. The first member of the parish to be [illegible] buried from St. Hedwig's [illegible] who died March 22, [illegible].

After 20 years as pastor Father Kahellek was [illegible] assistant pastor. His chief concern was the building of a new church.

The present school building was constructed in 1918 and was to serve a dual purpose. The church was located on the top floor and classrooms below. John Wasielewski was the contractor of the school building, and is the only living member of the original group who founded the parish.

The present church edifice was the ideal of Father Swiatkowski. As contractor, together with his parish committee, Father Swiatkowski personal[illegible] necessary materials. [illegible] Swiatkowski died Oct. [illegible] Father Louis Michalski [illegible] appointed pastor of [illegible] Hedwig's. During Father Michalski's tenure the new church constructed under Father [illegible] supervision was finally decorated.

Father Michalski is the present pastor of St Hedwig's. In addition to his parochial duties he is active in both religious and civic organizations.

INTERIOR OF ST. HEDWIG'S Roman Catholic Church, 17th and Connecticut street, which has served the Polish community in Gary for many years. The sanctuary is one of the most impressive in the city.

REV. LOUIS MICHALSKI

Holy Family Parish Began In 1925

The Holy Family Parish was organized in the fall of 1925, following a few meetings in the homes of the residents of Glen Park district. The Rev. Father Michael C. Gadacz was delegated by the Most Rev. Bishop John F. Noll, of Fort Wayne Diocese, to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing the new congregation. When a petition was prepared and forwarded to the Bishop, the request was granted.

In March, 1926, Father Gadacz was assigned to the new parish. His first undertaking was to establish a firm financial basis. His efforts also were instrumental in purchasing the church property, which is bounded by Delaware and Maryland streets on the east and west, and by Ridge Road and 37th on the north and south.

The first church, a frame building, was constructed and dedicated Aug. 8, 1926. This building is in use now for parish youth and society programs during the year.

With the growth of the parish, a church and school unit was started in September 1929. The new combination church and school building was erected at a cost of $95,000.

Holy Trinity Parish Began In 1911 by Slovak Families

Holy Trinity Parish was organized for the purpose of administering to the religious needs of people of Slovak descent who came to Gary in increasing numbers because of the opportunity of work offered by the new steel mills.

In the summer of 1911 a committee representing some 80 Slovak families was formed to discuss the possibility of organizing a parish. This committee met in the home of [illegible] and decided to visit the Most Rev Herman J. Alerding, Bishop of the Diocese of Fort Wayne, to petition him for the establishment of a parish church for people of Slovak descent.

Bishop Alerding was eager to [illegible] the committee for he was aware of the deep faith of these people. But because he had no priest who knew the Slovak language and did not know where to find one, he instructed the committee to search for a priest who could serve them.

It was learned that a Slovak priest named [illegible] Major, pastor of St. John's Church in Bridgeport, Conn., was resigning and after contacting Bishop Alerding about the possibility of a parish in Gary, he was given permission to start building a church. He arrived in Gary October 1911 and offered Mass for the people for the first time on October 29 in St. Emeric's Church. A building located at 13th and Madison was rented. The first floor was turned into a church and the upper floor transformed into a rectory. This place also became too crowded so land at 12th and Madison was bought for a new church building.

Bishop Alerding approved the plans and granted a loan of $12 000. Construction began in October of 1912. On Dec 25, Christmas Day, Mass was offered for the first time in the new church, but under some severe handicaps.

The building of the church and rectory placed a debt of $16,242.00 on the newly formed congregation. The U. S. Steel Corp was approached for some assistance and responded with a check for $10,000. Monsignor Thomas Jansen of Holy Angels Parish administered Holy Trinity Parish after Fr Major left because of ill health.

On Oct 10, 1914, the Rev George Bendik was appointed pastor. During his pastorate a school was established and a convent erected. As teachers Fr Bendik procured the services of the Sisters of SS. Cyril & Methodius of Danville, Pa. Fr. Bendik left Gary in February of 1916 for Luzerne, Pa. He was succeeded by the Rev. Michael Judt under whom the present brick school was built. The Rev Andrew Dzijacky succeeded Fr. Judt in April 1919 and served until July 1921. 1921.

Fr Ignatius Stepuncik followed Fr. Dzijacky and during his time extensive repairing and remodeling was accomplished plus the purchase of six lots on Monroe St. for a playground.

Fr. Stepuncik also initiated a building fund for the erection of a larger and more substantial church. Fr. Stepuncik became ill in April of 1944 and was hospitalized in Mercy Hospital. Before surgery could be performed Fr. Stepuncik died.

The Rev Andrew G. Grutka, who was pastor of Sacred Heart Church in East Chicago, was appointed administrator of Holy Trinity Church during the illness of Fr. Stepuncik. On July 5, 1944, Bishop John Francis Noll appointed Fr. Grutka pastor. He has recently been made a monsignor.

The contract for building of the new church was signed Aug 25, 1954, and construction by the Leo Rueth Co began in September. The new church is of modern neo-classic design according to the plan drawn by the architect, Mr. Ellsworth J Potter. The interior of the new church was designed by Dr Joseph Cincik, an eminent artist and scholar from Slovakia. The church is presently nearing completion and will be dedicated sometime in the summer of 1956.

Some 341 families belong to to this parish. The enrollment in the school is 304 children.

MSGR. ANDREW GRUTKA

GARY SCREW AND BOLT DIVISION
of
PITTSBURGH SCREW AND BOLT CORPORATION
One of the Largest Manufacturers of Industrial Fasteners in the World
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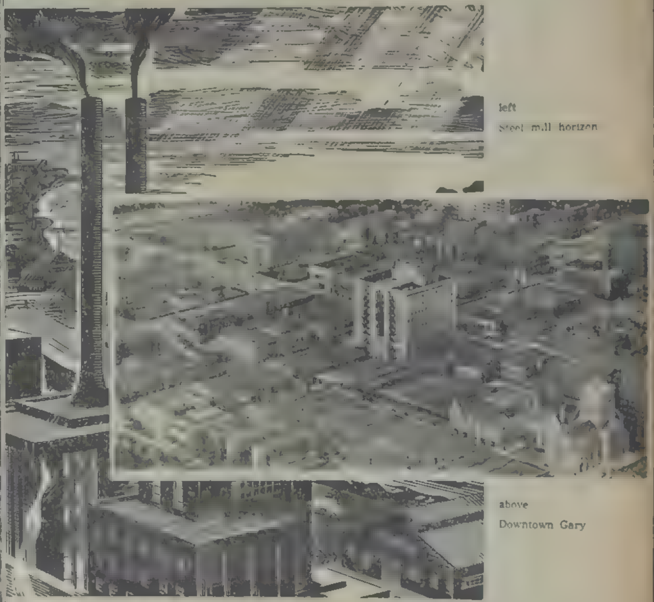
THE COLONA DIVISION, WITH PLANTS AT MONACA, PA.,
AND LONGVIEW, TEXAS
We Bolt and Rivet the World Together

FROM 75 EMPLOYEES IN 1911 TO 900 EMPLOYEES IN 1956
The Gary Screw and Bolt Division Is Proud to Have Had a Part in Gary's Industrial and Community Growth Since the Year 1911
Congratulations
to
THE GARY GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE
and to
GARY THE WONDER INDUSTRIAL CITY
NOW THE SECOND LARGEST CITY IN INDIANA

GOLDBLATT'S...
GOING UP
GROWING UP
WITH GARY
Celebrating 50th Birthday Golden Jubilee



left
Steel mill horizon
above
Downtown Gary

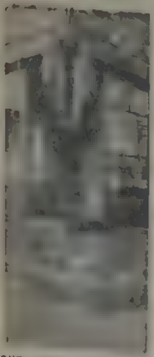
"Bouquets" to all Gary for a fabulous fifty years of progress and achievement. Progress in the past that rocketed the city on its path to fame . . . made it Indiana's second largest city and America's greatest steel center. Progress in the future that will bring even greater acknowledgements of a job well done!

Goldblatt's is proud to have been a part of Gary's growth for the last twenty years. Proud to know we can give its people the quality they want at prices that are geared to their budgets.

That's why we're glad we're here and can take part in Gary's 50th YEAR JUBILEE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

GOLDBLATT'S...
645-665 Broadway in Downtown Gary

GARY MIDTOWN'S OLDEST DEPARTMENT STORE



OUR FIRST STORE, 1917,
AT 1600 WASHINGTON

FOR OVER 1/3 CENTURY

NICK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

1608 BROADWAY...HAS HELPED TO BUILD A GREATER GARY

Nick's Department Store, Present Location
1608 BROADWAY

Management and employees of Nick's Department Store. Seated, left to right, Hilda Cox, Ruby Totter, Nick S. Kencoff, Louis Vasques, Marie Szczepanski. Standing, left to right, Nick Traicoff, Lillian Skalba, Lavern Bradley, Hattie Kencoff, Arthur Busse, Wilma Kubiak and Christ Proff

For all of us at Nick's Department Store, it is a distinct pleasure to congratulate the people of Gary on the occasion of our City's Golden Jubilee. We are especially proud to number among our present regular customers the [illegible] ndchildern of some of our very first customers

[illegible] pledge the combi[illegible] years of our experience to strengthening and improving our value-giving policy. We shall [illegible] to continue in our [illegible]on as Gary Mid-town's leading independent department store, maintaining the high standard [illegible] unity and customer relations

Our Genesis [illegible] when Kramer and Mayo's Department store was situated at 1600 Washington street. Nick S. Kencoff [illegible] employed as a clerk, remaining in that capacity until 1923, in a change of ownership, the establishment becar[illegible] Mayo's and Nick's Department Store. In 1927 Mr. and Mrs. Nick S. Ken[illegible] became sole owners and the enterprise assumed the name it bears today. Removal to a Broadway location was accomplished in 1931, and six years later our store opened its doors at our present location, 1608-14 Broadway

Disaster overtook us in 1941, when fire leveled the premises. It was a mighty shock, with staggering financial loss, but with the generous and far-sighted help of many friends in the wholesale market who had faith in us and the Gary community, we were able to rebuild and reopen, after seven months

[illegible] orporation was formed, including Nick S. Kencoff as president; Arthur Busse as secretary and store manager with [illegible] years of service; Christ Proff as vice president with 10 years of service, and Nick Traicoff as treasurer, with 14 years of service

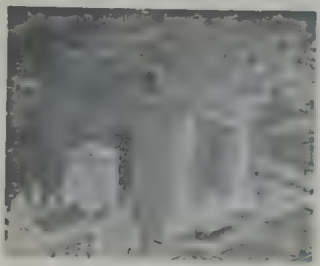
NICK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

1608-14 Broadway

GROWING WITH GARY SINCE... 1906

50 YEARS SERVICE...

Gerometta Building
Gary's First 3-story Building
Built by Gerometta
Brothers in 1910



Northern Indiana's
Finest Hotel
Hotel Gary
Built by Marcello
Gerometta in 1927

Taylor Forge & Pipe Works
Gary Plant No. 2
Built by Gerometta
Constrution Company, Inc.
in 1953

...TO THE GARY AREA

GEROMETTA

CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- PUBLIC BUILDINGS

GARY, INDIANA

Bethel Lutheran Founded in 1874

One-Room School Was Meeting Place When Miller's Station Had 100 People

By **REV. ALEX E. FALK**

Although founded 82 years ago, 32 years before Gary's birth, the Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church at 4th and Lake in Miller is today experiencing its greatest period of expansion.

T[illegible] settlement called Miller's Station had a population of about 100 when the area's first church was founded in the first one-room school house on June 26, 1874. However, it was [illegible] years later before the congregation could build a church building.

In the last three years Bethel has engaged in the most active expansion in its history to better serve the spiritual needs of the Miller-Aetna area which today has a population in excess of 10,000. The expansion is in part evidenced by Bethel's fostering of the Resurrection Ev Lutheran church in Aetna. Founded in 1953, the congregation now worships in its own $30,000 edifice.

With an honored tradition of more than four-score years of service the 350-member adult congregation of the Bethel [illegible] Lutheran church is currently engaged in p[illegible]g for its new church building. A [illegible] 266-foot site at Grand Boulevard and Fourth Ave., was purchased by the church in late 1954.

Bethel's new, modern house of God, which will be erected on Grand Boulevard, will replace the present church building at Fourth and Lake. This present church is the original building, but it has undergone several major remodelings since it was built.

Turning back to Bethel's beginning, any researcher finds the name S. A. Nordstrom in singular prominence. Nordstrom, lay minister who served the congregation during its first 31 years, probably was the main influence that led to the founding of Bethel.

Tirelessly striding over Miller's roadless dunes, Nordstrom visited all families in the Swedish settlement in his crusade to bring the Word of God formally to the community. Blue-eyed, white-bearded and tall, Nordstrom was the town's busiest citizen.

When Bethel was founded in 1874 the adult congregation numbered about 16. It is interesting to note that the family descendents of three of the members who signed the original constitution are still active in the church, some to the fourth, fifth and sixth generations.

Active descendants of signer Magnus Anderson include, Francy Carlson, Clinton Carlson, Howard Carlson, Mildred Arvidson, her children and grandchildren, and Amy Aronson.

Descendants of charter-member Mrs. C. M Nelson include Mrs. Helen Brink, her children and grandchildren, and Mrs. Geneva Dierolf and her children.

Descendants of signer Niklas Niklason include: Mrs. Ruth Lindstrom, and her children and grandchildren.

Rev. Elmer S. Nicholson of Hammond, a descendant of signers Niklas Niklason and Magnus Anderson, is today a Lutheran pastor.

The existence of most early families in Miller depended on the back-breaking work on the railroads, in the sand pits, fishing, gathering berries and moss and scrabbling a few vegetables from the marsh lands. Church meetings were always infrequent and always welcome.

Hardship in the early congregational life was routine. It was a real occasion when an ordained minister could travel from Baileytown or Hobart to administer the sacrements. For Confirmation instruction, the young people had to walk to Hobart or Baileytown. With no building of its own, the congregation continued meeting in the town's progression of school houses for 20 years.

Financial difficulties for the pioneer congregation were usual, and the amounts of some of the first financial disbursements today look almost pathetic. For example, five years after the church was founded, the annual disbursement for Augustana Synod amounted to 23 cents. The same year, the entire balance in the treasury came to $2.84.

By 1881, Miller's economic status had risen to sufficient height to encourage church officers to establish an annual membership fee of 25 cents. Wealthier members were asked to contribute $1 per year toward the microscopic salary of lay minister Nordstrom.

Collective prayers of the congregation were answered in 1890 when Charles B. Daly, wealthy Chicago professional man and Miller real estate owner, gave the church a 50x150-foot lot at the southwest corner of 4th and Lake.

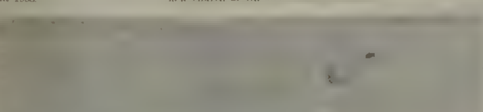
It was two years before sufficient funds were available to start work on Miller's first church building. It took another two years before the entire construction fee of $900 could be paid to the contractor to complete the construction in 1894.

Throughout the early 1900's Bethel served as a domi[illegible] influence in Miller. As the town grew, the church grew. Expansion of the congregation led to extensive changes in the physical appearance of the original church building.

Nordstrom lived to realize his dream of calling an ordained pastor for Bethel.

Rev. J. A. Berg began serving Miller as part of the Hobart-Miller Parish in 1905. Pastors of Bethel include: Rev. J. A. Berg, 1905-06; Dr. G. Lundahl, 1906-17; Rev. E. Stark, 1919-24; Dr. J. G. Dahlberg, 1924-33; Dr. G. F. Hall, 1934-36; Dr. M. E. Carlson, 1936-42; Rev R. L. Hillstrom, 1942-47; Rev H. E. Allen, 1947-52, and the present pastor, Dr. Alex E. Falk, who came in 1953.

BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH at 4th and Lake street in Miller, built in 1892, will be replaced in the coming year by a new church at 4th and Grand Boulevard.



THIS WAS THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE of Bethel Lutheran Church erected in 1874 on Henry street near B. & O. Railroad, to serve both as a place of worship and also as a Lutheran parochial school. The church was started with 16 adult members.

THREE CHILDREN OF ORIGINAL CHARTER SIGNERS with Rev. Alex E. Falk, present pastor. From left, Howard E. Carlson, Mrs. Geneva Dierolf, Mrs. Ruth Lindstrom and Rev. Falk.

St. Timothy's Formed in Midtown

The Community Church came to Gary in the fall of 1926. The city itself was only 20 years old. The founder and fi[illegible] pastor, Dr [illegible] with a small group who liked the Com[illegible]ty Church planted the Church in what was then quite a [illegible]ness. Today it is in the center of the Central District.

Richardson

[illegible] structure was [illegible] 1929. Little did the people realize that [illegible] ment would remain their [illegible] of worship for 20 years. It [illegible] not until winter of 1949 that the main auditorium of the church was constructed after a parade of some nine pastors.

In 1949 the building fund [illegible] headed by Mrs Lydia Ewell laid plans for the construction of the new edifice. Luther J. Moore, then chairman of the board of trus[illegible] a bu[illegible] man and a contractor was [illegible]orized to carry into action the new building. The new church auditorium was formally dedicated Sept. 9, 195[illegible] The dedication sermon was [illegible] by the Rev Dr Jo[illegible] Evans, pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church in Chicago.

THIS UNIQUE BUILDING is the home of St. Timothy's Community Church, [illegible]th and Madison St., founded in 19[illegible] The main auditorium was erected in 1951.

St. Timothy's Community Church, formerly affiliated with the [illegible] Council of Community Churches became a charter member when the International Council of Community Churches was formed by a merger of the National Council of Community Churches and the [illegible] Council of Community Churches at Lake [illegible] in 1949. The pre[illegible] the Church is the Rev. Theodore Richardson.

He was formally installed pastor in May of 1949 and has been the [illegible] of the congregation ever since. John Wood [illegible]ves him as lay assistant. Orace H Barnes is the general superintendent of the church school.

During the difficult years in adjusting its mortgage indebtedness, the board of trustees was headed by James A Rickman. He served two terms as chairman of the board. He was succeeded last year by Alfred Beckman. Robert O[illegible] served [illegible] terms as treasurer and was succeeded [illegible] William Lewis.

The Board of Religious Directors was headed by the late Attorney F Laurence Anderson Sr. who died early this year.

The Community Woman's Fellowship is headed [illegible] leadership [illegible] work has improved tremendously.

In the music department, the Senior Choir is under leadership of Arnold Kenneth Williams, band master of the Roosevelt High School. Miss Martha Lynn Mallard is the organist. Mrs. Lenore Rickman is in charge of the Junior Choir.

The Community Church has its setting in more than 2,000 cities, towns and open country sides in America where earnest Christians with a hundred different theological backgrounds have learned to worship and serve together in their Master's name.

Honterus Lutheran Expands

Plan to Relocate In Glen Park

The Honterus Evangelical Lutheran Church was named after Johannes Honterus, a teacher and printer who did much to publicize and further the Reformation principles of his friend, Martin Luther, in his native Transylvania some 400 years ago.

Transylvania, a principality affiliated with Austria and Hungary for nearly 1,000 years, became a part of Romania after the First World War. It has been the Saxons' homeland for over 800 years.

A group of Saxon immigrants called Pastor John Teutsch (1925-1930) from Transylvania to organize the Gary church. The parsonage was built in 1926 and the following year the church was dedicated, the total cost being $45,500. During these first years the congregation flourished while the German language was used exclusively.

The heavy financial burdens nearly wrecked the congregation during the depression years, but Pastor P. B. Hack, with a handful of faithful people, managed to keep the church afloat from 1932-1939. The church was also helped by the Pittsburgh Synod of which it was a member from 1925-1940. Since 1941 it has belonged to the Wartburg Synod of the United Lutheran Church. Pastor Hack introduced English in Sunday school and worship services.

Under Pastors Erich Petersen (1941-45) and A. G. Suechting (1945-48) the church prospered again and grew steadily. Pastors A. H. Klickman and Richard H. Trojan both served but for brief terms. Pastor Henry Rowoldt (1951-53) started the debt reduction fund and under the present Pastor Andrew Nagelbach (since 1953) the debt of $13,500 was paid and the church property was improved considerably.

At present the church has its largest membership roll in history, 212.

Plans are now under way to relocate the church in Glen Park where most of its members now reside.

Church of God Organized by Ten Ministers

The Bethel Church of God was organized in April 1939 at [illegible] Washington St. by a group of 10 ministers of the Church of God. Their intention was to do missionary work Sunday [illegible] and to organize a [illegible]

The church grew rapidly and by 1942 Rev. T. J. Cherry was appointed as the full time pastor. Under his leadership, an apartment building was purchased in 1947 and the store [illegible]n was adapted for church purposes.

The following year, three lots were purchased at 13th and Jef[illegible]et which are now in possession of the church. In 1955, the chrch was incorporated and a loan was made to buy the church building at 1560 [illegible] which had been the church [illegible] f the Hungarian Bap[illegible]

The congregation took pos[illegible]n of the Hungarian church [illegible]t December. The membership is growing and [illegible] Cherry continues to administer the parish.

Christ Temple Church Maintains Home for Aged

Christ Temple Church, which began in a store room at 18th and Washington street in 1925 today has its own building, debt free, at 2472 Pierce St., and also has purchased and paid for a dwelling which it maintains as [illegible]

[illegible]rch was organized un[illegible]lership of Elder W. A. Nolly and his wife. The James Bradley family including the parents and four children were the first members. They paid the $30 rent to provide a place of worship. The church membership grew gradually.

The church moved to 2481 Pennsylvania St., where the presiding bishop, Rt Rev James Conic and Bishop E W Buttler visited the church. In 1932 Elder J. J Peterson of Chicago Heights was assigned to the Gary church, and has been the pastor for the last 24 years. The membership is now about 120.

WE OWE A DEBT TO GARY

As we have been in the food business here ever since Gary was young, it can be said that Gary and Joe Tittle & Sons grew up together. Since Gary's founding in 1906 it has grown to be Indiana's second largest city. Since our founding we have grown into a food business that operates in three states: Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. BUT THE CENTER OF OUR BUSINESS HAS ALWAYS BEEN GARY.

Because Gary as an expanding city has offered our growing company a perfect place to learn.

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

1. In the first place, we have learned the FOOD BUSINESS.

2. Secondly, we have learned how to please YOU—THE PEOPLE OF GARY.

THIS IS OUR DEBT TO YOU!

Now just what does this mean to YOU, the worker, the housewife?

It means that YOU have within easy reach one of our food stores. A store that is TAILOR MADE TO PLEASE YOU. A food store that has grown up with YOU and which has continued to grow because it pleased YOU.

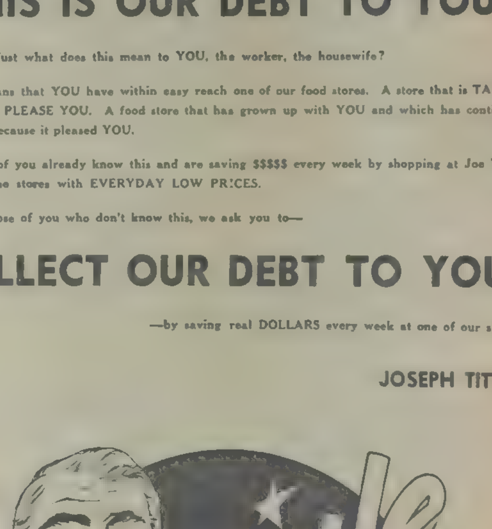
Most of you already know this and are saving $$$$$ every week by shopping at Joe Tittle & Sons, the stores with EVERYDAY LOW PRICES.

To those of you who don't know this, we ask you to—

COLLECT OUR DEBT TO YOU!

—by saving real DOLLARS every week at one of our stores.

JOSEPH TITTLE



Joe Tittle and sons, inc.

519 - 856 - 3844 BROADWAY and VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER

16 Form Trinity Lutheran

Downtown Church Started in 1908

By WILLIAM E. WESSLER
Pastor, Trinity Luthern Church

Trinity Lutheran church, downtown congregation of The Lutheran Church Missouri Synod came into being as a result of the first Lutheran public service to be held in the city of Gary. This service was held on Reformation Sunday of 1907 in the old Jefferson school under the leadership of Rev. August Bumm, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church at Tolleston.

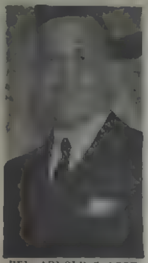
Organization of Trinity congregation took place Aug. 2, 1908, when a constitution was adopted.

The first regular quarterly meeting of the new Trinity congregation was then held Thursday, Sept. 17, 1908 at Jefferson school. Sixteen persons became charter members. First officers were Chairman Hermann Kiesbach, Secretary Charles A. Eckert; Elders Herman Kieslbach and Friedrich Kranz; Trustee Martin [illegible], Edward C. Koepke and Rudolph Schaffer.

Plans were made to erect a house of worship at 8th and Massachusetts, and the cornerstone was laid Sunday, May 10, 1911. As soon as the basement of the new building was completed it was used as a place of worship.

AMONG THE EARLY CHURCHES still standing in Gary is the Trinity Lutheran, erected in 1911 at the northeast corner of 8th and Massachusetts street. In 1948 the old building was enlarged and modernized.

REV. WILLIAM E. WESSLER



REV. ARNOLD C. COOK

The church proper was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1913. Worship services and school classes were conducted by ministerial students from Concordia Seminary at Springfield, Ill. until 1916.

Trinity's first resident pastor was the Rev. Walter Kamprad who was installed Sept. 3, 1916. Kamprad also taught the congregation's parochial school until his death in 1918.

Rev. Arnold C. Cook of Quincy, Ill., became Trinity's second pastor, being installed on Sunday, March 16, 1919. Construction of Trinity's first parsonage was started, and in November of the same year services in both German and English were begun.

Trinity's parochial school was suspended for the year of 1924-25 because no teacher was available, and after efforts to secure a qualified teacher in 1925 failed, the school was permitted to remain closed indefinitely.

When Trinity celebrated its silver jubilee on May 10, 1936 with special services its church records showed that 453 children and 19 adults had been baptized there, 84 adults and 275 children confirmed, 138 marriages and 128 burials conducted. Its membership then stood at about 460 communicants. Only one of the original communicants of the congregation, Mrs. Amelia Kich, remained in the congregation at that time.

Services in the German language were discontinued at Trinity, except for Easter, early in 1937. In the annual meeting of December, 1941, the congregation voted to become a member of the Calumet Lutheran Mission Assn., and to change its corporate name from "Ev. Lutherische Trinitatis Kirche" to "Trinity Lutheran Church."

Rev. Cook died Jan. 16, 1943, after serving as Trinity's pastor for 24 years.

The Revv. Harold H. Engelbrecht of Green Bay, Wis. was called in April of 1943 to become Rev. Cook's successor at Trinity.

That fall the congregation adopted extensive remodeling plans for the church. The project included a 24-foot extension of the main building to the east, a 24-foot wing off the east end to the north, and interior changes.

Remodeling work began in March, 1948. On October 23 the enlarged church was rededicated. Total cost of the project was about $71,500.00.

Rev. Engelbrecht, in February, 1951, went to Sherman Oaks, Calif. He was succeeded by Rev. William E. Wessler of Alton, Ill., on August 5.

In September, 1951, Trinity congregation joined with St. John congregation of Tolleston and five other Missouri Synod congregations to establish a Lutheran School Assn. for the joint operation of a Central Lutheran School at St. John's. The school has an enrollment of 260 pupils taught by seven teachers. A new unit in the Glen Park area is about to be built.

Our Saviour Lutheran One Of Youngest

By MRS. EARL BULLIS

The first public services of Our Saviour Lutheran Church were held May 28, 1950 in the Lew Wallace primary school auditorium. Fifty persons attended and Pastor Robert W. Rippe preached the first sermon.

The congregation was formally organized Aug. 22, 1950. Hardy Anderson was elected president and the Rev. P. Arthur Juergensen became the permanent pastor.

On Sept. 22, 1950 the Hannah Circle was organized. Mrs. Hardy Anderson was elected president to serve this group.

The Walther League, which is an organization for the youth of the church, was formally organized on Oct. 22, 1950. Elected to serve the group was Harry Hager Jr.

Groundbreaking for Gary's first church of completely contemporary design was held on June 1, 1952. On April 12, 1953 the church was dedicated. It is located at 45th and Van Buren street.

The building, which is 30 by 60 feet, has a full basement and radiant heating. The floor of the nave is of flexicore topped with colored cement. The high peaked ceiling is of exposed fir sheathing with a natural finish and the chancel is of Philippine mahogany.

The outstanding feature of the church is the unique altar built by the Rev. E. C. Beyer of Alcester, S. D. It is made of variegated colored stones from the Black Hills topped with a white Italian marble slab. A plaque of "The Lord's Supper" is in the base of the altar.

The baptismal font, also made by Rev. Beyer, is of shells from California and Florida and Black Hill stones, and the baptismal bowl is a single natural shell from California. The pulpit and lectern are of light oak. A white antique satin dossal curtain hangs behind the stone alter to set off the altar, the dark mahogany crucifix from Mexico and the brass altar furnishings.

At present there are 178 children enrolled in Sunday School, and a teaching staff of 16 men and women, and two registrars.

The church membership exceeds 450, of which 290 are communicants. William Lukach is president of the congregation. The church is affiliated with the Lutheran School Assn. of the greater Gary area, which plans to build a grade school soon at 49th and Pierce street.

Public Welfare Employes Union Organized in 1950

The AFL-CIO Public Welfare Employes and Affiliates, Lake County Local [illegible], is composed of employes of the Lake County Welfare Department.

The local aims are to improve working conditions, correct problems of salary increases, shorter working hours and increase in mileage rates paid employes using their own automobile on county business.

Adequate housing of welfare department offices, retention of capable staff and supporting legislation for improved laws involving public welfare and municipal employes problems are included in the union's efforts.

The union local was organized in July 1950. The first officers were Mrs. Rosemarie Ross, president; Mrs. Rita Latz, vice president; Mrs. Elizabeth Vallance, secretary-treasurer. In 1952 and 1953, representatives were sent to the State Personnel Board in Indianapolis to present problems of welfare workers. Representatives also were sent to the state legislature, which resulted in salary increases in 1953 and 1955.

Past presidents of the local have been William Bennett, Christopher Hibbler, Sena Borger, Ruth Galloway. Mrs. Georgia Moore now heads the organization. Mrs. Sallie M. Smith is the secretary and Mrs. Olive Brooks, treasurer.

The local is a member of the Lake County Central Labor Union and of District Council 15, the new state council of AFL-CIO unions. The union endeavors to serve the community by cooperating in numerous civic projects.

Jerusalem Baptist Church Founded Here in 1923

The Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1923 at 2389 Washington St. by the late Rev. W. A. Petty.

In 1929 the present church site at 1737 Fillmore St. was purchased and a frame and block building was erected. This building was destroyed by fire in 1951.

The present building was erected and dedicated in 1955 at a cost of $150,000. The building has a seating capacity of 500, seven classrooms, first aid facilities and a dining room and kitchen. The church employs a secretary and fulltime social worker.

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Our city is celebrating her 50th year . . . and we congratulate her from the depths of our heart.

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The Yalowitz Fruit Company has played a large part in the History of Gary's business progress.

In 1908 Ed Yalowitz came to Gary and started selling fruits and vegetables . . . house to house . . . with a horse and wagon. By 1916 business had progressed enough to construct his first building. It was a one story building located at 852 Massachusetts. At that time his brother A. Henry Yalowitz (now deceased) joined him and they formed a partnership. In 1917 A. Henry enlisted in the Army and served all during World War One. During that period Henry Yalowitz II, also became associated with the firm and is still with it. In 1921 the Yalowitz Fruit Company was incorporated. The present building was constructed in 1948 at 1055 Virginia.

The firm consists of Ed Yalowitz, President, Henry Yalowitz II Vice President and Treasurer and Ray McDonald, Secretary. The Yalowitz Fruit Company services Michigan City, Crown Point and Indiana Harbor in addition to Gary. Always featuring their Yal-O-Gold Label bananas.

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GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

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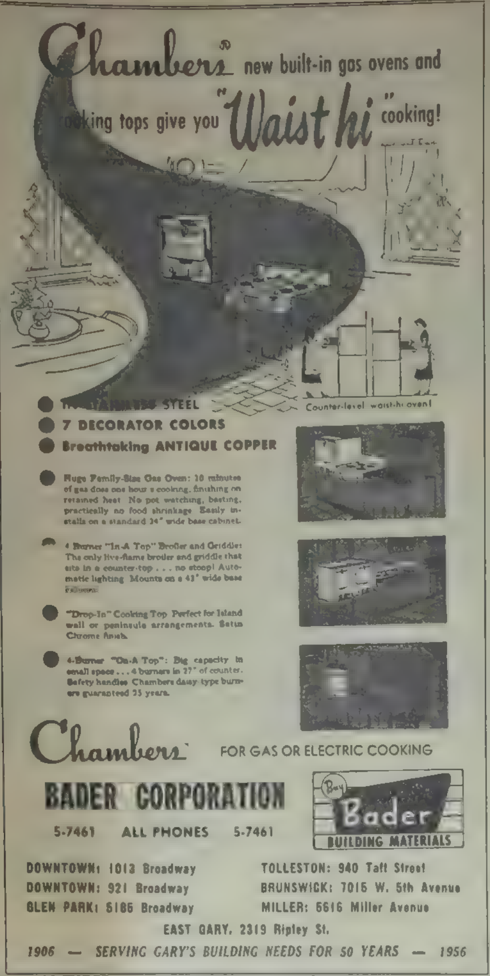
BOTTLING COMPANY
EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA



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1906 — SERVING GARY'S BUILDING NEEDS FOR 50 YEARS — 1956

Christ Episcopal Now in 49th Year

Early Chapel Served Religious, Social Needs of Growing Community

By REV. JAMES CURTIS
Curate, Christ Church Episcopal

Forty-nine years ago the Rev. L. W. Applegate, priest in-charge at Valparaiso, got off the Pennsylvania train at the East Tolleston crossing. He walked through the sand to investigate the possibility of establishing an Episcopal Church in the city of Gary which was then being developed.

He learned what was required of a church to purchase property on which to build. As yet, no group had built any church though services were being held in various places. By Dec. 15, 1908, Gary's first church building was completed on 5th Ave. at Adams. This temporary structure was [illegible] with the explicit understanding that it must be replaced as soon as possible with a permanent structure on 6th Ave at Adams.

The chapel was built so the sanctuary area could be closed off, thus making the building available for social functions. Early clippings indicate it was quite a social center and filled a great need that second winter of Gary's existence.

Father Applegate made the chapel available to other church groups so many services were held each Sunday as well as the Episcopal services. Twenty persons attended the first service, though a later "official" opening service seems to have been quite a civic event and was presumably better attended.

Father Appelgate's activities in the "Wonder City" of Gary attracted national interest. The national church appropriated $10 000 from funds received in connection with the 300th anniversary of the work of the Episcopal Church in this country. With this stimulus, the building fund was really under way. Thus started and thanks to Father Applegate's untiring efforts, Christ Church was organized and applied to the Diocese of Northern Indiana for admission as a self-supporting parish.

This is an unusual event in the Episcopal Church. The normal procedure is for a mission to be organized. The mission then receives aid from the rest of the church until some future date when it can become self-supporting. The Diocesan Council, meeting at Goshen, approved and accepted Christ Church as a full fledged parish November 11, 1908, and the story was reported on the first page of the Nov 13, 1908, edition of the Gary Tribune.

There were 53 communicant members at this time, no permanent building, and no debt. The first vestry was elected and included: H. S. Norton, E. L. Hunter, wardens; Marc Goodnow, A. P. Melton, Walter Ross vestrymen; Dr. J. E. Metcalf, treasurer, Fred Hume, clerk.

Ground was broken officially for the permanent church building Oct. 10, 1910, at 6th and Adams. It was designed by L. H. Warriner of Gary. Among those listed as being present at the services and ceremonies are: Father Applegate and Norton, Melton, Edward Sargent, Harry Hall, J. M. Sweeny, Dr. Metcalf, F. A. Shaw, Goodnow, Franklin Glenn, W. C. Huntington, C. A. Williston and R. K. Temple.

The cornerstone was laid Nov 10, 1910. The day began with a service of the Holy Communion at the chapel with the Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, bishop of the Diocese of Northern Indiana, as celebrant. The Cathedral Choir from Michigan City then led a procession to the new church site. The new church building was ready for an opening service Dec 10, 1911.

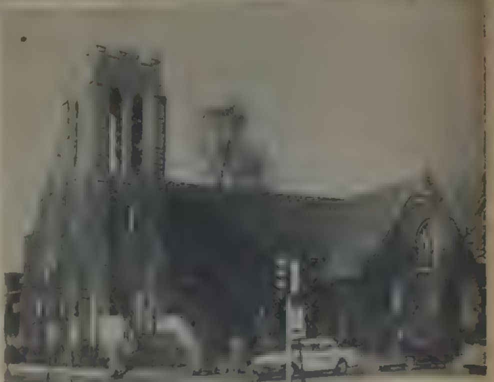
Father Applegate resigned in 1911 and was succeeded by the Rev. L. C. Marsh, who remained until April, 1912. Following him came the Rev. W. N. Wycoff in September, 1912. During Father Wycoff's rectorship, additional property to the north was purchased and a rectory built. (Today, this building is being used by the church school.)

In February, 1915, the Rev. Benjamin F. P. Ivins became rector. Father Ivins was later to become the bishop of the Diocese of Milwaukee. During his rectorship, a weekday school was started which was to continue until the public school system of Gary was adequately developed.

The Rev. W. D. Elliott followed Bishop Ivins in January, 1917.

The Rev James E Foster became the next rector on September 1, 1920. During Father Foster's almost 36 years here, the communicant membership has grown from 200 to 574, the church building and parish hall were completed, a rectory at 766 Jackson was purchased, the boys choir had become a 45-year-old tradition with former choir boys seeing their sons in the choir, a second priest has been added to the staff, and there is no debt.

Christ Church has been mindful that Father Applegate came from Valparaiso to establish the work here. Thus, mission work has been helped along especially at St. Stephen's in Hobart and St. Augustine's in Gary.



THIS STONE EDIFICE WAS STARTED IN 1910 by Christ Church Episcopal at the northeast corner of 6th and Adams street to replace Gary's first church building, a frame structure erected late in 1908. Father Applegate, the priest in charge, made this chapel available to other church groups on Sundays. The stone church was built during his ministry.

REV. JAMES FOSTER

United Brethren Church Began Services in 1929

By REV. L. KENNETH KRAFT

The Saint Joseph Conference had long felt the need of establishing United Brethren Churches in the Calumet area. At the annual conference in 1928 Rev. W. B. Taylor and his wife were appointed to this task. They entered the Calumet region in Gary in October, 1928, and began their work.

Rev. Taylor contacted all the people whom he knew to be formerly affiliated with the United Brethren Churches and held a get-acquainted meeting at his home. On March 7, 1929 an informal meeting was held at the Gary Public Library to organize a church. At this meeting, plans were made for holding religious services every Sunday, beginning March 10, 1929.

The church was officially organized on Sunday, April 7 1929, with 25 charter members.

Soon after this a Sunday School was organized and a board of trustees was appointed. These trustees took steps to purchase the lots where the church is now located at the northeast corner of 8th and Rhode Island St. The trustees of the Saint Joseph annual conference purchased a portable chapel and erection began immediately. On Nov. 17, 1929, this portable church was dedicated with Rev. Taylor serving as its first pastor.

In the fall of 1935 Rev. A. F. Knepp was appointed to the pastorate of this growing church following the transfer of Rev. Taylor. Due to ill health, however, his term was short-lived and in the fall of 1936 the congregation requested that Rev. Taylor return. He continued his work here for four more years.

In June, 1947, ground was broken for a new church. The cornerstone was laid Aug. 30, 1947, by Dr. B. F. Smith, conference superintendent. During the period of construction Rev. V. A. Carlson and his congregation met in the auditorium of the primary building of Emerson School until Feb. 29, 1948, when the basement of the church was ready for use. Construction was completed Sept. 19, 1948, and was dedicated Oct. 10, 1948.

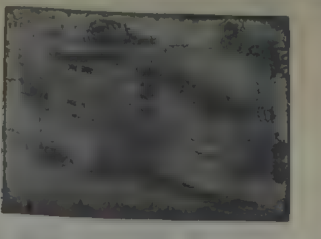
Rev L. Kenneth Kraft was transferred from South Whit[illegible] Ind., to assume the pastorate of the Gary church Oct. 3, [illegible]

GARY, INDIANA
1906
GARY
1956
GOLDEN JUBILEE

GREETINGS

The Hammond Chamber of Commerce, the industries, the retail merchants, the professional men, and the residents of Hammond, extend to our friendly neighbor, Gary, heartiest congratulations on its 50th anniversary, and wish the greatest success to the celebration of its GOLDEN JUBILEE.

THE HAMMOND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



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Beth-El Services Began in Hay Loft

New Temple Is Fourth Building To House Gary Jewish Congregation

By RABBI IRVING MILLER and MRS. ROBERT BERG

Temple Beth El's nearly 50 years of existence revolve around four structures that have housed its activities since its humble beginnings.

When the entire city's populat[illegible] Jewish families. Not all of these were [illegible] In September 190[illegible] when the first High H[illegible] Days were [illegible] to be held, men from neighboring communities were invited to attend in order to have the required number according to the religion.

The site was a hay loft of Philip Mekatinsky, located between Ninth and Tenth Avenues on Adams Street. The weather was uncooperative. Claps of thunder almost drowned out the shrill notes of the shofar or traditional ram's horn. Present at that time were Morris Kahan, Max Bernstein, Isaac Bloom and Morris Goldman.

Shortly thereafter, a small group decided to form a permanent organization and erect a temple. Two lots were purchased at the southeast corner of 8th and Connecticut. A temporary building was erected on the back of the lots and the "First House" was dedicated Sept. 20, 1908. Six days later a Torah Scroll was placed in the ark. The High Holy Days were conducted as a formal congregation with Kahan as president and Bernstein, treasurer.

Immediately plans were laid for a larger and more permanent structure. Early in 1912 the corner stone was laid for a brick building and on Aug. 31, 1912 the $10,000 building was dedicated in ceremonies which attracted people of all denominations of Gary and surrounding cities.

Members who were active in directing the affairs of the Temple were Kahan, Mekatinsky, Mendel Sensibar, J. R. Sensibar, Paul Levy, Bloom, Ben Goldman, Morris Goldman, Louis Gordon and Julius Ash. From such hardy pioneers grew Gary's Jewish religious and cultural life.

That same year a Young Men's Jewish Literary Society was formed. Morris Lieberman became its first president. Ralph and Leon Kaplan, Isadore Aronov, Aaron Komarovsky and Edward Yalowitz were active members.

In 1913 the Hebrew Educational Alliance was organized as a separate group, though consisting of the same membership. Their aim was to construct the "Third House" in which Hebrew and Jewish education would be taught to the children of the community. In 1917 this was achieved with the building adjoining Temple Beth El to the south. The first Hebrew School classes had been held in portable tents at 14th and Broadway.

This "Third House" housed a library of over 1,000 books. The volumes consisted mostly of Bible commentaries and books of modern Hebrew literature. Samuel Muscat furnished the library and donated many of the books. In 1934 the Rosenbloom Berg families gave to the library many religious books from the collection of their late father [illegible]muel Rosenbloom who resided in Gary during the last three years of his life.

In October of 1949 the Levy family established a book fund in memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Levy. This fund supplies the books which are presented to student graduates of the Hebrew and Sunday Schools to the present time. Many excellent teachers served as instructors. Boruch Zemell held the position as head teacher for twenty seven years. Other teachers remembered reverently were Rabbi Schuman Hyman and Rabbi Nathaniel Stampfer who raised the standards of the school to national recognition.

RABBI IRVING MILLER

Among the religious leaders who served Temple Beth El throughout the years were Rabbis Julius Siegel, Harold P. Smith and Simon Kramer. The latter married a Gary girl, Terza Nelson, whose father was one of the early members.

Regular Sunday School classes were instituted during the time Rabbi Siegel served the congregation. The regular day school teachers as well as Mrs. Robert Berg and Mrs. Siegel taught these classes. They continued for six years until the death of Rabbi Siegel.

Outstanding for long and faithful service in the capacity of chairman of the Board of Education was Morris D. Lieberman who held the post for 25 years.

With the growth of the membership it became apparent in the mid forties that a larger and more modern building was needed. A tract of land was purchased at the corner of 5th and Roosevelt. Ground was broken on Oct. 18, 1953. Two years later the new building was completed.

The new Temple has been the scene of many major Jewish functions. It houses the K'ton Ton Nursery School sponsored by the Gary Jewish Welfare Organization. B'nai B'rith holds its regular meetings there as do many other organizations. The Sisters of Beth El, [illegible] by Mrs. Milton Braman, provide meals for the children to highlight customs and rituals of the various holidays. The Men's Club has sponsored outstanding programs and forums.

Other men who have served as presidents of the congregation are Harry Nelson, Sam Lakin, Michael Levy, M. L. Levey, Morris Goldman, Jacob Fox, Morrie Noe, Max Bernstein, H. Weiner, Samuel Muscat, David Baim, Harry Sharav[illegible] and Max Koltinsky.

At the present time over 420 families are affiliated with Temple Beth El.

THE CONGREGATION OF TEMPLE BETH EL organized nearly 50 years ago now worships in this ultra modern synagogue built in 1955 at W. 5th and Roosevelt street at a cost of more than $500,000. It includes a nursery school, educational, social and recreation facilities, as well as a sanctuary for religious rites.

IN 1908 THIS SUBSTANTIAL SYNAGOGUE was built on the southeast corner of 8th and Connecticut street and continued as the house of worship for orthodox Jews until last year, when it was razed and the property sold.

Brunswick Baptist Began as Mission

By Mrs. Lee Dean Windmiller
Clerk, Brunswick Baptist Church

The Brunswick Baptist Church, 430 Durbin St., affiliated with the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches, had its beginning in 1926 in a Brunswick home under the direction of Ray Coon of Gary.

In 1927 it became a mission of Central Baptist Church of Gary, and was located on 4th at Mount. The first pastor was the Rev. Vance Webster. Other pastors of the mission were the Rev. Freidrickson, the Rev. W. A. Ross and the Rev. Joseph Stowell.

The mission became an organized, self supporting church in 1936, under Rev. Stowell's ministry. The basement of the present church was built before Rev. Stowell left in 1939.

Several members of this church have gone out in full-time Christian service. They are Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stowell who are home missionaries located in California. Mrs. Stowell is the former Helen Whilhelm. David Stowell, with his wife, is a missionary in Brazil through Mid-Missions.

William Herzog is in gospel radio ministry in San Jose', Costa Rica, with Latin American Missions. Marie and Dorothy Herzog are linguists under Wycliffe Bible translaters. Marie Herzog being in Lake Ivan, Bolivia and Dorothy Herzog in Huehuetta, Mexico.

The Brunswick Baptist Church property, including the parsonage is valued at about $125,000. The Church has a membership of 175.

1910 Starting Date Of Temple Israel

Reformed Jewish Services First Held in Broadway Store Room

By STANLEY KOHN

Feeling the need for Reformed Jewish Religious services in the new Gary community, a group of men got together in October, 1910, in the store room of Louis Dubetz, 712 Broadway to organize Temple Israel.

The articles of incorporation were dated Oct. 10, 1910 and were signed by Louis Dubetz, R. L. Feuer, William A. Feuer, William Feder, Paul Hayman, Samuel Mollner, Howard I. Lauman, Samuel W. Sax, and William Schleniger. Feder was the first president.

Services and Sunday school were held in 1911 above the Rosniak and Szold Department Store on 5th avenue near Massachusetts street. Rabbi Tobias Schanfarber of Chicago helped to organize the congregation and sent a Dr. Friedlander to conduct the first High Holy Day services.

In 1912, Harvey B. Franklin, a student rabbi, conducted High Holy Day services. In 1913 Rabbi Joseph Stoltz became the first regular rabbi. In 1915 Rabbi Harold Reinhart was rabbi. He is now a rabbi in London, England. In 1917 Rabbi Soloman conducted services. In 1918 Rabbi J. Max Weiss was the spiritual leader. In 1920 Rabbi Jack Meyerowitz conducted services. In 1921 Rabbi Pizer Jacobs held the pulpit.

In 1926 Rabbi Garry August arrived in Gary and conducted services regularly until September 1951 when he became rabbi emeritus, after 25 years' service. Rabbi Carl Miller became the spiritual leader as Rabbi August's successor.

The temple basement was built in 1912 with Harry Alschuler, Mollner and Dubetz signing the contract for construction at a cost of $3,500. Land was obtained at 445 Adams St. for the site of the temple.

The superstructure of the temple was authorized in June 1917 in a contract with the Magic City Construction Co. in an agreement signed by Feder, president; Feuer, treasurer, and Dr. J. J. Propper, secretary. The everlasting light in the new temple was lit by Mrs. L. Gottlieb in the fall of 1917.

The Temple Israel Cemetery in East Gary was purchased Nov. 1, 1924 with Jacob Mehler president, Joseph Mack, secretary, and Harry Schwerin the notary public on the deed. This purchase was preceded by another cemetery on West Ridge road that was never used, mainly because there was a pig farm next door. It was sold to the pig farm upon the purchase of the East Gary site in 1924.

The first confirmants in the new temple were Thelma Aptekman (Mrs. Jacob Blumenthal) Hermine Alschuler (Mrs. William Stern), Harry Steiner, Flearette Ohrenstein (Robert F. Kahn), Clara Ohrenstein (Mrs. Joseph Goldstone), Mortimer Feder, Merrill Nusbaum, Elwood Glueck, Herbert Morris, Audrey Winter (Mrs. Sam Harrison), Jerry Feuer, Claudia Isay (Mrs. Sidney Greenfield) and Lillian Hayman (Mrs. Sam Dworman). This was in 1919.

Presidents of Temple Israel have been:

William Feder 1910, Herman Isay, 1923-24 [illegible] 1925, Louis H. Glueck 19[illegible] Harry Alschuler 1933-34, William Stern 1941, Benjamin Gordon, [illegible]-44, Jack Miller 1944-[illegible] Harry Steiner, 1946, Milton Dreyfus, 1947, Jack Lazerwitz 1948-49, Louis H. Glueck, 1950, Cyrus Wechsler 1951, Milton Dreyfus, 1952-53; Bernard Baruch, 1954-55, Cyrus Wechsler 1956.

The Men's Club of Temple Israel was originated in 19[illegible] with Samuel Dubin as the first president. It became affiliated with the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods which is part of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Dr. Jerome Korn was elected president in 1954, when the membership consisted of 80 men. (The Men's Club helped run the Sunday school picnics in 1953 and 1954 held at Good Fellow Camp near Chesterton.) Dr. Robert L. Young is the incumbent president.

The Women's Auxiliary of Temple Israel was formed by 12 women Feb. 6, 1911 at a meeting in the Alschuler home.

August

Miller

Meetings were held fortnightly in [illegible] homes starting in July, 1911—with 5 cents for cake and coffee being collected from each member. In October, 1911 the first rummage sale earned $71.12—the money being used for temple purposes.

On May 27, 1912 a bazaar was held at the Victoria Hotel and $197.90 was earned. On May 5, 1913 the auxiliary joined the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.

The 12 women in attendance at the first meeting to organize the Women's Auxiliary of Temple Israel were Mrs. Harry Alschuler who was elected president, Mrs. W. Feder, vice president, Mrs. M. Nusbaum, secretary, Mrs. W. Feuer, treasurer, Mrs. A. Silverman, Mrs. J. Steiner, Mrs. H. C. Price, Mrs. P. Friedlander, Mrs. A. Rosenak, Mrs. L. Dubetz, Mrs. B. Aptekman, and a Mrs. Sax. Mrs. L. Gottleib, Mrs. P. L. Feuer and Mrs. S. Mollner were elected trustees.

Names of the presidents of the auxiliary are obtained from the Year Book of the Sisterhood.

Mrs. Harry Alschuler, 1911-[illegible] 19, Mrs. Joseph Winter, 1919-20, Mrs. Louis Dubetz, 1920-21, Mrs. Meyer Nusbaum, 1921-22, Mrs. Joseph Winter 1922-24, Mrs. Harry Kahan, 1924-29, Mrs. Ben[illegible] 31, Mrs. Harry Greenbaum, 1931-33, Mrs. William Stern, 1933-34; Mrs. Harry Kahan 1934-36, Mrs. Carl Mahala, 1936-37, Mrs. Benjamin Gordon, 1946-48, Mrs. Adolph Deutsch, 1948-50, Mrs. William Stern, 1950-52, Mrs. Harold Finkel, 1952-54, Mrs. Bernard Baruch, 1955-56.

Harry Alschuler for many years during the 20s, 30s and early 40s was secretary of the temple.

The first "Purple Pup," a dramatic production, was held in 1936 with Mrs. Ben Gordon and Miss Mildred Gottleib in charge. Among the actors were Mrs. Mildred Oberdorfer, Mrs. Bertha Greenbaum, Mrs. Pearl Deutsch, Mrs. Mimi Gordon, Miss Loretta Bernstein, Miss Lillian Bernstein, Larry Feges and Miss Catherine Johnson recruited from the staff of the Gary Library.

TEMPLE ISRAEL IS THE HOME of reformed Jews in Gary. Its house of worship was started in 1912 when the basement was constructed and finally completed in 1917. It is located at 445 Adams St.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church Organized in '26

By ELDER W. H. GROTHEER
Seventh-day Adventist Church

The Seventh-day Adventist [illegible]h in Gary was organized [illegible] 1926 with a charter membership of [illegible]3. Prior to this date, the [illegible] in the teachings of [illegible]ay Adventists had been [illegible] by Miss Emelia Rober[illegible] a Bible instructor.

In 1929 a Parochial school was organized, and taught by Miss Rose DeBenedetto. In 1933 a church was purchased from the Serbian people at 39th and Washington. This continued to be the church home until 1944, when due to growth it was necessary to sell, and a new site was procured at 46th and Broadway.

A school was erected first, that has served both as day school and a house of worship for the Sabbath services. Plans are now under way to build a sanctuary at that location. The ground breaking ceremonies are expected to take place sometime this summer or fall.

The church has been served since its organization in 1926 by Elders J. A. Dominski, Ellis R. Maas, 1927, Merle Beam, 1928, Floyd Carrier, 1929; S. N. Rittenhouse, 1930-32; Oliver Denslow, 1933-34; Samuel A. Kaplan, 193[illegible] Claude Hall, 1937, Murray Deming, 1938-43; K. M. Kennedy, 1944-47; M. D. Howard, 1948, W. W. Byers, [illegible] and the present minister [illegible] who assumed the pastorate in November of this past year.

The primary doctrines of the church which distinguish it among religious bodies are embodied in its name. First, Adventist, which signifies the belief in the personal return of the Saviour, Jesus Christ to redeem His people out of this world, and set up a universal kingdom after a milenial reign with Christ at the Father's throne in heaven.

Naturally this belief leads to a conviction that a preparation is necessary to be ready for Christ's return. Therefore the members of the church seek to exemplify this belief in all the aspects of life, eating, drinking, and plain living.

The second aspect of the name — "Seventh-day" — indicates the firm belief in the literal interpretation of the Fourth Commandment of the Ten, which declares the Sabbath to be the seventh day of the week. In harmony with this, the church observes as its holy day, Saturday from Friday sundown to Saturday sundown.

36 years later

The light we lit in 1920 burns brighter than ever!

Many changes have since occurred. But one thing has never changed and never will in the years to come . . . our unswerving dedication to the credo of QUALITY and STYLE never compromised and performed with DIGNITY and INTEGRITY.

So unique then, still unique now, this ideal had become the traditional hallmark of THE BLACKSTONE SHOP, the foundation on which our leadership in Gary was built.

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Central Christian Founded in 1908

First Worship Service Held in Tent; Membership in Jubilee Year Over 700

By REV. FORREST L. BROCK
Pastor, Central Christian Church

Central Christian Church was organized Sunday, July 19, 1908. Following a morning worship service in a tent in what is now Buffington Park, a number of those present, having this particular brotherhood background, banded together to "build, sustain and support" a Disciples Church in Gary.

Those who committed themselves that day were Dr. W. P. Alexander, Lula M. Alexander, Adella M. Hess, Nettie Hood, Dr. H M. Hosmer, A. B. Keller, Rose H Keller, A. D. Milteer Sr., Mrs. A. D Milteer Sr, D. A Polk, Clara Polk, Mrs. J. W Pryale, C. V. Ridgely, Mrs. Elizabeth Wake and Sam Wake

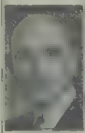
They drew up a pledge of their faith and belief and signed it. That pledge is preserved in the corner stone of the present building.

For three years members of the newly organized church had no building of their own Worship services were held in a number of halls in a basement and in a portable building of Jefferson School

In October, 1910 Rev Nelson Trimble was called as minister His first efforts were directed toward "rounding up" the members and re-interesting and recommitting them in and to the church. The response was most satisfactory and from that hour on Central moved forward.

In 1911 a frame building was constructed on two newly acquired lots at 7th and Jefferson. This building served for a period of ten years. At the end of that time it was moved to the 800 block on Adams street and converted into an apartment house. In September of 1923 the corner stone was laid for a new physical property. In July of 1924 the present structure was dedicated The Rev O. E. Tomes led the church at that time

Central Christian Church began with a handful of devoted and dedicated men and women. Today its membership is over 700. In its early days it had a part time minister who came to Gary and preached for the Sunday services Today Central has a staff of five, including a missionary minister.



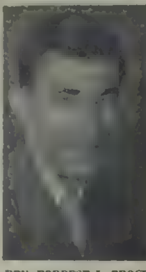
Schuster

Seeley

Members of the staff at present include Mrs. James Gordon, minister of music, Mrs Raymond Adams minister to India, Miss Rachel Roberts, secretary, Adam Kerr, custodian, and the pastor, Rev Forrest L. Brock

The church has been served in its 48-year history by eight ministers: H. H. Clark, 1908-09, N. H. Trimble, 1910-1912; S. W. Nay, 1912-1916, C. L. Pyatt, 1916-1917, O E Tomes, 1918-28, Monroe G. Schuster 1928-41 Kenneth B Seeley, 1941-1946 and Rev Brock since 1946

Central's area of service is wide In 1912 it took the lead in organizing the Gary Community Church Schools. The Gary Council of Churches held its initial organization meeting in its social room. The first religious day school program in the United States began in rooms of this church. And through all these years Central has been an important and impressive institution in promoting educational, social, cultural and spiritual activities and projects community-wide



REV. FORREST L. BROCK

Central Christian has established a number of other Disciple Churches in the area. The Tolleston Christian Church was organized by it in 1913 When the Glen Park Christian Church was formed Central gave a number of its families to this new church to strengthen and encourage it In past years it has given aid to the Christian Church in East Gary

For two decades Central Christian sponsored a series of Community Vespers bringing to the community the best in music, in scholarship, in history

As a part of its worldwide service, in addition to its minister to India, it is a paying and participating member of the World Council of Churches the National Council of Churches, the State Interdenominational Organization, the Gary Council of Churches, the Fellowship of Gary Ministers and the International and State Conventions of the Disciples of Christ and their affiliated agencies

In the last ten years the church has purchased the house adjacent to the church proper, and converted it into a parish house. More recently it bought a new parsonage for its minister and family at 550 Taft Pl. In the same ten-year period it has rehabilitated its physical properties and installed new heating equipment. Within recent months it purchased a new organ for the sanctuary.

Central plans for the future At present it is considering an additional minister for its local staff. It has visions and plans for an educational unit in the not far distant future

EXTERIOR VIEW OF CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 7th and Jefferson. Building was designed in 1923 by a Gary architect, A. F Wickes, who became the national church architect for the Disciples of Christ, designing over 700 church buildings. He is now retired.

MAIN ENTRANCE OF CENTRAL Church reflects the religious motif that Wickes' talents developed in church architecture. Above door is stone carving of The Last Supper.

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Gary Free Methodist Expanding

Plan to Build New Church Home

The present Gary Free Methodist Church had its small beginning in 1919, as a mission on 9th Ave. at Washington with Mrs. Orinda Jackson as supply pastor and Mrs Foreman Lincicome as the Sunday School teacher

In 1921, the Rev. F. W. Caulkins was appointed pastor for Crown Point, Lowell and Gary The congregation next moved in 1923 to a small storeroom on East 7th avenue where Memorial Auditorium now is located

In July, the Rev. W. V Miller, president of Spring Arbor Junior College held a meeting here and was entertained in the home of C. S Mason. The Rev I. B. Robinette was appointed pastor of Crown Point and Gary In 1924, the Rev. William Carey was appointed supply pastor for Gary, Whiting and Hammond

The Hosford Park Sunday School was organized March 2 1925 at the Hosford Park School with an enrollment of 49 Miss Carrie Jansen was the superintendent, Mrs Orinda Jackson assistant, Miss Ila Kilbourne secretary and Miss Eva Dutton treasurer The pastor appointed for Crown Point and Gary was the Rev. A. C Wolford

In 1926, the Rev. Ella Lee and Miss Eva Moulton were appointed to Gary. A lot was purchased at 4931 Massachusetts St where the present church now stands A small building which is now the garage was on the lot. The pastor lived in this building and after the Sunday School at Hosford Park was discontinued in 1927, attempted to hold Sunday School here Because of insufficient space, Sunday School and church were held in a concrete block building on 48th avenue at Pennsylvania

Here, the floor surface was too damp and the congregation moved to a portable two-room house on 51st avenue at Maryland. When the present parsonage was built, the services were held on the second floor. The pastor's support for the year was $421 The church was completed in 192[illegible]

In 1930-1933, the Rev Thomas M Moore was appointed to Gary The trustees elected at this time were Paul Graybill Mary Nicholson and Carrie Jansen. The first wedding in the church was that of Mr. and Mrs Robert Wilcox, December 23, 1931

The pastors serving during the following years were: the Rev. Charles S. Huston, 1933-34 the Rev. Thomas M. Moore, 1934-35, the Rev. Riley H Heald, 1935-38 and the Rev Elzie Orman, 1938-43.

In September 1935, the present church was dedicated at the District Conference being held in Gary at that time Miss Helen Root was the speaker. A branch Sunday School was organized at the Godair School in 1938 and continued until the school burned in 1944 A Gary Railways bus was hired to bring the Sunday School members to the church

The Rev. Paul F. Donaghue was appointed pastor in 1943-47 Because of needed Sunday School rooms the church basement was excavated and a new furnace installed in 1945. The Rev. F. W. Caulkins was pastor from 1947-49 In 1947, the organ was presented to the church by Mrs. Jennie Costoff, in memory of her son, Milan, who was killed in service

In 1949, the old pews were donated to the Lakeland Church and new pews were purchased with a fund originating in the young people's class New light fixtures were presented by the King's Helpers class

The Rev Donoghue again served in 1949-51, and the Rev Heald 1951-54 In 1951 the rubber tile floor in the church was donated by John Tone of Glen Park, and a Sunday School bus was purchased. In 1952, the picture over the pulpit was given by Mrs. Thalia Phillips, in memory of her husband, Leonard.

In 1953, anticipating the need of a new church, three lots south of the church were purchased. For the past several months definite plans have been made for the erecting of the new church building this summer. An architect has been engaged. The new building is to be a modern low type one floor structure. The estimated cost is $50,000.

The present pastor appointed in 1955 is the Rev. L. J. Crist The trustees are W. A. Meyer, Miss Carrie Jansen and Gordon Masak.

FIRST AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 20th and Massachusetts street. Building at right is the Baber Youth Center, built by the church which sponsors the center as a community project.

REV. S. S. MORRIS

First AME Organized In School

First African Methodist Episcopal Church of Gary was organized in 1909. After a group of interested Christians had met together for a few months, going from house to house, Mrs. Lou Jane Preston and Mrs. B. K. Jackson went to Chicago and asked Bishop Shaffer to send Presiding Elder Timothy Reeves to Gary to organize a church.

The organization took place in a portable schoolhouse at 13th and Massachusetts street. Afterwards a small building, often spoken of as the "Shack," was erected there. After many trials the church was moved to its present location at 20th and Massachusetts.

The first pastor was the Rev. A. Sheen. The first trustee board consisted of Fleming Burrell, John Preston and Marion Streeter The first Sunday School superintendent was B. K. Jackson. The first deaconesses were Lou Jane Preston, Martha Brooks and a Mrs. Hugley

The basement of the present church building was erected in 1922 by the Rev. W. H. Saunders. The church auditorium was built in 1925 by the Rev. D. E. Butler. The Bishop Baber Youth and Community Center was built in 1953 by the Rev. S. S. Morris, Jr., the present pastor.

Pastors who have served in order of their pastorate are: The Reverends A. Sheen, J. Garrison, L. J. Phillips, A. L. Johnson, W. H. Saunders, D. E. Butler, T. L. Scott, H. L. P. Jones, D Johnson, William E Guy, W McClendon, C. S Williams, W McClendon, E Thompson F. D. Jordan (now [illegible]) J. W Edgehill, L. [illegible] McGee U. S. Robinson and S. S. Morris Jr

All of these ministers made individual and worthwhile contributions to the progress of the church Under the pastorate of Rev. Jordan the mortgage was reduced from $50,000 to less than $[illegible] Rev. Edgehill put furnaces in the ch[illegible] parsonage [illegible] liquidated the mortgage, put in new pews [illegible] Rev Robinson [illegible] church and [illegible] ings, [illegible] the lots on [illegible] Center has been bu[illegible]

Rev Morris was assigned to First Church in 1949. Under his leadership the $150,000 Baber Youth Center was built. In addition, Rev. Morris [illegible] pletely redecorated [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] children and young people.

Glen Park Served by St. Mark

By REV. DANIEL F. PEIL
Asst. Pastor, St. Mark Parish

Saint Mark parish [illegible] streets, had its [illegible] the "Catholic In[illegible]" founded in [illegible] Park made the [illegible] of [illegible] spiritual [illegible] even [illegible]

A number of Catholic laymen [illegible] ous to do what they could [illegible] the situation, proposed to buy a church building [illegible] ding unused in its location at 20th avenue and G[illegible] and being offered [illegible] the German Evangel[illegible] [illegible] P. Churchill, R. E. Houren and V. E. Cavanaugh.

Five of these men, shortly after the church building was in place on its new foundation and substantially enlarged, took a trip to Fort Wayne for an interview with Bishop Herman J. Alerding, at that time spiritual leader of all the Catholics in northern Indiana. As a result of their visit and the bishop's subsequent action, Father DeVille, at the time the priest director of the Gary Alerding Settlement House at 15th and Van Buren, was authorized to begin organized Catholic life in the Glen Park area with the regular scheduling of Sunday Masses. The first Mass was offered Sept. 4, 1921.

Father DeVille continued to be in charge of the "mission parish," conducting religious instruction classes for Catholic children of the area, in addition to other parochial duties, until 1923 when the Rev. Joseph S. Ryder, at the time assistant to the Rev. Thomas F. Jansen, pastor of Holy Angels parish, was appointed the first resident pastor of the new Saint Mark parish.

In July, 1926, construction was begun on a new parish plant, to take the place of the now-outgrown facilities at 39th avenue and Broadway.

Saint Mark parish continued to grow, and in 1935 an assistant priest, the Rev. Casimir Moswinski, was assigned to the parish. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lawrence Grothouse, in 1939. Father Grothouse remained as assistant to Father Ryder until 1945 when he was appointed as pastor of Saint Anthony parish, at 15th and Van Buren, Gary. His place as Saint Mark assistant was taken by the Rev. Daniel Peil, who had been an assistant at Saint Bridget parish, Hobart.

Msgr. Ryder, who had been named a Domestic Prelate by Pope Pius XII in 1943, became seriously ill in 1947, and died in April of that year.

Father Grothouse returned to Saint Mark as pastor for several months in 1947 until the appointment of the Rev. Francis X. Guerre, who at the time was pastor of Saint Paul parish, Valparaiso.

With the continued expansion of the Glen Park community, Saint Mark parish enrollment, in both church and school, practically doubled from the early 40's till the present day. Another priest, Father John Witte, who had assisted Father Guerre in Valparaiso, was assigned to Saint Mark parish in 1949.

MSGR. FRANCIS X. GUERRE

St. Emeric's Begun in 1910; Serves Hungarian Families

ST. EMERIC'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH was founded in 1910 by immigrants who came to Gary from Hungary. A frame building erected at 16th and Monroe street was replaced in 1914 by the brick structure pictured above.

St. Emeric's Parish had its humble beginning just four years after the founding of the city of Gary. In 1910 the [illegible] immigrants from Hungary erected a small frame [illegible] building for [illegible] corner of 16th Ave and Monroe St.

For four years there was no resident pastor, but during these years Father Bognar and Father Fekete came out from East Chicago on the first Sunday of each month to say mass for them, to baptize their children, and to administer to their spiritual needs.

Among the earliest Hungarian settlers in Gary who were among the founders of St. Emeric's parish were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Galambos, Mr. and Mrs. John Aszmondya, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Biro, Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Klusovsky and Mr. and Mrs. Bela Kelner.

The first baptism recorded was that of Albert Szalvary. And the first entry of marriage was that of Carl Gambos and Carolina Varga.

In 1914 the frame church building was moved to the present location of the parish on 15th Ave. and Harrison St. and enlarged to accommodate the growing parish. Father Matthias [illegible] was the first resident pastor. It was he who built the present rectory with the help of the parishoners.

In 1917, when Father Joseph Toth, a newly ordained priest from South Bend, Ind., was appointed pastor by Bishop Alerding, construction was begun on the present combination church and school building. The parish school began its first school term in September of 1918. But the church proper was not completed until December of that year when the first mass was said on Christmas Eve.

After Father Joseph Toth was transferred to East Chicago the parish was served by Father Joseph Nemeth, until his death in 1932. In that year one of the parish's own sons, Father Joseph Sipos, became the pastor. In 1935, he was succeeded by Father G. Gyorfy who served the parish until his retirement in 1954. He was succeeded by his former assistant and present pastor, Father Matthew Kish.

It may be of interest to note that America is believed to have been named indirectly for St. Emeric by Amerigo Vespucci. Emericus or Americus in Latin was the son of St. Stephen, first Christian King of Hungary, after whom the Italian navigator named the newly discovered

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Anniversary Jubilee

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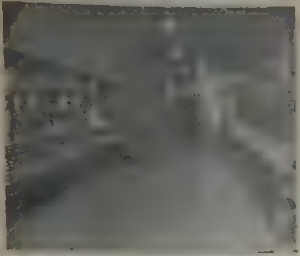

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8 Founded East Side Church

Presbyterians Organize in 1909

By REV. HENRY H. FORD
East Side United Presbyterian Church

The first public services of the East Side United Presbyterian Church were held Sept. [illegible] 1909 in Assembly Hall, the second floor of a building on the southeast corner of 6th avenue and Broadway. On Dec. 14, 1909, the Gary congregation was officially organized.

Two years earlier, the Presbytery of Chicago appointed the Rev. E. B. Stewart and the Rev J. W. McClenahan to explore Gary with a view to establishing a church here. An application was made to the Church Extension Board for a loan to buy property. However, action was delayed to ascertain whether the steel corporation would donate land. No offer to donate was received.

[illegible] eight persons attended the first services at which Rev McClenahan preached. The Presbytery appointed him as the stated supply pastor to start developing the Gary church. In November, 1909, arrangements were made to hold meetings in the German Methodist Episcopal Church at 8th and Connecticut and a building committee was appointed. Lots were purhased on the southeast corner of 7th and Pennsylvania street and a small church was built.

McClenahan remained as pastor until September, 1914, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Willard Wylie who served until October, 1915, when the Rev. E. E. Strong took over the work, remaining until 1917.

The Rev. Edger P. Smith became pastor in 1917 and remained until 1922, when the Rev. Clarke F. Campbell took charge of the congregaiton, continuing as pastor for 20 years. He retired in 1942 and died the following February.

Under Rev. Campbell's pastorate the church had its largest growth. The original frame building erected in 1910 was replaced in 1924. A building committee was appointed to make plans for the new place of worship.

The ground was broken and the cornerstone was laid on 7th Ave. at Pennsylvania with proper ceremonies. The honor of laying the cornerstone was given to James Tullock, a pillar of the church. The building was completed in the summer of 1925 and dedicated July 12.

A large youth department was developed under Campbell's leadership, the Sunday School enrollment exceeding 400. Teacher training classes were held and the church caught the missionary spirit, which resulted in a new church being organized in Brunswick.

The Rev Oscar T. Pearson was called from Sharon, Pa., to succeed Rev. Campbell. He took charge of the church in September, 1942. Many new members were added during his ministry.

During the depression period, 1929 to 1937, the congregation succeeded in completely removing its debt. An organ was purchased, installed and paid for in 1947. Pearson left Gary in November, 1948, to accept a call in Dayton, Ohio.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry H. Ford, the present pastor, who has served since July 17, 1949. He came to Gary from Syracuse, N. H. The church is now making plans to remodel the present building next fall. The auditorium will be modernized and more classrooms will be built.

MEMBERS OF THE EAST SIDE Presbyterian Church have worshiped on this site at 7th and Pennsylvania street since 1914. The original frame building was replaced in 1924 by this brick edifice.

REV. HENRY H FORD left, is present pastor of East Side United Presbyterian Church. Rev. Clarke F. Campbell, right, was its pastor for twenty years, retiring in 1942. During Campbell's tenure, the present church building was erected.

Nazarenes In Glen Park Since 1922

About March 1st, 1922 Rev. C C White associated himself with a small group of people and opened a mission in Glen Park at 3974 Washington St.

For two years they occupied rented quarters before purchasing property at 4333 Massachusetts St where a small chapel was erected.

Rev J W. Short, district superintendent of the Indiana District of the Church of the Nazarene accepted the organization Rev. White continued as pastor for seven years during which time a wing was built onto the church which more than doubled its seating capacity.

Rev. Charles Brough then became pastor, serving five years during which time the church enjoyed a healthy growth. Then Rev. C. Preston Roberts was the pastor for two years and was followed by Rev. J. G. Towerias for three years and Rev. F. R. McConnell, for two years. The present pastor, Rev. U. D. Dibble, came in 1944 and is in his 12th year of service with the church.

The present building was begun in 1951 and completed in about two years. It provides a church office, space for fifteen Sunday school rooms and the sanctuary, which is 42 by 70 feet, seating about four hundred. About a hundred families attend the church and the Sunday school has an enrollment of 290.

The new church is located at 43rd and Connecticut.

St. Mary of Lake Serves Miller Area

By REV. H. JAMES CONWAY
Pastor St. Mary of Lake Parish

St. Mary of the Lake [illegible] Catholic Parish was founded in July 1929 by the Rev. [illegible] Guerre assistant pastor of Holy Angels Church. The new parish began with 40 families, who belonged until then to St. Luke's parish.

Mass was held for many months in the [illegible] room and then was moved to the Miller Eagles hall. A new church to serve the Catholics in the Miller area was dedicated in May 1931. A rectory was built in 1938 and Rev. H. James Conway became the parish priest in June 1942.

A school was started in September 1949. It is directed by the Holy Cross Sisters with Sister Sheila as principal. The parish has grown to nearly 800 families and the school has an enrollment of 540 pupils. A gymnasium-auditorium was added to the school last summer.

Rev. William Vogt became the assistant priest in June 1945 and Rev. Raymond Fowerbaugh joined the parish in May last year. Besides the resident families, St. Mary church in the summer time serves hundreds of out-of-town guests.

MSGR. H. J. CONWAY

Church Of Christ Expanding

Glen Park Group Plans Building

By C. G. CALDWELL JR.
Evangelist, Church of Christ

In the spring of 1928 eleven families of the Church of Christ met together for worship in the auditorium of the Gary Public Library.

The [illegible] agreed to purchase a small frame residence at 3843 Massachusetts street for $2,900. The partitions were removed, and used theater seats were installed. Services were conducted in this house until the fall of 1945.

A year after the organization of the congregation, there came the financial recession. Money was scare and some members left the city for lack of work. [illegible] 1935 ended with the property [illegible].

The membership had already [illegible] and had [illegible] money to erect a new church in 1941 or 1942. The war postponed the building project until 1945. In the fall of that year the congregation met in the Glen Park school and later in the Labor Temple.

The old building was razed and [illegible] edifice was erected in its place. It was equipped with comfortable seating, baptistry, class rooms, kitchen, air conditioning and public address system. Members did much of the work in constructing the building, which cost approximately $60,000. The property now is valued at $70,000.

In the beginning, the congregation was not financially able to support a full time preacher, student preachers were sent to Gary from Chicago. Since then the church has had five full time ministers. They were: Ollie E. Moss, 1934; James B. J[illegible]dan, 1935-46; Neal Penny, 1947-1950; Burt Brown, 1950-51, and Charles G. Caldwell Jr., who has served the church the last five years.

The congregation now numbers more than 200 and is constantly growing. Plans are being made for expansion. The congregation is purchasing property in Hobart to start another church rather than enlarge the the present structure.

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AS GARY PROGRESSED

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DOWNTOWN 804 BROADWAY and WAREHOUSE 1905 Broadway

1st Presbyterian Began as Mission

Sunday School Held Under Tree Soon After Engineers Staked City

By **REV. CURTIS M. GLICK**
Asst. Pastor, 1st Presbyterian Church

Within 30 [illegible] after the engineers began to bring into existence [illegible] the [illegible] committee of the Lo[illegible] Presbytery [illegible] Luke Stewart, a Sunday school [illegible] to undertake Christian work in this new community. [illegible] found a mass of people of various nationalities who had their homes in temporary shacks, tents and dugouts in the sand dunes but utterly without Christian privileges.

A union Sunday School was organized under an oak tree near the present corner of Broadway and 3rd Avenue but it was closed when winter weather appeared.

The work then opened in the camp of [illegible] into the headquarters of a housing contractor between 6th and 7th along Washington Street. This enclosed by a stockade was able to minister to more than 300 people in the camp. A reading room was a rough shed which was always open to the men and gospel services were held every Sunday afternoon.

Rev. J. M. Houser of Indianapolis, a Sunday School missionary who succeeded Luke Stewart, made a canvass of the town and a meeting of interested people was held in [illegible] 1907, in the [illegible] Hotel. A petition was signed by 31 persons requesting the Presbytery to organize a church in Gary.

In the meantime a [illegible] committee was busy in securing a minister and the Rev. Frederick E. Walton was called. On Oct. 1[illegible], 19[illegible] he effected the first official organization and conducted the first communion service in a Nickelodeon known as [illegible] Theater. [illegible] communicants were [illegible] and 29 persons were [illegible] into the church membership.

After a brief open air prayer service on Nov. 3, 1908, at 6th and Monroe, where lots had been purchased, sand was broken for the first unit of the building. Mrs. Walton, the pastor's wife, had the honor of "breaking" the first ground.

By June 24 the basement of a [illegible] on the east side of the [illegible] [illegible] with the pastor and [illegible] [illegible] the basement [illegible] [illegible] when the chapel was completed and dedicated. The seating capacity was 260 and furnished with pews.

The chapel and basement structure was fully used to overflowing. Plans were put forward to enlarge the building. Funds were sought from the National Board of the Presbyterian Church. The matter was delayed for some unknown reason and the Presbytery took the matter to the floor of the General Assembly. J. C. Van[illegible], treasurer of the Presbytery, spoke so eloquently that the Assembly voted to release the funds. As a result ground was broken for the auditorium in the fall of 1912. The first service held in it was on Easter April 12, 1914 and dedicated on May 17.

Under Dr. Walton's ministry the church grew from 29 members to around 1,200 members. But on New Year's Day, 1925 death took their beloved pastor. On Nov. 1, 1925 Rev. Frederick W. Backemeyer became pastor. He led the congregation with no less energy and enthusiasm and devotion than its first pastor. In 1926 the manse at the corner of 7th and VanBuren was purchased.

The First Church has been closely associated with the work of the Gary Neighborhood House, giving assistance and encouragement. It has also encouraged other enterprises as the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Tolleston, the Assyrian Church, the 43rd Ave. Presbyterian Church in Glen Park, and the Hobart Presbyterian Church and the new Ogden Dunes Church.

One of the great tragedies of the church occurred on the night of Monday, Oct. 6, 1947, when flames swept the beautiful auditorium, causing damage of over $300,000. Amongst the valuable things lost was a fine pipe organ and lovely stained glass windows. The congregation worshipped in the Masonic Temple until the church was rebuilt, occupying it again on Nov. 20, 1949. The structure was completed and dedicated on Dec. 10, 1950. The property is now valued at around $750,000.

THIS IS THE HOME of the First Presbyterian Church at the corner of 6th and Monroe street, as it stands today completely restored following its disastrous fire in the fall of 1947. It was rededicated in December, 1950.

REV. F. W. BACKEMEYER

REV. VICTOR BROWN

On June 27, 1954, Dr. Backemeyer retired from the church, having completed 29 years of service and remarkable achievement. Rev. Carl Brown, the parish minister, was appointed interim pastor until a new pastor could be called.

In February, 1955, the Rev. Victor Brown, pastor of the Arlington Heights Presbyterian Church, Arlington Heights, Ill., was called to be the third pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Gary.

With the assistance of the Rev. Curtis M. Glick, parish minister, Stanley E. Tozer, minister of Christian Education, and Robert Penn, organist and director of music, and many lay leaders, an active program is provided for persons of all ages.

Blessed Sacrament Newest Parish

Blessed Sacrament Church, 45th and Cleveland street, is the newest Catholic parish in the Gary deanery. Its pastor is Rev. Louis B. Madejczyk, former assistant pastor at St. Hedwig's parish.

The parish was founded July 8, 1947 and includes some 500 families in Gary Ross area, including Ranburn Woods and Hosford Park, as well as Gary residents in the southwest corner of the city.

Services are held in the old Community building, which was purchased in 1948. The limited size of the building makes it necessary for Father Madejczyk to hold mass as five services on Sundays.

St. Monica Serves 1,200 Parishioners

By REV. JOSEPH M. BARRY
St. Monica Catholic Church

In the late fall of 1927 St. Monica's Parish of Gary, first came into being. People of the Central district felt there was a definite need for a church of their own in their own district.

On Easter Sunday 1928 Father James Conway celebrated Mass for the first time in St. Monica's and in June of that same year became the first officially appointed pastor of the newly established church. Here Father Conway stayed for five years directing and guiding and helping the new group to gather and grow.

In 1934 Fr. Thomas Daley came to St. Monica's and took up the task of guiding the small but faithful few of St. Monica's. Under Father Daley some changes were made both in the interior and the outside of the Church. Father Daley died in [illegible].

In 1939 with the coming of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate to Gary the guardianship of St. Monica's fell into their hands and Father Daniel Finnegan became the pastor.

September 1944 brought the present Pastor Father Joseph M. Barry. The years of his guardianship saw much of the fruit of the patient and hard work of the self sacrificing priests who went before him. In January 1945 Bishop [illegible] gave to St. Monica's the recently vacated Parish property of the Croatian Catholic Church at 23rd and Adams street. Here too there was much work to be done but it was the opening St. Monica's needed.

Before the year was over there were priests in residence, the Pastor, Fr. Barry and two resident Missionaries, Fr. Wm Kelleher, and Fr. James Donovan. The convent housed four Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament and the first five grades of St. Monica's school were functioning. Mother M. Ignatious, S. B. S., was the first Superior.

The convent was ready and the Sisters came in August, 1945, to open the School a month later with an enrollment under fifty.

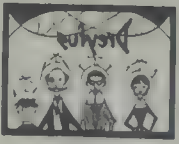
This continued until November 1946 when we moved to the basement of the present church or the parish auditorium. Here Mass was celebrated daily until the decorating, renovating and furnishing of the new church was completed in February 1947. The church now has 1,200 parishioners and 230 children in the parochial school.

1st in a Series

Since 1928 . . .
always
a little bit more
for your money!

16 YEARS AGO

TODAY



TOMORROW

28 YEARS AGO — 1928

DREYFUS
8th AVE. & MASS ST.
GRAND OPENING

From 1906 to 1928 Gary grew from a mere babe of an industrial idea into a strapping industrial giant of 22 years. The Gary mill worker had built an industry. . . . His wife faced the task of fighting industry's grime with ease. She enjoyed laundering with a new washing machine from the GARY MAYTAG CO at 8th and Mass. . ... owned and operated by Milton Dreyfus; he later founded what is now the DREYFUS APPLIANCE & FURNITURE CO.

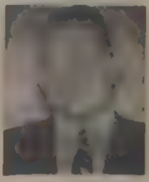
Dreyfus Appliance and Furniture Co.
114 Broadway

16 Progressive Years

BATCHING PLANT

B. C. MILBRATH

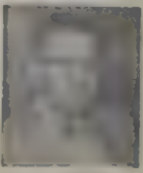
GENERAL OFFICES



B. P. MILBRATH

Milbrath Ready Mix Concrete, Inc., has serviced Gary for 16 years with quality concrete. The company has grown with Gary since 1940 from a small batching plant operating four single axle trucks to its present modern Automatic Butler Plant with its large fleet of mixers. We congratulate Gary on its 50th Anniversary and thank Gary for making our growth possible.

"The Right Mix for the Use Intended"



L. J. WEHNER

MILBRATH READY MIX
CONCRETE, INC.

901 GRANT **TUrner 5-7818**

2 Pastors Serve Reformed Church

Organized 46 Years, Congregation Now Includes Over 500 Families

Forty-six years ago The First Reformed Church congregation met in a store building at 22nd and Broadway and one year later moved into a remodeled frame bungalow at 2273 Washington street. The Rev. Paul D. Yoder served this two-year pastorate.

Since then the church has had only one other minister, the Rev. James M. Johnson D. D. His pastorate began Oct. 12, 1912. Ground was broken for a new church at 5th Ave. and Pierce St. in August, 1917, and the dedication of the church was held in May, 1918. One year later, the building was debt-free.

Still under the Board of National Missions in Philadelphia, Pa., the church became self-supporting in 1929.

During the first World War twelve young men served their country and all returned. In World War II eighteen members of the church lost their lives, and in the Korean conflict two more were killed.

In 1934 the Evangelical and the Reformed Church in the United States merged. So the First Reformed Church in Gary became the First Evangelical and Reformed Church.

In 1949 the church purchased a parsonage at 600 Roosevelt St.

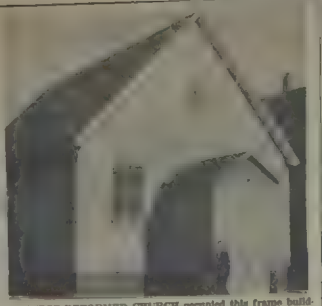
In July, 1954, a fire destroyed the kitchen of the church and also did considerable damage to the building. Plans are now under way for the erection of a new wing for Sunday School work.

During the years the church has grown from a charter membership of 13 to approximately 500 families. At present the church is sponsoring Wayne C. Olson in his first year of seminary work at Hope College, Holland, Mich.

Another son of the congregation, the Rev. Marion C. Harrison, is serving St. Luke's Evangelical and Reformed Church in Dayton, Ohio.

Along with the pastorate of the Rev. Johnson another name is on the church record, that of Charles Stephan of 447 Fillmore St. He has served as elder continually since his election in 1913. He has been the church treasurer for the same number of years.

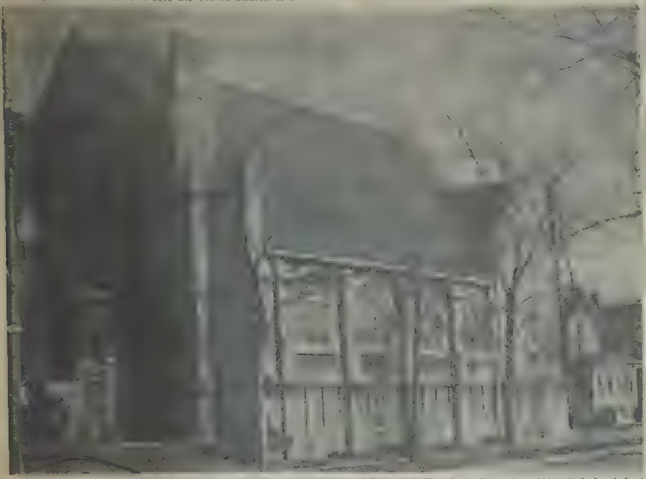
At present the merger of the Congregational Christian Church with the Evangelical and Reformed Church is under way. The merger is expected to be consummated in 1957. The merged churches will be known as the United Church of Christ.



THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH occupied this frame building at 2273 Washington St. from 1911 to 1918, when the congregation moved to its present home at 5th and Pierce. The Hungarian Reformed Church shared in use of the above building for several years.

REV. J. M. JOHNSON

CHARLES STEPHAN



THIS HAS BEEN THE CHURCH HOME of the First Evangelical and Reformed Church in Gary since 1918. It is located at W. 5th and Pierce street. The church has had only one pastor, Rev. James M. Johnson, during the last 44 years. A merger with the Congregational Christian Church is expected in 1957.

Hungarian Group Met First in '07

Church Organized Formally in 1914, Shared First Reformed Building

By REV. LOUIS M. MOLNAR
First Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church

The First Hungarian Reformed Church began as early as 1907 with a few devoted Hungarian pioneers of Gary. They banded themselves together for worship first in homes, and later in the Neighborhood House, where the congregation was organized in 1914.

During the years 1911-1916, the following ministers served the Gary congregation: Rev. Andrew Kish, Rev. Aladar Jezerniczky, Rev. Eugene Vecsey, Rev. Alexander Ludman, and Rev. Stephen Virag.

From 1916 to 1921, the congregation met in the church building of the local First Reformed Church at 2273 Washington street, where Rev. J. M. Johnson was pastor. Rev. Johnson contributed greatly in the establishment of the Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church, and has always responded graciously when called upon to share in services or assist at those times when the church was without a minister.

It was in 1916 that the Reformed Church of the U. S., now the Evangelical and Reformed Church, took over the care and support of the work in Gary with a commissioned pastor, Rev. Aladar Tomcsanyi. But after a month, he left, being replaced by Rev. Arpad Bakay, who served here only four months before being transferred to Akron, Ohio. Rev. John B. Szeghy came and went in a few months.

Under the direction of Rev. Eugene Boros, who came in September, 1917, the present church and parsonage costing $65,000, was built with the aid of the Home Mission Board, on land purchased at 13th and Jackson from the Gary Land Company. This was in 1920 and on May 29, 1921, the church was dedicated. There are still 15 of the original congregation of 56 who continue to be active in the church.

Rev. Boros left in March, 1922, followed by Rev. Alexander Mircse, who served four months. Then came Rev. Bela Bartok, who served for four years. But, those were difficult years and he left in 1926. During Rev. Bertok's pastorate here a 600 pound bell was installed in the church tower.

Rev. Michael Kovacs received the next call to the church and stayed about two years. During his service here, the church left the Chicago Classis of the Reformed Church of the United States, and joined with the Western Section of the Magyar Classis.

Then, Rev. Bakay returned to Gary and for ten years worked diligently and built up the church, organizing various groups within the church where the people might use their energies constructively through the depression years. However, he was called back to Akron where he had kept a thriving congregation.

Rev. Bela Bacso accepted the call to Gary. During his pastorate, an electric org[illegible] purchased, the congreg[illegible] came a member of the Magyar Synod of the Reformed Church and separate services were held on Sunday mornings for the English speaking and Hungarian speaking members. Until then, in addition to Sunday School, only Hungarian church services were held.

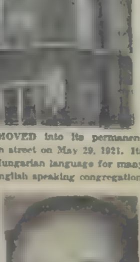
The church continued to progress under the pastorate of Rev. Ladislaus Kecskemethy who came in June, 1943, and left in the spring, 1945. Rev. Bertram J. Sathmary worked further in improving the physical and spiritual church.

THE HUNGARIAN CHURCH MOVED into its permanent church home at 13th and Jackson street on May 29, 1921. Its services were conducted in the Hungarian language for many years, but now it is largely an English speaking congregation.

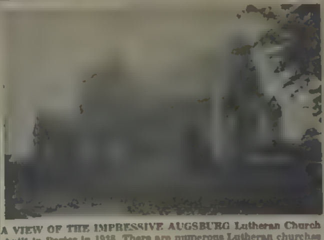
From October, 1947, when Rev. Sathmary resigned, until June, 1948, the congregation kept the church going without direction of a minister. Rev. Joseph Rasky did accept the call, and during his service here the congregation saw the burning of the 32-year-old mortgage.

He left before Easter, 1954. The present minister is Rev. Louis M. Molnar, who was elected pastor in August, 1954.

This year, Gary's Jubilee year sees the f[illegible] third generation [illegible] body of the church; the Ladies Aid Society works closely with this group. The Martha Circle, Youth Fellowship, a Boy Scout troop are other groups within the church program.



REV. L. M. MOLNAR



A VIEW OF THE IMPRESSIVE AUGSBURG Lutheran Church built in Porter in 1938. There are numerous Lutheran churches throughout the Calumet area, reflecting German and Scandinavian origin of the people who settled here.

"To our neighbors, the people of Gary, we extend congratulations on the GOLDEN JUBILEE of their city, and confidently look forward to another half-century of achievement."

STANDARD RAILWAY EQUIPMENT MFG.
COMPANY
4527 Columbia Ave. — Hammond

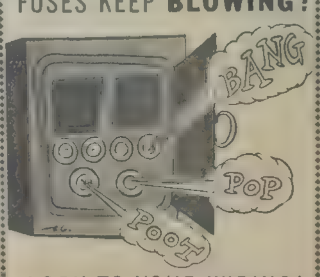
"Congratulations
to the
People
Of Gary!

Selling your property at full value is our responsibility to you.

The spring rush is starting to roll—we plan to sell more than our share!

BRANCYK REALTY
4107 Broadway TU 4-9625

FUSES KEEP BLOWING?



LOOK TO YOUR WIRING!

PHONE 2-3344
GARY ELECTRIC CO.
[illegible] Washington

Serving Gary electrically since 1916

Jack Sendak, 40 years
Bert Sendak, 18 years
Ed Mormol, 27 years
Ted Sendak, 8 years

Calvary Lutheran Organized in 1947

By REV. J. C. PETERSON
Calvary Lutheran Church

Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gary was organized June 25, 1947 at Tolleston School. The charter membership roll included 85 names, 56 of these being adults. The work was initiated by Bethlehem Lutheran Church during the ministry of Rev. Ragnar Moline more than six years previous. For four years the missionary effort was limited to children.

A morning worship hour was introduced in 1945 with Rev. Bernard Spong of Bethlehem conducting the services at Washington School. On June 19, 1949 Rev. J. Clemmons Peterson was called to become the first full time pastor on the field. The congregation built a new parsonage for the pastor and his family on lots purchased in May, 1949, by the Board of American Missions of the Augustana Lutheran Synod. The new parsonage was dedicated Sunday, May 28, 1950. Special services during the next year and a half were held in the parsonage basement and the Sunday services were held at the school.

Ground was broken for the first church unit July 1, 1951. Christmas services that year were the first to be held in the basement of the new unit. By Easter, 1952, the services were conducted in the church sanctuary. During the summer months the laymen built a chancel, tiled the floor and installed light fixtures. A new pulpit was also purchased. The church is located at 4031 W. 11th Ave.

On Nov. 2, 1952, the first church unit was dedicated. During 1953 a modern altar was purchased, also a baptismal font, lectern and altar rail. In 1954 a lawn was put in and a sidewalk in front of the church. A new Baldwin organ was purchased on Easter Sunday, 1955. The membership roll is now 317 names, of these 200 are adults. A total of $65,000 is invested in church property today.

WILDEST BOUT

On September 14, 1923 in boxing's wildest scene, Firpo knocked Jack Dempsey out of the ring. Dempsey recovered and won the fight.

Too Tight Shoes Have Gone the Way of the Old Asafetida Bag

[illegible]

Child Life
American Junior
Jumping Jack
FOR CHILDREN

American Junior
Brooks
Tom Swifts
FOR BOYS AND BIG BOYS

Red Ball Jets
GYM SHOES

BOGDON'S
SHOE STORE
24 W. 7th Ave. Gary

a salute to
the Gary community
on its
GOLDEN
JUBILEE

a special word of appreciation...

TO THE GARY STEEL INDUSTRY and many other Gary companies which have supplied us with raw materials, component parts and factory equipment through the years . . .

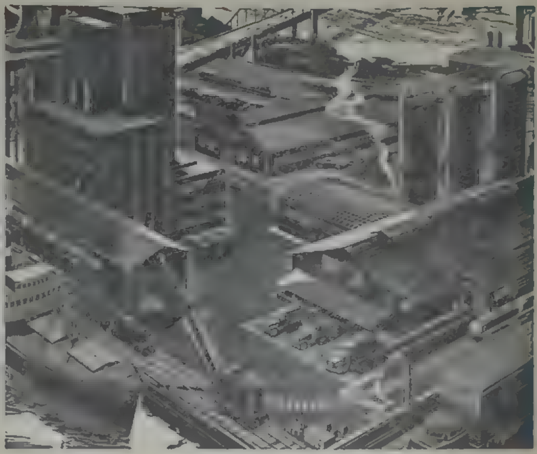
AND TO THE THOUSANDS OF GARY FAMILIES who have purchased our home appliances.

Whirlpool-Seeger
CORPORATION
St. Joseph, Michigan
Evansville, Indiana • LaPorte, Indiana • St. Paul, Minnesota
Clyde, Ohio • Marion, Ohio • Hamilton, Ohio

WASHERS, DRYERS, IRONERS, FREEZERS, RANGES, AIR CONDITIONERS, DEHUMIDIFIERS

1906 1956

CITY OF GARY • ORGANIZED LABOR • STEEL INDUSTRY



WE HAVE GROWN TOGETHER FOR A GREATER GARY

OFFICERS

Glenn E. Calhoun, President
Local Union No. 1009
Gary Screw and Bolt Works

John M. Mayerik, President
Local Union No. 1014
Gary Steel Works—P & M

Joseph W. Rusich, President
Local Union No. 1066
Gary Sheet and Tin—P & M

Albert J. Palmowski, President
Local Union No. 1117
American Bridge Co.—P & M

John A. Hayes, President
Local Union No. 2148
Rockwell Spring and Axle Co.

Lawson Neely, President
Local Union No. 2695
Gary Steel Works—Salaried

Peter J. Fiorentin, President
Local Union No. 2697
National Tube Company

J. A. Luckey, President
Local Union No. 2852
American Bridge Co.—Salaried

PHILIP MURRAY BUILDING
5th and Massachusetts

OFFICERS

Andrew D. White, President
Local Union No. 3008
Gary Sheet and Tin—Salaried

Hugh Trimble, President
Local Union No. 3061
Gary Sheet and Tin
National Tube Co.—Plant Protection

John Kocavar, President
Local Union No. 3069
Republic Steel Co.—P & M

George Bugunovich, President
Local Union No. 3603
Republic Steel Co.—Salaried

Hattie M. Irving, President
Local Union No. 4061
United Food Management Services Inc.

Joseph M. Raymond, President
Local Union No. 4402
Continental Can Co. Plant 3-A

Milan Cvetovich, President
Local Union No. 5337
Philip Zweig & Sons

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA

GROWING WITH GARY
SINCE 1910

the GRANTHAM *story...*

Forty-six years ago, my office was a wooden shed set in the middle of the sand dunes. Today, that spot is the corner of 4th Avenue and Johnson Street. Cars were shipped in from Detroit by boat—and Broadway was a hard-packed road made from hauling material in to build the mills. Yes, Gary has grown from a sand-covered, mosquito-infested settlement into Indiana's second largest city in a short 50 years. As Gary has grown in scope and size, so the Grantham Auto Corporation has kept pace. Now, as in the past, we stand ready with the largest and most complete facilities in the mid-west. It was possible only thru our always striving to serve the people of Gary to the best of our ability.

The future of Gary is based on progress and constant ability to change and improve. Nowhere else is there greater opportunity. As Gary grows, we of the Grantham Auto Corporation are duty bound to expand and continue to offer the best products, at the best prices, and to back them with service second to none.

Our reputation over the past 46 years has always been first and foremost. It is the reason we have been able to grow. It is my most sincere aim that when Gary has its Centennial we will again be able to say "Still Indiana's Oldest Dealership." Let it always be my goal to make Grantham's the best place to work and the best place to buy.

LOOKING BACK
ON PROGRESS
Jay Grantham Sr.

LOOKING AHEAD
TO THE FUTURE
Jay Grantham Jr.

GRANTHAM

AUTO CORPORATION

737 WASHINGTON STREET • GARY, INDIANA

"INDIANA'S OLDEST DEALERSHIP"

SECOND EDITION SECOND EDITION

GOLDEN JUBILEE EDITION

BUSINESS FINANCE HEALTH

GARY

1906 ~ 1956

Growing With Gary

WHAT is there to explain the fact that Gary, a community undreamed of 51 years ago, is today hailed by leading retail authorities as one of the "hottest" cities in America?

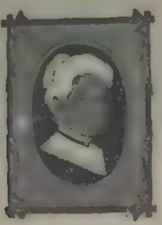
True, this de facto twentieth century metropolis has long since attained the physical stature of Indiana's second city, with an urban population nudging 160,000.

But isn't it a fact that its proximity to Chicago, with its great opulence of competitive attractions, tends to blunt, in a serious degree, Gary's prospects as a city of business opportunity?

Well, conceding that the allures of the great colossus to the west do lead to the siphoning off of indeterminate sums of consumer dollars which otherwise might be expected to land in local tills, the answer seems to be that Gary is doing very well indeed, despite this handicap of happenstance, and that it certainly bids fair to do even better in the years ahead.

(Continued on the Next Page)

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE
Sunday, May 27



In grandmother's day and in yours

SERVICE . . . to three generations of women of good taste . . . that is the tradition . . . QUALITY is the criterion . . . and everlasting gratitude to the people of Gary for making our firm the outstanding leader in its field . . . that is our inspiration to go on to greater things, such as our new Woodmar Center Store, just opening in a short while.

THE store that stands for everything fine in gifts . . . decorative home accessories . . greeting cards sentimental flowers . . . china . . . sterling . . . crystal

Palace

• 754 BROADWAY

37 YEARS OF QUALITY TRADITION

Growing With Gary

Continued From Preceding Page

To put [illegible] another way for a community [illegible] as "the darling of the chains."

* * * * * * * *

A national fact-finding institution specializing in consumer surveys estimates that the aggregate sales of Gary's more than 1,600 retail businesses eclipsed $200 million last year by a substantial margin, and that the volume this year is expected to approach $225 million.

This is in stimulating contrast to the immediate postwar period when local [illegible] pointed with pride to an annual turnover of around $140 million.

* * * * * * * *

When Gary was putting down its taproots in December, 1906, it is reckoned there were about 5,000 workers on the scene, with the new town's personal income figured at an annual rate of maybe $2 million.

Today the paymasters of Gary's largest industries alone pump into the arteries of local trade close to $20 million each month—the equivalent of a sizable family fortune even in this giddy age. This represents the "take-home" of the community's more than 40,000 industrial workers.

But it is estimated that in addition to steelworkers, Gary has upwards of 30,000 other breadwinners — building trades craftsmen, teachers, filling station attendants, professional men and their assistants, employes of retail, wholesale and service institutions, etc. — whose aggregate earnings, even when computed conservatively, serve to increase the community's total purchasing power to something like $30 million a month, or $360 million a year!

* * * * * * * *

Gary's physical growth and the expansion of its business during the decade elapsed since World War II has been such that we in the Chamber of Commerce sometimes find it difficult to persuade newcomers or out-of-town inquirers that we are not "pulling their legs" when we try to tell them about it, even when we present the picture in the most rerestrained terms:

Item—Resident births during the decade ending last December 31, even after subtracting resident deaths, totaled more than 32,000—a figure equaling the 1950 federal census of Marion, another good size Indiana city.

Item—As a result of terrific g[illegible]nce 1945, it can now be said that the populati[illegible]ary proper has increased nearly ten-fold sin[illegible]10, when it was 16,802.

Item—Via the maternity wards alone, and leaving out of consideration the thousands of in-migrants attracted here by reports of its unrivaled progress and prosperity, Gary is experiencing a net population incease of nearly 4 per cent annually.

Item—The aggregate population of the more than two dozen major cities and towns which, with the Steel City itself, comprise the Gary trading area, now is believed to exceed 65,000—a figure corresponding to the population of Gary proper in 1922. (Mark well that East Gary, a crossroads settlement 50 years ago, today boasts more than 8,000 inhabitants, while Hobart has long since displaced Whiting as Lake County's fourth largest community, with a recent population count of more than 16,000).

* * * * * * * *

Each month the Gary Chamber of Commerce publishes a "Business Barometer" which, computed from strictly authentic information, attempts to present the changing picture of local economic trends. In preparing this article, a copy of the Chamber's "Barometer" for March, 1946, was resurrected and compared with its March, 1956, prototype. Here is what the comparison showed:

Industrial employment, up 19 per cent; industrial payroll, up 200 per cent; carloadings, up 100 per cent; postal receipts, up 110 per cent; new building, up 143 per cent; electric customers, up 51 per cent; gas customers, up 48 per cent; water customers, up 62 per cent; telephones in service, up 127 per cent; births, up more than 100 per cent, and population (estimated), up 19 per cent-plus!

* * * * * * * *

No more convincing evidence can be brought forward to point up the dynamic quality of Gary's growth—and by and large it has been a healthy growth—since its sons came home from the planetary war.

Like Indiana's famous Brown County in the spring, Gary is "busting out all over" as it prepares to celebrate the 50th anniversary of its birth.

Symptomatic [illegible] home [illegible] prewar ratio [illegible] competitive [illegible] for new h[illegible] sites [illegible] school [illegible] Park, and groun[illegible] stunningly new and [illegible] ing plant on Broadway near [illegible]

Will Gary be able to retain its cro[illegible]ern Indiana's principal shopping center [illegible]

* * * * * * * *

Our own conviction is that it will not only hold its own but will become increasingly attractive to shoppers from the outlying cities and towns. Here is the reasoning in support of this view:

With the opening of the Village center seven months ago, there were some who despaired of the future of "Downtown"—magnetic core of the Gary shopping area—and a few even made gloomy predictions of sharp slumps in Downtown's retail volume and property values.

But it seems to us certain that the Village development will sooner or later prove to have been, as regards Downtown, a blessing in disguise.

If we may here employ a somewhat shopworn aphorism, "nothing generates business like stiff competition."

* * * * * * * *

Clearly, the competition represented in the Village development has put downtown merchants and property owners on their mettle as nothing else could have done.

It has built up tremendous pressures for an early solution to the critical downtown parking problem. It has forced some reactionary merchants and owners to get in tune with the times and improve and modernize their stores. It has driven the downtown business man to take a new look at his advertising budget, his window displays, his inventory and his general merchandising policies. It will undoubtedly induce some refreshing changes for the better in customer services all down the line.

And as Downtown girds itself to compete more sedulously and more astutely for the patronage of His Illustrious Majesty, the Customer, so will the Village and the other peripheral shopping centers still on the planning boards find themselves obliged to keep their eyes everlastingly on the ball, lest they lose something of their pristine allure.

* * * * * * * *

The net result of all this—and the conclusion seems inescapable—will be that, far from losing stature, Gary will continue to be the lodestone attracting the "mostest" shoppers from Dune Acres, DeMotte, Cedar Lake, Rensselaer, Valparaiso, Boone Grove, and a score of other satellite communities in their endless quests for values, variety and quality of both goods and services.

If Indiana's Second City were not, indeed a city of unusual business opportunities, it is certainly to be doubted that its Chamber of Commerce would be receiving, almost daily, inquiries from all manner of outside commercial firms interested in the possib[illegible]ties of opening wholesale or retail outlets here.

One day not long ago we confronted a prominent Gary merchant who has been doing business on Broadway for 47 years with these questions:

* * * * * * * *

"What do you think of Gary as a city of business opportunity? Are we inclined to over-rate ourselves, do you think, in our self-pride? Is our future as promising as we like to believe, in your opinion?"

The old gentleman answered without a moment's hesitation.

"As you know," he said, "I've traveled around the country some, and I guess I've seen the best of it and the worst of it and a good deal in between. All I can say is that if I had it all to do over again, I'd still want to make my start right here in Gary. I can't think of another town with a future anywhere nearly as promising as ours!"

* * * * * * * *

This from a veteran merchandiser who's made a comfortable fortune in Gary for all the ups and downs it has experienced on the economic roller coaster.

Pretty persuasive evidence, don't you think?

GOLDEN JUBILEE EDITION
GARY
1906 - 1956

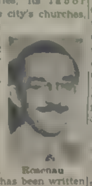
THE FRONT COVER

LOOKING NORTH ON BROADWAY IN 1956 (above) and in 1908 (below). The old cartracks and brick pavement are gone and modern buildings have filled in vacant spots.

Business -- Finance -- Health

This is the second supplement of The Post-Tribune's historic Golden Jubilee edition. It contains 72 pages full of interesting and informative stories and pictures that should make readers realize what a substantial and notable community Gary has grown to be in a span of only 50 years.

This section deals with three major categories—business, finance and health. As last Sunday's edition told the story of Gary's industries, its labor unions and the city's churches, [illegible] reveals [illegible] what extent these other phases of community life have expanded.



Rosenau

The introductory story on Gary's business development, that should give any local Garyite a glow of pride, has been written by Erwin Crewe Rosenau, ex[illegible]

Rosenau for years followed the business trends in Gary and hardly any present resident has a wider knowledge of what transpired in Gary from 1925 up to the present. He covered City Hall for many years and was well in step with political developments. He also was widely informed on industrial developments and wrote many stories on what was happening north of the Grand Calumet where the steel mills stand from 1925 up to the present. He covered City [illegible] pe[illegible] met[illegible] [illegible]lations w[illegible] Norton.

Rosenau's story today tells of the physical growth of the city. He reveals that since World War II employment is [illegible] per cent, payrolls 200 per cent, postal receipts up 110 per cent, and population up nearly 20 per cent. The births from 1945 to 1955 minus the deaths, totaled over 32,000.

Today's edition gives the [illegible]tory of the two banks, lone [illegible]vivors of the 27 which [illegible] started here since the city's founding, the development [illegible] real estate, the volume of [illegible]ing which amounted to $[illegible]000 the first 25 years and $[illegible]000,000 in the second quarter of a century.

Interesting stories of the six hospitals Gary has had and the trials and tribulations of the early day physicians also a[illegible] in this [illegible] our school system under the late Dr. William A. Wirt will be reviewed at length.

Financial Institutions Established Here as City Grew

Gary Banks Survive Test of 50 Years; Assets $150 Million

By EDITH B. WISE

Asst. Vice President Gary National Bank

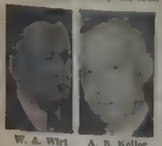
In the first 22 years of Gary's history, numerous banks were opened, but only two have survived during a half century.

Twenty-five of the 27 banks that were established between 1908 and 1928 succumbed to consolidations, closures or depressions. In 1930 four banks were closed by the government and five more in 1931. There were other banks that fell by the wayside long before the big financial crash in 1929.

F. R. Schaaf Paul West

Gary's first financial institution was established Oct. 4, 1906. It was chartered as the First National Bank. The first president was [illegible] way, between 6th and 7th avenues, the present location of the Richman Bros. store.

The assets of the first bank totaled [illegible]. Today the total



W. A. Wirt A. B. Keller

assets of the two remaining Gary banks amount to $150,367,115.

Thomas Thornton Snell, who was president of the St. Joseph Valley bank at LaPorte, read a news story about the city and [illegible] United States Steel Corp. planned to build at the southern point of Lake Michigan. Being far-sighted, Snell wired the United States banking department in Washington to reserve for him a charter giving him authority to open a national bank in Gary.

He received the charter in November, 1906, and at once set about organizing the bank. Early in 1907, Snell sent E. C. Simpson to Gary to find a location for the bank. Simpson

A. D. Milteer W. W. Gasser

found a modern building under construction between 6th and 7th avenues on the west side of Broadway and persuaded A. B. Hoover, the builder and owner, to rent him one of the first floor store rooms.

When the building was ready, all the bankers did was wash the windows and put up a card stating that the bank was ready for business.

The first account in the new bank was opened by Thomas E. Knotts, then president of the town board. Next was Ora L. Wildermuth, a young lawyer. The bank had no vault, but kept its money in a small safe under the counter. Bank officials took their record books home at night and brought them back in the morning.

Before Gary had a bank, the wage earners found it difficult to cash their paychecks. They had to go usually to Tolleston, East Chicago, Hammond or Chicago. However, many got their checks cashed in saloons if they were regular customers.

In 1918, Snell was succeeded as president of the First National by F. Richard Schaaf, a Hammond banker. Walter S. Hazelton, Charles E. Frank, Simpson and Snell were the first directors. Later, Homer J. Carr, M. M. Winter and Harry L. Arnold served on the board.

The Gary National Bank (formerly Gary State Bank) opened its doors March 4, 1908. It was Gary's second bank. It was organized as the First Bank of Gary, but before its opening it was rechartered under the name of Gary State bank.

Its first public statement appeared in The Gary Tribune on

Frank Bortman C. O. Holmes

May 22, 1908, showing total assets of $192,808. Henry G. Hay was president and Robert W. Campbell, cashier. Campbell was succeeded March 15, 1909, by Arnold B. Keller, formerly assistant cashier. Directors included G. G. Thorp, E. J. Buffington, K. K. Knapp, T. P. Phillips and Hay.

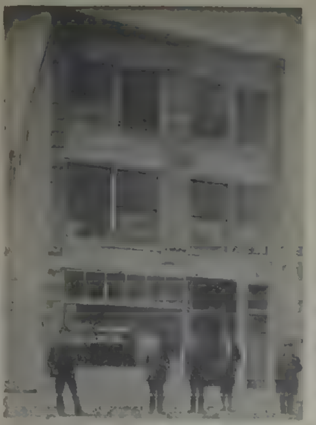
The Gary National Bank today ranks 5th in the state of [illegible] and 192nd [illegible] considerable financial history has transpired in Gary between the founding of the city's first bank and the city's 50th anniversary.

By 1910 the new city had nine banks. In addition to the First National and the Gary National (Gary State Bank), the others included: First State Bank of Tolleston (Sept. 10, 1908); First Trust and Savings Bank (Nov. 16, 1908); Calumet Trust and Savings Bank (April 28, 1909); Northern State Bank (July 1, 1909); Gary Trust and Savings Bank (December 15, 1909); South Side Trust and Savings Bank (Jan. 8, 1910), and Security State Bank (Nov. 10, 1910).

By this time (1910), deposits had taken a big jump and the new banks were prepared to make loans to merchants and contractors.

During the construction period businessmen and contractors had found it difficult to obtain commercial loans. The new town did not have the banking capital required. As yet the depositors were not sufficiently numerous to add materially to banking strength.

With nine banks in the city and the population increasing, this condition rapidly changed.

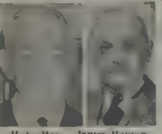


FIRST NATIONAL BANK, then located at 650 Broadway, was chartered Oct. 4, 1906, as Gary's first financial institution. The building also housed business offices.

The third bank in Gary was the First State Bank of Tolleston. Its first statement showed assets of $128,791. G. J. Bader was president and H. W. Uecker, cashier. Frank Borman was vice president.

The First Trust and Savings opened for business Nov. 16, 1909 with Snell, president; William A. Wirt vice president and Simpson secretary-treasurer. On July 1, 1909 the Northern State Bank opened its doors for business. It had assets of $28,7[illegible]. S. J. Watson was president. The South Side Trust and Savings Bank and the Calumet Trust and Savings banks were opened headed by C. Oliver Holmes as president. Winter was vice president and C. R. Kuss, secretary treasurer.

The Gary Trust and Savings Bank started business on Dec. 15, 1909, at 7th and Broadway. A. F. Knotts, the president, and his brother, Thomas E. Knotts, vice president. Atty. Hoy D. Davis was secretary-treasurer, and the directors included W. S. Feuer, Otto Borman and George M. McRoberts. Within



H. G. Hay James Hansen

the first year the bank doubled its capital stock of $50,000 and became one of the most substantial financial institutions of Gary. It is still in business.

After the bank was reorganized in 1934 as the depression declined, the total deposits on hand amounted to $486,000. Today its deposits amount to nearly $19,000,000. The capital stock was completely wiped out by the depression, but now its capital exceeds $650,000.

Harry Arnold, who was the Gary Trust president, died in 1935 and was succeeded by James Hansen, who still heads the bank. Hansen came to Gary in 1921 as cashier and subsequently vice president of the National Bank of America. When the Bank of America closed, he became trustee for the defunct Mid-City State Bank.

Gary has had two banks operated by Negro citizens. The Hunter State Bank was opened in the fall of 1919 with S. R. Blackwell, president, and Dr. J. H. Garnett, a minister and former president of several colleges, cashier. Garnett died in Gary five years ago only a few days from his 100th birthday. The bank had resources of $22,888.

The Central State Bank was organized in the spring of 1920 with resources of $[illegible]. The Central State and Hunter banks were consolidated in 1921 and Garnett became president. Its assets totaled $[illegible]. Porter Stokes was vice president and William D. Neighbors, cashier.

In the latter part of 1913, the International Trust & Savings Bank was opened. The officers were: J. W. Albright, president, Bader, vice president; and C. D. Davidson, secretary treasurer.

In December, 1916, the Union Trust & Savings Bank opened its doors, with E. O. Selby president; Charles L. Jeffrey, Edward L. Morgan, and Edgar C. Selby, vice presidents, and Don F. Van Liew, secretary-cashier. Assets of this new bank totaled $69,133.03.

Another bank was added to the growing list of financial institutions. The American Citizens Bank came into existence in June, 1917. The men connected with this bank were A. J. Pelka, president; Charles R. Lewinski, cashier; Val Pisarski, vice president; and Chester F. Dunn, assistant cashier.

Ten years after the opening of the first bank in Gary, many new names appear among the officers of the various banks. A. B. Keller had left the employ of the Gary State Bank, to accept a position as assistant treasurer with the International Harvester Company of Chicago. His place was taken by J. B. Bailey, who came from the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago. John Borowski was made assistant cashier.

Edward H. Paine, now of Long Beach, Michigan City, was assistant cashier of the Northern State Bank. C. E. Johnson and C. J. Dunn were assistant cashiers of the Gary Trust & Savings Bank, and J. W. Niemiec was cashier of the International Trust & Savings Bank.

A year later names of Paul H. West and Arthur D. Milteer appear as assistant cashiers of the Gary State Bank; C. E. Phillips, assistant cashier of First State Bank of Tolleston; Theodore H. Dauer, secretary-treasurer of the South Side Trust & Savings Bank, and William J. Funkey, secretary-treasurer of the International Trust & Savings Bank.

In December, 1917, Wirt organized a bank known as the National Bank of America. This bank was located on the east side of Broadway, between 7th and 8th avenues. Wirt was president; his brother, C. E. Wirt, vice president, and Kuss, cashier.

In June, 1917, our country was in the midst of World War I and Gary was called upon to do its utmost in subscribing to Liberty Loan Bonds. When the first Liberty Loan drive closed on June 15, 1917, the amount subscribed in Gary was $1,[illegible],200, and in Lake County $2,017,000.

The large over-subscription of bonds rated Gary as the most patriotic city in the state and nation. Gary's allotment was $[illegible]. [illegible] taken up, and $411,200 additional bonds were subscribed by 8,100 individuals. Gary took more bonds than any city in the United States of equal population. More than 4000 employes of the Gary Steel Mills contributed to the grand total.

Long lines of people stood waiting at the bond subscription windows in all the Gary banks, eager to become stockholders in Uncle Sam & Company. The banner team of the flying squadron for the Liberty Loan drive was composed of G. M. Semmes and O. S. McGinnity. Four more drives followed, and Gary was among the top cities of Indiana in bond subscriptions.

With the opening of the National Bank of America (1917) and later the Miller State Bank (1924), the Gary Labor Bank (1925) and the Glen Park Bank (1926) Gary boasted 13 banks and two trust companies. [illegible]ers Trust Company, which shared quarters with the First National Bank, and the Commercial Trust Company at 25 East 6th Ave.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE GARY STATE BANK in 1917 with five members of the original staff. Left to right are John Barowski, paying teller; Milton Braman, payroll clerk; Paul H. West, receiving teller; A. D. Milteer, collection teller, and Harry Daugherty, teller.

Under date of March 27, 1929, the total resources of all Gary Banks amounted to $25,246,861.91. Gary banks continued to grow and prosper. Many new homes were built, and the population steadily increased.

On Sept. 30, 1928, the Gary State Bank (now Gary National) moved into its new 10-story building on the site of the old building at 5th & Broadway. Hay, its first president, had resigned June 30, 1923 and [illegible] Gasser, who had served the Gary bank as vice president since February of that year.

Gasser came to Gary from Marquette, Mich., where he had been vice president of the Union National Bank of Marquette. He was formerly connected with the State Savings Bank at Gladstone, Mich.

During the construction of the new bank home, the Gary State Bank was temporarily located at 470 Broadway, now occupied by Lytton's store.

In January, 1929, Wirt retired as president of the National Bank of America and Kuss was elevated to the presidency. Hay, who was president of the Commercial Trust Company, became chairman of the board of directors, while still retaining his position in the Trust Company. A number of Gary's leading citizens had purchased the majority of Wirt's holdings.

There were 13 banks doing business in Gary just prior to the financial crash on Black Friday, Oct. 29, 1929, which [illegible] the nation's [illegible] depression.

The American State Bank was the first to close, on orders of the State Banking Commission. [illegible] mortgage company to which it [illegible] deemed.

The American State failure caused unrest among depositors of other banks and started other bank runs in the late summer of 1930. The Gary Labor Bank, Mid-City Bank and the Fifth Avenue Bank were ordered closed.

In late December and first part of January 1931 the People's State Bank, Glen Park State Bank, Miller State Bank, Central Trust and Savings Bank and First Indiana State Bank were ordered closed. The National Bank of America, the First National Bank and the Gary Trust and Savings Bank closed voluntarily. The Gary Trust, however, paid its depositors 100 cents on the dollar while the Bank of America paid 38 cents on the dollar and First National paid 70 cents. Depositors lost heavily in several of the other bank failures.

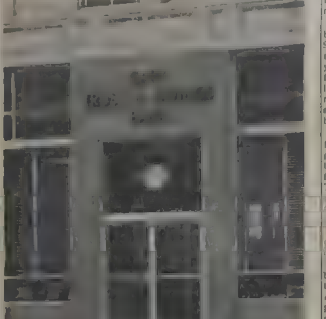
There was no real reason for the First National, the National Bank of America and the Gary Trust and Savings closing their doors, except for the public hysteria over the closing of nine other banks, according to [illegible] were members of the Gary [illegible] of the Gary Reconstruction Assn., to reduce the number of mortgage foreclosures. Fifty members of the Commercial Club agreed to pay $2 a month each to employ a manager to direct the bureau. Lemster was picked for this position and hundreds of property [illegible] were helped to save their homes.

The Gary State Bank [illegible] the [illegible] National was the only ones to remain open throughout the financial crisis. Approximately one year after closing the Gary Trust and Savings Bank reorganized and again took its place in Gary's financial circles.

[illegible] of the reorganized [illegible] Harry L. Arnold [illegible] After Mr. Arnold's death, James Hansen became [illegible] tion since its reorganization and continues to serve as president.

The Gary National Bank and the Gary Trust & Savings Bank continued to grow with the community. Today their total resources amount to over 150 million dollars. While Gary has but two banking institutions, the Gary National Bank has provided additional banking service by building branch banks in six locations in Gary proper. Branch banks have also been located in Hobart, Dyer and Griffith.

GARY NATIONAL BANK, 5th and Broadway, began as the Gary State Bank March 4, 1908. Today it ranks fifth in size in Indiana in total assets.



GARY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 575 Broadway, has been in business since Nov. 16, 1909. A. F. and Thomas Knotts were its first executive officers.

Coal Yard Started By Dalton

Quits Rail Job For Business

In the fall of 1909, William A. Dalton, who was then employed by the B. & O. Railroad in Chicago, came to Gary and started the Dalton Coal Company. The yard was located on Virginia Street just north of Fourth Avenue, and the office was at 644 Broadway. He served as president of the company and was later joined by his brothers Frank P. Dalton, who became vice president, and Joseph A. Dalton, who became secretary.

The first phone number was 144, which number has remained with the company ever since. The number has grown with the telephone company, it now being TUrner 5-7444. The motto of the firm as shown in the December, 1910, phone book [illegible]

The firm moved its office to 715 Broadway in the fall of 1913. The only other move was in 1919 [illegible] yard were consolidated at the present location, 1000 Madison St.

One of the first, if not the very first, oil burners in Gary was installed by Dennis Klepkoff for John Lincoln at 542 Connecticut St. in January 1925. The first oil for the burner was bought from the Marland Refining Co. at Hammond because there was no local source of supply.

In 1927 when the Dalton firm entered the fuel oil business Lincoln became one of its first customers. He is still buying his oil from Dalton and the same burner is still heating his apartments.

The Dalton bulk plant was built at Tenth and Connecticut St. in 1927 from a design created by William Dalton. The years have proven his design far ahead of its time. Petroleum handling equipment engineers have recently used it as an example of how a modern bulk plant should be built.

Although various brands of fuel oil were handled in the beginning, Dalton bought oil from the Shell Oil Company for the first time in July, 1927. Through the years they have always bought from Shell and since [illegible] have handled Shell [illegible]

[illegible] Moore became president and his brother, [illegible] Moore became secretary and treasurer, when they became the owners of the Dalton Coal & Supply Co. in 1935. At that time the company employed 12 people and today it employs 38. Cecil Grant, who has been with Dalton since 1929 heads the crew of 11 fuel oil [illegible] heads the three coal crews.

In August 1953 the firm entered the oil burner service business by purchasing the Blake Heating Service Company. Don Blake, the former owner, is now the service manager operating the department with nine service men now employed.

Gary Criminal, Civil Courts Get Cases in 1906-07

Gary's civil and criminal courts swung into action for the first time late in 1906 and early in 1907.

The first civil case was heard by Justice Henry Huber, Dec. 22, 1906, and resulted in a finding against Alfred Anderson who was sued for a team of horses against which an Evanston, Ill., man held a mortgage. Anderson paid off and kept the [illegible]

[illegible] of Crown Point represented the Evanston man and Judge O. L. [illegible] was attorney for [illegible]

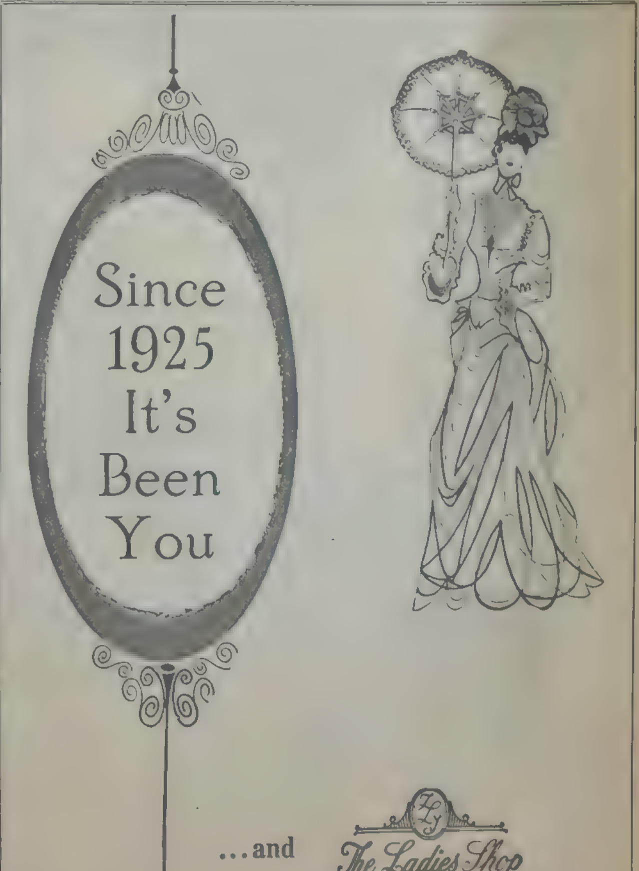
[illegible] Feb. 12, [illegible]

[illegible] had accused [illegible] over the head with a bottle.

A. Howard Bell, Gary's first druggist, was on the jury and [illegible]

Others on the jury were Harry Miller Sr., carpenter; Dr. Harry Walsh; J. P. Longmire, first barber; a Saltos Taylor, Jerry J. Shields, ironworker, and Frank Brink, drayman.

R. J. Briggs was prosecutor and Gustave Hart, attorney for [illegible]



...and *The Ladies Shop* EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS

740 BROADWAY — GARY, INDIANA

Recalls Bread Deliveries

Dietrich Served Early Residents

Charles Dietrich, a Gary pioneer who came from [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] helped [illegible] tlers as the [illegible] city out of a wilderness.

The [illegible] from the Dietrich Bakery of Hammond, operated by the Gary man's father and was hauled by [illegible] and wagon over the sandy ruts of 9th Ave. to the tables of early Gary workers.

Dietrich's father already had an established delivery route which [illegible] Black Oak, Clark Station and T[illegible] areas.

When the city's founders started to lay out Gary and the flood of workers began to fill the hastily built dormitory-boarding houses, the delivery route was extended to care for Gary's needs.

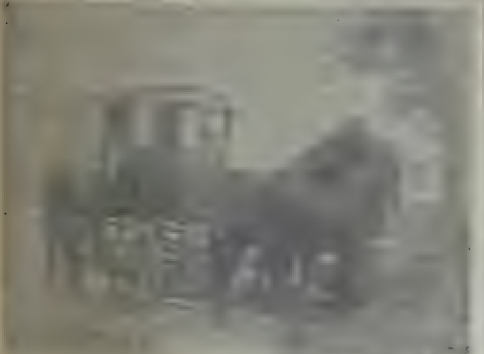
Dietrich recalls the three [illegible] which carried the deliveries as top [illegible] [illegible] springs.

Horses [illegible] pulled them [illegible] bought from the Barn [illegible] after the [illegible] lived their racing usefulness. These horses had lost much of their speed but not all of their spirit. At the time they were hitched to the Dietrich wagons [illegible] a burst [illegible] left [illegible] and bread strewn over the road between [illegible] and Hammond.

Another story of the delivery line, which never was proven, Dietrich says, concerned the then notorious "Car Barn Bandits" from Chicago.

The tale came from "Klondike" Kleba, one of the Dietrich drivers, who said he was forced by one of the bandits to transport him from Tolleston to the eastern section of what was to become Gary.

There the bandit joined his [illegible]



ONE OF THREE WAGONS of the Dietrich Bakery in Hammond which provided Gary with much of its baked goods when the city first was laid out. This picture, taken in 1907, shows Ray Fowler of Hammond, driver, closest to the wagon, and an unidentified helper ready to start for Gary.

FOUNDERS OF THE SLICK LAUNDRY BUSINESS—From left, W. A. Slick, manager of the South Bend laundry; Sam Slick of Gary, who died this spring in Florida; ex-Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick now retired and John L. Slick manager of Fort Wayne laundry, now deceased. The Gary laundry has been operated since 1923 by Glen F. Slick, son of Judge Slick, and was founded by Sam and John Slick in 1907.

THE SLICK LAUNDRY at 5th and Massachusetts street was built in 1907. It has been enlarged twice and modernized with latest laundry machinery. The Gary laundry has 135 employes.

Railroad Station Only a Sign Post

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad for a number of months after Gary came into being, only had a sign post to designate where the town was really supposed to be. Not long afterwards the company erected a small temporary depot. It was an ordinary box car and housed the hordes who made their way to and from the growing town.

Near this station, Judge P. L. Fitzgerald broke ground for Gary's first hotel. It was named the "Fitz House." Quite a village sprang up in that vicinity. It was here that Judge A. C. Huber held court. Robert Orosz opened a Hungarian restaurant and F. K. Warne established the first grocery store while boarding houses for the men employed on the construction work in the mills sprang up in great profusion. The "Red Onion," big boarding houses operated by the steel mill, was located nearby.

Slick's Laundry City's First

In Same Location Since Early 1907

Since 1907 Slick's Laundry has stood on the northwest corner of 5th avenue at Massachusetts. It has the distinction of being Gary's first permanent laundry. The Slick family had been in the laundry business for many years in South Bend.

Thomas J. Slick, the founder of the business, and his son, T. W. Slick, who retired in 1943 as federal judge of the U.S. district court in Northern Indiana, came to Gary in 1906 to determine whether to establish a laundry in the fast growing steel mill town.

Before they returned to South Bend, they purchased the property at the 5th and Massachusetts corner from John Brent, an one of Gary's early real estate dealers, and made plans to erect a building, which was completed early in 1907, when Gary was a year old.

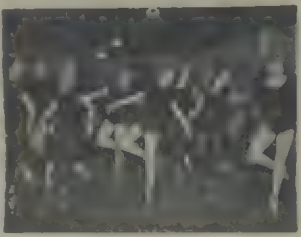
Sam and John Slick, brothers of Judge Slick, came to Gary to operate the new laundry. Sam retired in 1923 and went to Florida, where he died a few months ago. Another brother, John Slick, who left Gary to start a laundry in Fort Wayne, died several years ago.

Glen F. Slick, son of Judge Slick, took over the management of the Gary laundry in 1923 and after 33 years is still running the business. The original building still stands but additions have been added.

The Slick laundry now employes 135 persons and the plant is the largest and oldest in the city. It has nine city routes and three branches—in Miller, Glen Park and Crown Point.

In the early days of the plant Sam Slick was active in the old Commercial Club and took part in all community welfare movements. Glen Slick attended Indiana University and the University of Illinois. He saw action in World War I in France. He is a past president of the Gary Kiwanis Club and of the Gary Country Club. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Elks and Masonic lodges, and has served on many civic committees.

Long time residents of Glen Park, the Glen Slicks now reside in the Ambassador Apartments, 574 Monroe St. Their two daughters, both graduates of Lew Wallace High School, are married.



KEEPING IN STEP with GARY for 25 YEARS

Silver Anniversary Recital
June 19
Seaman Hall — 7:30 P.M.

FRANCES SCHOOL OF DANCE
560 BROADWAY 2-7417

1909
1956 ...*Serving Gary for 47 Years*

Our growth and the growth of the City of Gary have been both great and rapid. But as time is measured we are just infants ... the next 50 years will show even greater growth—economically, industrially and geographically

OFFICERS
MRS. ETTA GOODMAN, Chairman of the Board
SAUL H. GOODMAN, Vice Chairman of the Board
JAMES HANSEN, President
R. C. HANCHETTE, Vice-President
C. ELMER JOHNSON, Cashier
OTTO DUNKER, Assistant Cashier
HUGH McLAREN, Assistant Cashier

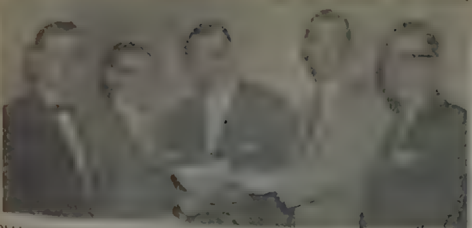
GARY TRUST and SAVINGS BANK
575 Broadway TUrner 5-8531

as in days past

FURS OF HIGHEST QUALITY HAVE BEEN IN DEMAND ... AND FOR 29 YEARS WE HAVE OFFERED ONLY THE FINEST IN FURS TO OUR CUSTOMERS ...

green's
656 BROADWAY
"Your Furrier Since 1927"

green's
656 BROADWAY



OFFICERS OF THE GARY DOWNTOWN COUNCIL shown here, left to right, are E. G. Hoffman secretary, Mark Wilson, vice president, Robert Rossin, retiring president, Mel Hurwich, president, and Merle Finch, treasurer. The group is shown at the time Hurwich became president of the council.

Downtown Council Visualized in 1907

The Dow[illegible] in 1907 whe[n] Capt H S Norton, Gary Land Co agent organized a mass meeting of pioneer townsmen at the old Rosenbluff saloon, which stood at 4th and Broadway, on the site of the present city hall.

This was the formation of the Commercial Club, the [illegible] group of interested business and professional [illegible] to the [illegible] of the then down town.

Known by various titles down through Gary history from that day—Gary Merchants Bureau, North Broadway Merchants Assn, Downtown Merchants Assn.—this organization played an important role in the development and growth of Gary.

Men such as John Radigan, Harry and Ben Gordon, Cyrus Wechsler, F. F Petrie, Willard C Boehike R B Phillips, Sam [illegible] Carlton, [illegible] Robert Buss [illegible] and devoted much of their efforts toward the achievement of the goals of better more pleasant downtown shopping.

Until this year, the group has always been a subsidiary of a parent organization such as the Commercial Club or the Chamber of Commerce. Early in 1956, it was incorporated as the Downtown Gary Council. For the first time in 49 years, it is a separate and independent entity.

The new organization is able to move without restriction towards a vastly improved and vitally alive Downtown Gary. It now has concise objectives and devotion to the same principles that have been important all along.

Present Downtown Gary Council leadership, sparked by Mel Hurwich as president, have plans for advertising and promotion on a long range basis of the many advantages of this centralized shopping area. Plans also are being considered for physical improvements, car ports, store remodelings, traffic and public transportation.

The Downtown Gary Council has broadened its scope and membership to include professional men, landowners, financial institutions, realtors, communications media and others who are aware of the important contributions that a healthy, growing downtown area make toward the stability of the city in the future.

Recently installed officers of the Downtown Gary Council are Hurwich, president, Mark Wilson, vice president; E. G Hoffman, secretary; Merle Finch, treasurer, and Mrs. Leslie Parry, secretary manager.

Jack Says Business Going South

Business in Gary is going south - - south on Broadway — according to Jack Shonfeld, who came to Gary in 1920 and opened a mens clothing store at 924 Broadway.

Three years later he bought the building at 1060 Broadway when the M B Boot Shop, another old Gary firm, moved north to the 700 block. In 1937 Shonfeld acquired the adjoining storeroom, giving him a street frontage of 75 feet.

In 1934, he converted his men's clothing shop into a department store and for the last 22 years has been doing business as Jack's Department Store. Convinced that business south of the Wabash is on the increase, he is now making major improvements in his store including a stone front and air conditioning.

His manager, Louis Rosene, has been with the firm 35 years and is now vice president of the company. Charles Necco, assistant manager, has been an employe 25 years. Shonfeld resides at 2220 W [illegible] Ave. He has a son in the building contracting business in Los Angeles.

First Bader Yard Established in '06

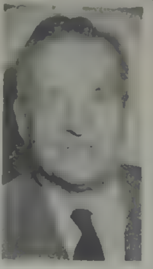
Lumber, Millwork Helped Build Gary; Family Active in Civic, Business Affairs

The Bader corporation, one of the largest building supply firms in the state of Indiana, operates seven yards in the Gary area that represent an investment of $[illegible]

The Bader enterprises have a history that began with the beginning of Gary in 1906. When it became clear that considerable construction work would be started in Gary, the Tolleston Lumber and Coal Co. was organized. It was located at what is now 9th and Grant street, where the Milbrath Ready Mix Cement plant now stands.

The Calumet Lumber Co. was next formed at 940 Taft St. and subsequently merged with the Tolleston Lumber to create the Calumet Millwork Co., which was located at the Calumet Lumber site. The company is still operating.

The lumber and coal companies were organized by Gallus Bader, an energetic business man who was well known throughout the region. He was a native of LaPorte, where he first engaged in the dry goods business. Five years later he moved to Whiting and embarked in the bakery and restaurant business in association with Fred J. Smith. He helped form the Whiting Electric Light Co which he directed for seven years, then sold it to the South Shore Electric Co.



C. W. BADER

He then became a partner of Smith in the real estate business. He became the first president of the First National and the First Trust and Savings banks of Whiting. He and Smith bought the First National bank of East Chicago and the Indiana Harbor National bank.

Bader had many other interests in industrial plants, banks and real estate throughout the Calumet district. He founded the Bader Corp. in 1911, and in 1923 consolidated his building supply companies. The senior Bader died in November, 1938.

His son, Clarence W. Bader, is now the president of the corporation which includes the Bader Lumber Co., Calumet Supply Co., Calumet Millwork Co., Steel City Lumber Co in Miller, the Steel City Lumber Co in East Gary, the Gary Materials Co and the Fifth Avenue Lumber Co.

C. W. Bader was born in Whiting, where he received his early education, and attended Notre Dame University, graduating in business administration. He played half back on the N D football team in 1916-17. He served in World War I as an infantry lieutenant. In World War II he served in the Navy, becoming a Lt. Commander in the Navy's Aeronautics Bureau in Washington.

In 1919 Bader came to Gary as a bookkeeper of the Tolleston Lumber Co and then manager of the Calumet Supply Co. He served as vice president and general manager of the corporation, under his father who was the president. Upon the death of his father he became head of the Gary companies. Alfred W Brandt, a long time employe became the vice president, a position he still holds.

Clarence Bader has many business interests. He has served on the board of directors of Gary National Bank since 1930; on the board of Northern Indiana Public Service Co since 1942; on the board of Gary Hobart Water Co since 1951.

He is vice president and a director of Hotel Gary, a director of Mid-City Investments Co and president of the Tri-City Plaza Shopping Center to [illegible] built this year at 5th and Clark street.

His civic and club activities have been many. He has served on the boards of the Gary Country Club, Red Cross, YMCA [illegible] of Commerce, of which he was president in 1942, Rotary club, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, Gary Industrial Foundation.

Bader was honored last year for having served the city through the Industrial Foundation for helping to bring several [illegible]dustries to Gary in the [illegible] as president [illegible] Port Commission from 1947 to 1951. He is a member of the transportation and communications committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Rooda In Business Since '09

Jewelry Firm Among First

Gary's wind lashed sand provided a great deal of discomfort for many of the city's pioneers, but for one of them the ill winds nearly always blew a profitable tune.

Rooda

He is William J Rooda of Rooda & Son Jewelers, 15 W 6th Ave., who opened his first place of business in Gary in April, [illegible]

He was the first tenant in the building at 521 Broadway and his shop had a first floor window fronting on the dusty main street.

Each day the wind swirled sand particles into the air. Rooda promptly filled waste baskets with goggles, displayed them prominently in the window and advertised them on a "serve yourself" basis for 50 cents each.

Many a windy day brought a bonanza, he says.

Rooda was one of the many young men who saw in Gary the golden opportunity to put down roots for a life's work and left his Chicago home with a borrowed $1000 to seek his fortune in the swaddling city on the dunes.

There were three other jewel[ers] already in business in Gary when Rooda arrived, but he and his business have outlasted the other three until it now is the oldest jewelry store in the city [illegible]

In the early days of [illegible] building and rapid expansion, residents and store owners had to expect almost anything to happen, and some fellow tenants proved odd neighbors.

Rooda's big front window fell partial victim to this need for room when the owner of the building rented the basement, directly under the jewelry store to the operator of a Turkish bath.

Part of the window was sacrificed for a stairway into the steamy depths of the building Rooda remembers.

The jeweler kept his Broadway shop for 20 years and in 1929 moved to his present location where he opened under the name of Rooda & Downs.

Frank Downs was the addition to the firm. He had come from Chicago with Rooda to open the shop and work as a watchmaker. He remained in business with Rooda until his death in 1937.

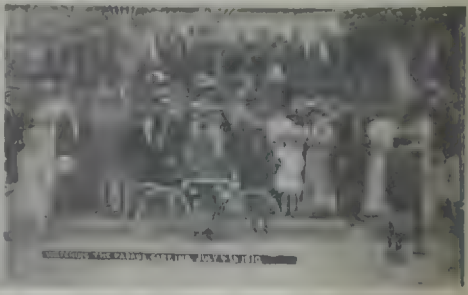
In the early days of Gary's expansion, the city's reputation for toughness had spread throughout the country and newcomers moved around the town ever on the alert.

A young clerk, hired by Rooda, came to work his first day with obvious nervousness.

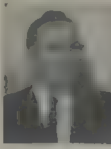
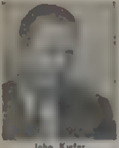
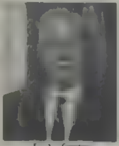
He was carrying a pistol, Rooda discovered, to protect both himself and the store's stock from bandits.

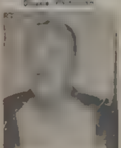
"Heck," Rooda chuckled, "there was less thievery then than there is now, and I told the young fellow to give me the gun before he shot himself with it."

WILLIAM J. ROODA, GARY JEWELER (dark coat) is shown with his then clerk, the late Frank Downs, in his original shop at 521 Broadway in 1910. The store had both gas and electric lights to compensate for frequent failure of power. Rooda and his son Robert now operate a jewelry store at 15 W 6th Ave.



WATCHING A PARADE WAS AN EXCITING EVENT for everybody in early Gary. Here is a group lining the curb on Broadway to watch the Independence Day parade in 1910.



We Salute Gary on 50 Yrs.
Of Progress . . .

Joseph Jorae

John Kiefer

E A Gordon

[illegible]

Joseph B[illegible]

Stanley Mar[illegible]

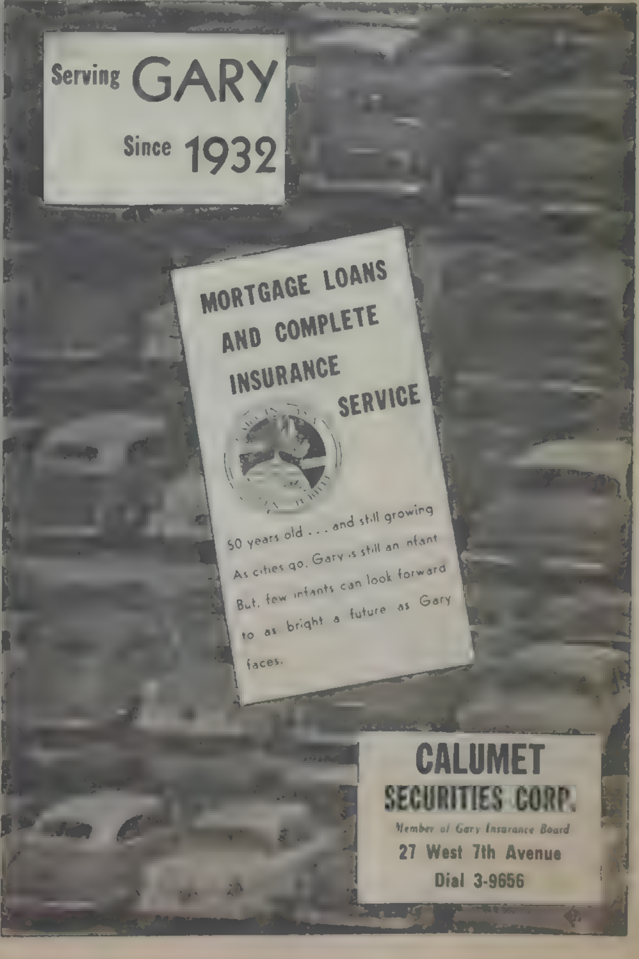
George Amos

Henry Brown

Carter Brown

Success . . . one of the hardest words in the English language for a businessman to achieve. Gary can be called a success as a city because of the speed with which it has progressed in only fifty years. The Home Insulation Company has also earned the title of success in business because in only seventeen years it has grown into a business firm that is known throughout Gary as progressive and reliable . . . two words that lead to the one word we all strive for . . . SUCCESS. The Home Insulation Company has always emphasized clear dealing and because of it was selected by Johns Manville as their franchised dealer. The firm employs a staff of eleven who are trained with the idea of serving their community thru a reliable business. For quality materials and clear dealing the Home Insulation Company, 1533 Arthur Street, leads the field.

HOME INSULATION CO.
1533 Arthur St. Ph. TUrner 3-1221



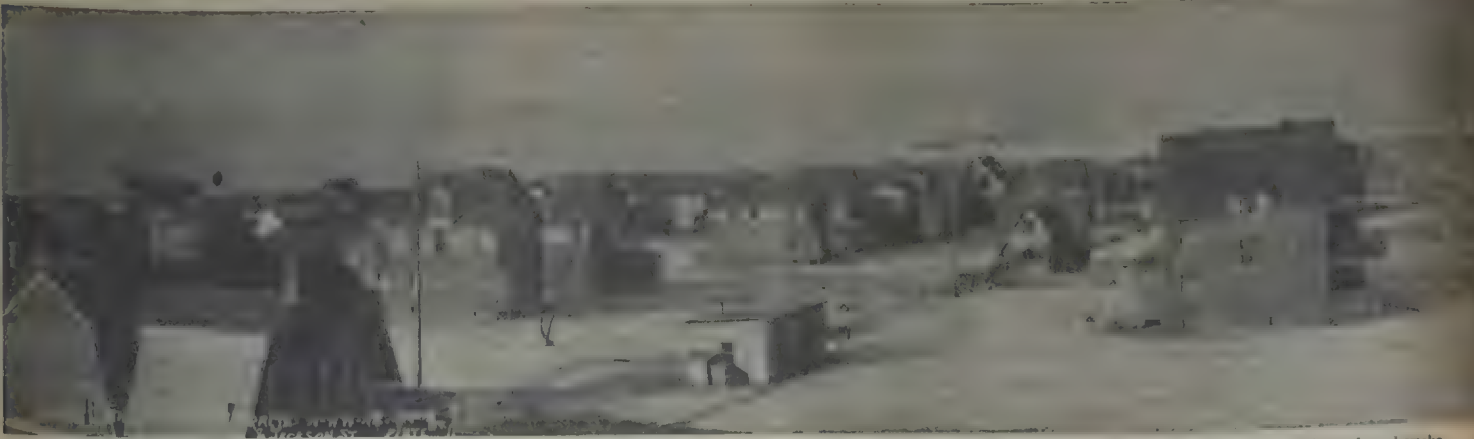
Serving GARY
Since 1932

MORTGAGE LOANS
AND COMPLETE
INSURANCE
SERVICE

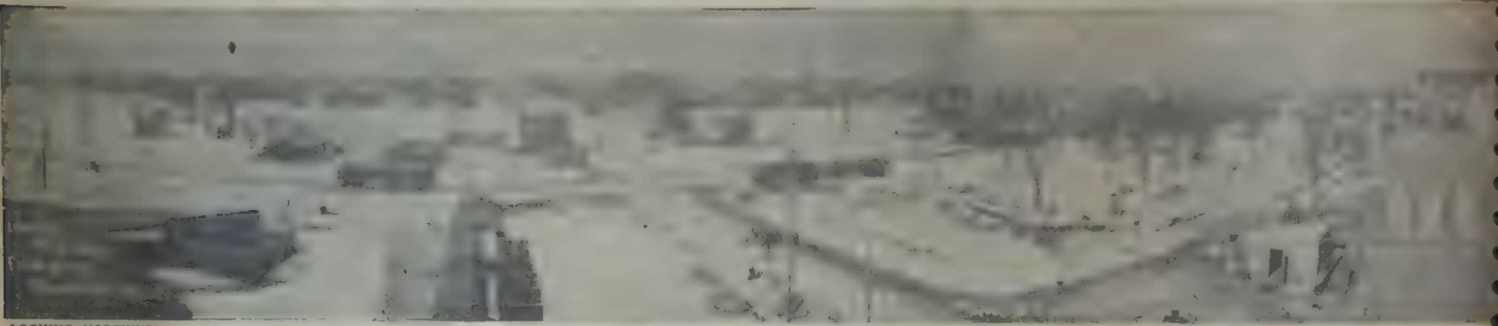
50 years old . . . and still growing
As cities go. Gary is still an infant
But, few infants can look forward
to as bright a future as Gary
faces.

CALUMET
SECURITIES CORP.
Member of Gary Insurance Board
27 West 7th Avenue
Dial 3-9656

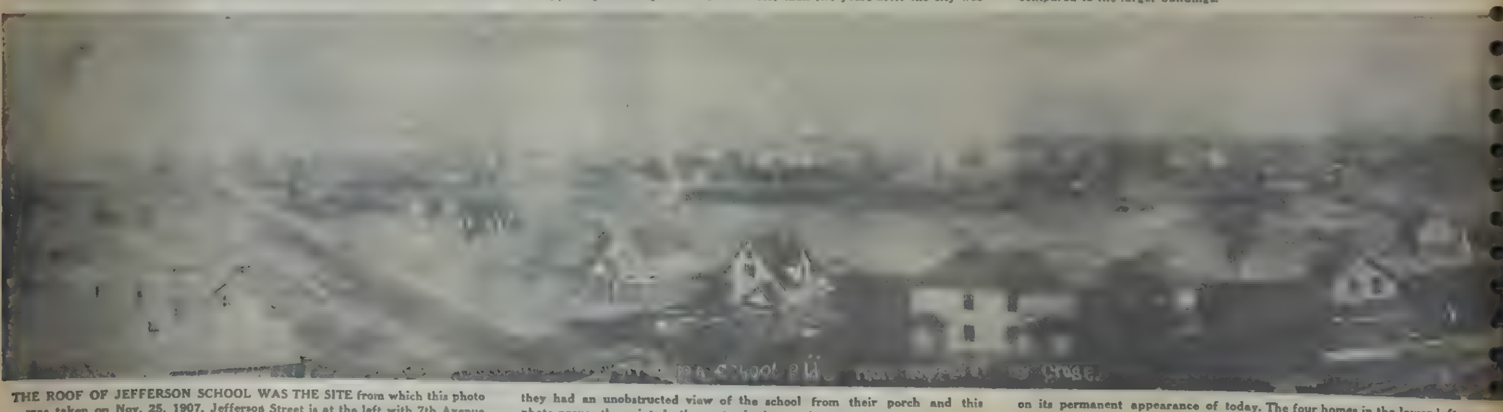
Gary Homes, Schools, Businesses



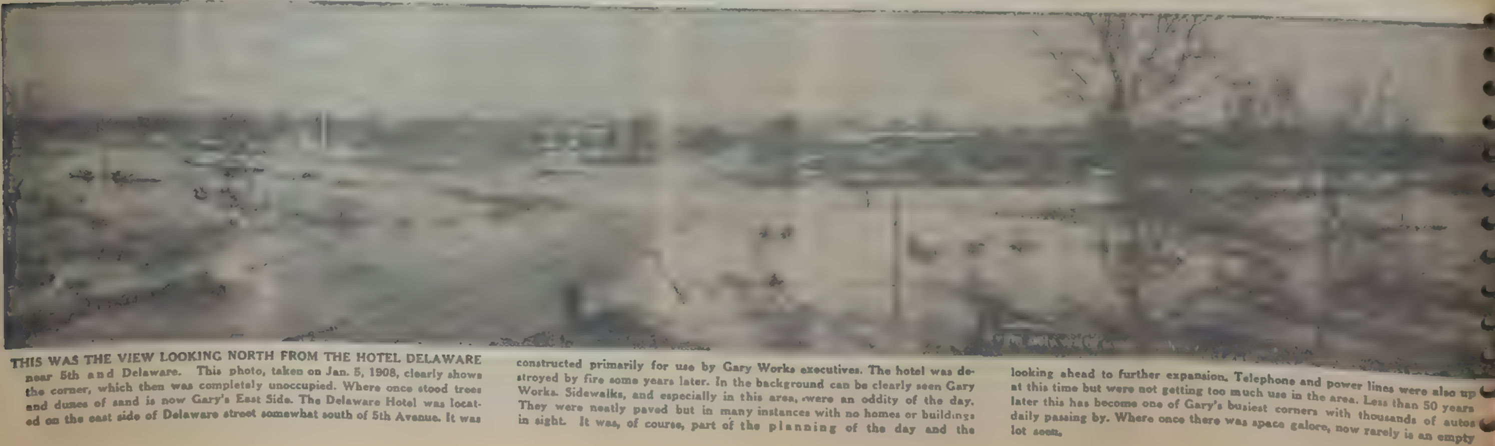
THIS WAS GARY LESS THAN THREE YEARS AFTER IT WAS FOUNDED as it was viewed by a panorama-type camera from the corner of 8th Ave. and Jackson on Jan. 12, 1909. The 8th and Jackson corner is in the center of the photo just to the left of the railroad tracks. Yes . . . there were tracks on Jackson Street at one time. It was a Wabash R. R. spur which was used to haul out sand and bring in construction materials. In the background, and to the north can be seen some of the stacks and smoke from Gary Works. The tower at the upper right is the old water tower, which still stands today, although covered with masonry. To the right of the water tower is Jefferson School and at the tower's left is the Presbyterian Church at 6th Ave. at Monroe, which was under construction at the time. To the right of



LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM ATOP THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING at 7th Ave. at Broadway, this was Gary on Dec. 20, 1907. A railroad spur had been installed on what is now Washington Street. It was used to haul away sand and bring in construction materials. In the background can be seen Jefferson School. The water tower, however, had not been built yet. In front of the school can be seen the old Thomas Knotts residence which was located on the northeast corner of 6th Ave. and Adams. The house is easily identified by its large porch. At the extreme right and in the background can be seen the old Hotel Gary located at 6th Ave. and Broadway. Horses were a common sight in the Steel City those years as this photo clearly indicates. And the old windmill was still serving a purpose in Gary, one of which can clearly be seen at the upper right. This photo was taken less than two years after the city was founded, which makes the growth shown in this picture seem all the more amazing. Power and telephone wires had by then also taken their place in the passing Steel City scene. Streets, however, were still not paved, and somewhat difficult to travel on when this photo was taken in early winter with snow on the ground. Some early shacks are still in evidence, and now seemed small compared to the larger buildings.



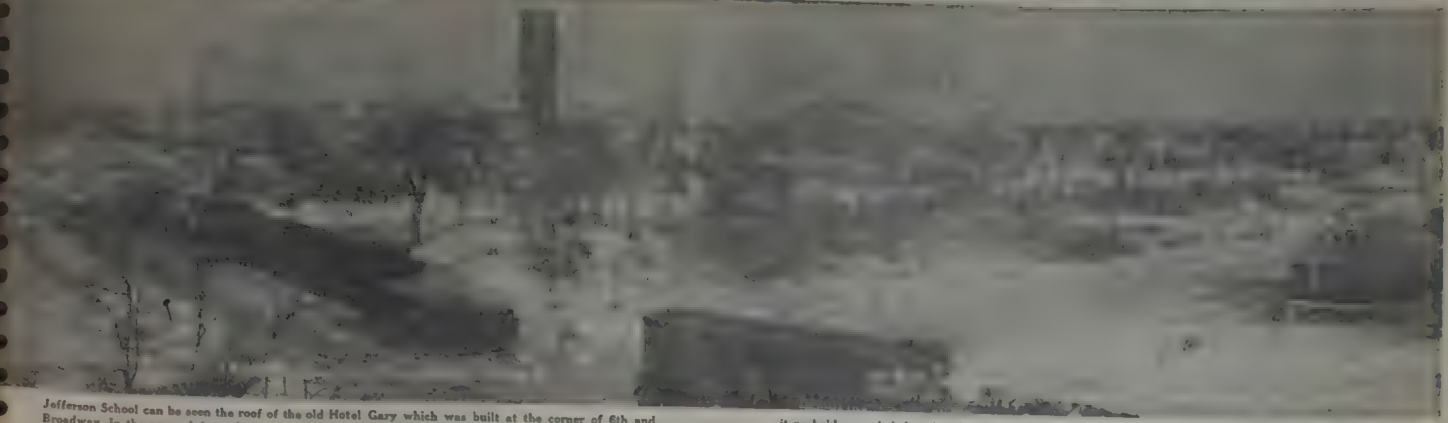
THE ROOF OF JEFFERSON SCHOOL WAS THE SITE from which this photo was taken on Nov. 25, 1907. Jefferson Street is at the left with 7th Avenue at the right. At the middle right of the photo is the old Thomas Knotts residence, easily recognized by its large veranda. The Knotts Family used to boast they had an unobstructed view of the school from their porch and this photo proves the point. In the center background of the photo can be seen the old Hotel Gary and the business district of early Gary. There were still large barren spots in between the clusters of homes and this area had yet to take on its permanent appearance of today. The four homes in the lower left portion of the photo were in various stages of construction like so many others in Gary during that year. In the center of the photo can be seen some of the temporary tar-paper shacks, typical of very early Gary buildings.



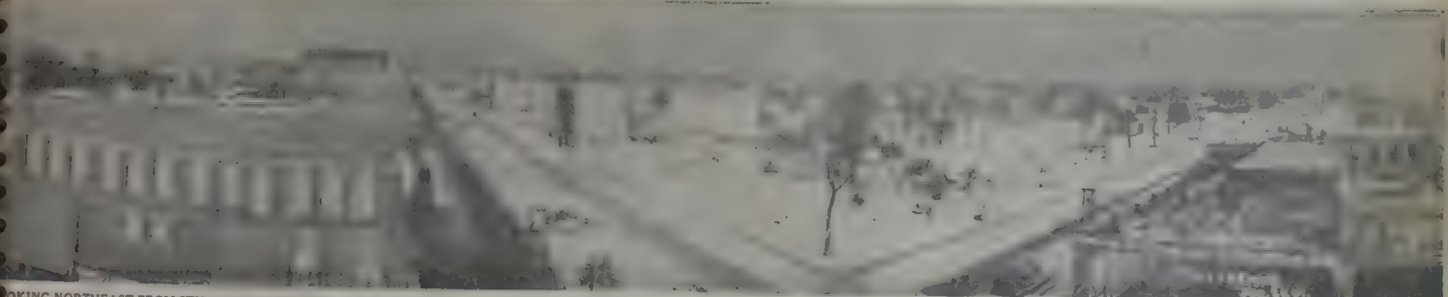
THIS WAS THE VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM THE HOTEL DELAWARE near 5th and Delaware. This photo, taken on Jan. 5, 1908, clearly shows the corner, which then was completely unoccupied. Where once stood trees and dunes of sand is now Gary's East Side. The Delaware Hotel was located on the east side of Delaware street somewhat south of 5th Avenue. It was constructed primarily for use by Gary Works executives. The hotel was destroyed by fire some years later. In the background can be clearly seen Gary Works. Sidewalks, and especially in this area, were an oddity of the day. They were neatly paved but in many instances with no homes or buildings in sight. It was, of course, part of the planning of the day and the looking ahead to further expansion. Telephone and power lines were also up at this time but were not getting too much use in the area. Less than 50 years later this has become one of Gary's busiest corners with thousands of autos daily passing by. Where once there was space galore, now rarely is an empty lot seen.

79

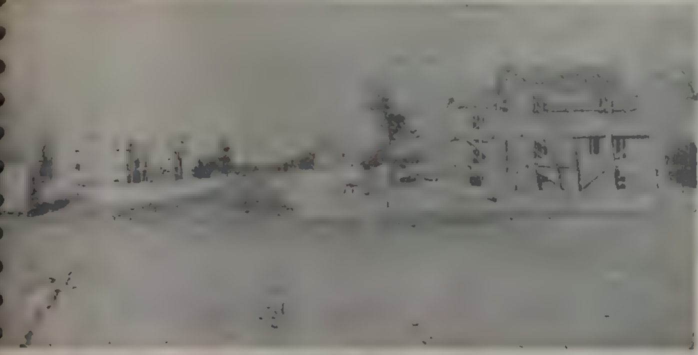
Rose Rapidly Out of Sandy Wastes



Jefferson School can be seen the roof of the old Hotel Gary which was built at the corner of 6th and Broadway. In the upper left section of the picture is the Holy Angels Church located on 7th Ave. at Polk. To the left is Van Buren Street and Jefferson Street is to the far right. There was snow on the ground when this photo was taken, which isn't too hard to explain, considering it was the middle of January, but it probably wasn't below freezing as the washing hung on the line in the left portion of the photo indicates. Gary by then had left the tar paper homebuilding stage well behind it and more permanent construction such as brick and stone was in evidence. The sandy wastes were then definitely giving way to progress and a new American community

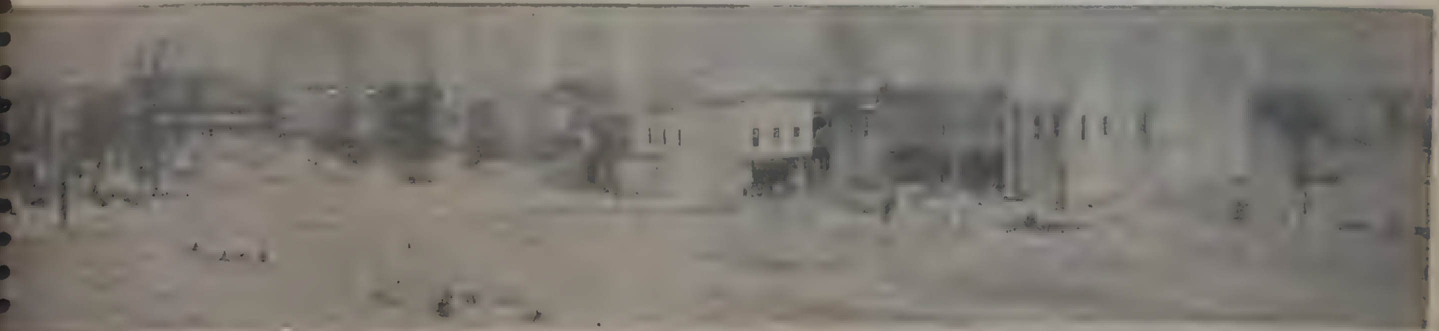


OKING NORTHEAST FROM 7TH AND BROADWAY was this view of Gary on Dec. 20, 1907. The building at the lower left was located at the northwest orner of 7th Ave. at Broadway. It still stands today and is the location of a candy store. In the background at the left is the old Hotel Gary building, th Ave. at Broadway. At the right, and on what was the southeast corner of 7th Ave. at Broadway, the new Wirt Hotel was under construction. This building was torn down this year to make room for a new department store now under construction. At the rear of that building is now located Memorial Auditorium on what is today 7th Ave. at Massachusetts. There was nothing on the northeast corner except a few trees and a lot of sand. Broadway had sidewalks and the street itself was partly paved but the streetcar tracks down the middle of the thoroughfare had yet to arrive on the scene. In the background can be seen smoke from the stacks of Gary Works. Notice how little of Massachusetts Street was developed. Oddly enough 7th and Massachusetts, which was empty 49 years ago, again today is without a bilding on one of its corners. But, the passing years saw Gary's first municipal building go up on this site. It was torn down three years ago when the new police-court building and central fire station were constructed.



ARLY FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WAS JEFFERSON STREET as it appeared looking north from 7th Avenue. There were no sidewalks and nothing but dirt, sand and mud for a street. There were no homes on the street yet but construction had begun on a few, some of which still stand today. This photo was taken on Dec. 19, 1906, just nine months after the city was founded. A considerable change in the area had taken place in the few intervening months, but the ost amazing changes were yet to come. In less than a year this area would be the location of a school and home fter home with few lots standing empty. A year later there would be sidewalks and the street would be partly paved. But, Jefferson Street was not unusual in this respect. This was typical Gary, changing from day to day quicker than can imagine today.

JUST FIFTY YEARS OLD, but the change is amazing. In place of sand dunes, trees and wilderness now stands a city of more than 160,000 residents. Where once wild-life roamed freely now is one of the world's largest steel producing centers. Where an occasional horse and buggy passed through, now thousands upon thousands of cars compete for attention. Railroad tracks, streets, sidewalks, buildings, all sizes and shapes, smoke, noise, and the hustle and bustle of typical Americana have replaced the quiet wilderness. But with all the changes in the last half century a couple of early landmarks are still easily recognizable from the air. At the lower left are Jefferson School and the water tower, both of which played early and important roles in Gary. To the right of the tower is Jefferson Park once just a nice place in which to rest and let the children play, but now a source of civic controversy.



THIS WAS EIGHTH AVENUE AND WASHINGTON STREET on Jan. 12, 909. All four corners, [illegible] some of Gary's busiest, were then completely unccupied. Washington Street was unimproved and 8th Avenue was not in uch better shape. The building at the right now houses a pharmacy and across the street to the right (Broadway) now stands H. Gordon and Sons Department Store. The building to the left, which has a hardware sign, later became the home of the Grand Theater and now houses the Copper Kettle. Across the alley and to the left is the building in which is now the Mayflower Restaurant. At far left and in the background can be seen the roof of the old Hotel Gary, which was erected at 6th Ave. and Broadway. The Victoria Hotel (center background) was then located at the southeast corner of 7th Ave. at Broadway. It was originally built as the Wirt Hotel. In the background to the left can be seen the stacks of Gary Works. Most of the construction of 1909 was definitely of a permanent nature but now and then the old tar-paper shacks (extreme left) could still be seen.

PROSSER HOWELLS, Pres.

DALE HOWELLS, Vice Pres.

for over 34 years we, too, have been helping to build Gary

. . . Many of Gary's finer buildings will be recorded in its colorful history as constructed by us . . .

- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- PUBLIC BUILDINGS

We especially want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the people of Gary, who through their foresight have been the guiding spirits in the progress and growth of our great City. . . . We are deeply proud and appreciative of the many times we have been selected to construct some of the finest buildings that are the landmarks of Gary.

On this historic occasion, we offer warmest congratulations to the people of Gary, with sincere wishes for your continued prosperity and growth.

PROSSER HOWELLS

INCORPORATED

GENERAL — CONTRACTORS

GARY **INDIANA**

Gatz Firm Operated Since 1908

Did Metal Work For Gary Land Co.

A sheet metal worker who had learned his trade in [illegible] came to Gary in [illegible] 1908, to set up a [illegible] shop to make and install [illegible] eave troughs, [illegible]

He was Charles L. Gatz who died in [illegible]. His widow [illegible] is carrying on the sheet metal shop with the assistance of her son-in-law, Woodruff Goodyear who manages the [illegible].

When Gatz and his wife first came to Gary they lived in the Wabash [illegible] at 9th and Jefferson [illegible] Gatz set up his first shop [illegible] Dr. William [illegible] wife aband[illegible] they had [illegible] at 9th and [illegible], along the Wabash right of way, and Gatz [illegible] shop and home.

By [illegible] his business had increased [illegible] was erected the [illegible] shop being on the first [illegible] and the Gatz apartment above.

The Gatzes lived above the shop [illegible] years then they moved to [illegible] where they resided until 1948. Mrs. Gatz says the home was the first [illegible] oil heating furnace. It was installed in the house at the request of a manufacturer for demonstration [illegible].

Gatz was honored as a 50-year member of the Masonic lodge shortly before his [illegible]. Mrs. Gatz is a charter member of the Gary chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, which was organized in 1909. She became its third worthy matron.

Mrs. Gatz recalled the time when seven or eight OES members took the Pennsylvania train to Hobart to take part in a meeting of that chapter, but missed the train when they were ready to return home. They called the Gary police department, and Capt. Forbis sent the police patrol wagon to Hobart to bring the group back to Gary.

The Gatz firm did a big volume of business in the early days, having contracts to roof houses and install furnaces for the Gary Land Co.

CHARLES L. GATZ established his sheet metal shop in January 1908 when he moved to Gary from Chicago. The shop was located at the rear of 9th Ave. at Jefferson. Posing in front of this store are: (left to right) Gatz, Mrs. Peter Pinarski, Mrs. Walter Gabianski, Mrs. Gatz and Walter [illegible]

MRS. CHARLES L. GATZ still takes an active interest in the business which is now being managed by Woodruff Goodyear, her son-in-law.

Business Group Helps Miller Area

By GEORGE F. COOKE
Past President, Miller Area Business Assn.

A group of civic minded Miller area men and women met Sept. 24, 1946, in the real estate office of Flanagan and Schreiner, 562 S. Lake St., and decided that an association of business and professional men should be formed. Clergy of the district would be honorary members.

A charter and by-laws were drawn up by Attorneys Armand Prete and Arthur P. Steward who became members. Desmond Stack was made temporary chairman. Phil Flanagan was elected the first president. He was succeeded by George Cooke and August Jungheim, now deceased, was the third president.

The Miller community accepted the new organization with enthusiasm. The association kept in mind constantly the welfare of the Miller district. In 1948 the organization sponsored a father and son trophy award dinner for athletes of the William A. Wirt High School. This has become an annual event.

The group sponsors an annual fall dance which helps to raise funds to carry out different community projects. The association built and maintains an off street parking lot in the business district. It was instrumental in obtaining better street lighting, a branch of the Gary National Bank, a post office and traffic lights.

The area business people have always been willing to assist in any project initiated by and for the youth of the community. They sponsored a Christmas window painting contest for Wirt high school students under the supervision of Helen Ruth Huber, art teacher.

The association presented a check for $231 on June 1, 1953, to Robert Cline, for the Miller Little League. The sum was the proceeds of a Spring dance. Prizes were awarded by the association for the annual Easter egg hunt in Marquette Park.

The association strives to keep informed about the city's industries, the problems of the public service companies and the transit system, and welcomes representatives of these companies to its meetings.

The association now has approximately 125 members. The present officers include: Edgar B Williams, president; Herman D Penrod, vice president; Robert Burdett, secretary, and Mrs. Marian V. Nash, treasurer.

IN THE FALL OF 1908 the Alfred D. Milteer family posed on a sightseeing bus in Washington, D. C., on their way to Gary. The Milteer family, on the last two seats, were: (left to right) Mrs. Nellie Milteer Gruel, who now resides in Crown Point; Katherine Milteer Edwards, deceased; Mary Milteer Robbins, of Gary; Alton B. Milteer, who is in the laundry business; Floyd Milteer, deceased; Minnie Milteer Patterson, a former Gary teacher, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Milteer, both deceased.

Milteer Family Opened Real Estate Subdivision

A disastrous fire in the little town of Whaleyville, Va., close to the North Carolina border, resulted in the family of Alfred D. Milteer settling in Gary about 1908.

Milteer Sr. operated three farms near Whaleyville and owned a general merchandise store, warehouse and livery stable in the town. Fire destroyed the store, warehouse and livery barn. When insurance companies paid off the fire losses, Milteer decided that the family should move to California.

With his two eldest sons, Arthur and Emory, Milteer headed for the west in the fall of 1907, but they got no farther than Chicago. Milteer called on Dr. W. P. Laue of the Rush Medical College, an old acquaintance, who recommended that they go to Gary and see how the new city was developing.

Milteer followed his advice and with his sons surveyed the activities in the Steel Town. He was convinced that Gary would be a good place for his family to locate. He made arrangements to have a house built at 700 Harrison St., next door to the home that was being built for A. B. Keller, an early-day Gary banker.

He went back to Virginia leaving Arthur and Emory here, and prepared to return when the new home was built. Arthur, meanwhile, began working as a reporter for the Gary Daily News when he was 19 years old. His first week's salary was $5. He remained on the newspaper for about six months and then took a job in the mill. Emory also found work in the mill.

In the fall of 1908 Milteer brought his wife and the six remaining children to Gary, moving into their new house on Oct. 21, Mrs. Milteer's birthday.

The father went into the real estate business with Louis Mekatinsky. They bought property in the vicinity of Grant St. and Ridge Road and laid out an area known as the Mack subdivision.

In March 1910 Alfred D. Milteer was killed in an automobile accident on Broadway near the Pennsylvania railroad tracks.

His funeral was the first in Gary to be conducted by the Masonic lodge. Ninety-nine of the 100 Masons in the city attended.

Left with the responsibilities of a large family, Mrs. Milteer sold the subdivision to Louis Goodman, early Gary merchant.

Arthur D. Milteer, now president of Gary National Bank, had attended a commercial school in Virginia and spent two years at Elon College in North Carolina. After his experience in Gary as a newspaper reporter and nine months of labor in the mills, he accepted a position in the Gary State Bank.

He advanced from clerk to bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier, cashier, vice president and finally president in 1954. He has been a civic leader for many years. He has two children, Dr. Albert D. Milteer, dentist, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Walker, who resides in Ogden Dunes.

Other members of the Milteer family are, Emory T., retired steelworker; Mrs. William (Nellie) Gruel, Mrs. Tyrie (Mary) Robins Sr., Alton, twin of Mary who is in the laundry business and Mrs. Phillip (Minnie) Patterson, a former Gary teacher.

Mrs. Mary C. Milteer, the mother died in 1945. Her son, Edward, died in 1915, and a daughter, Mrs. J. D. (Katherine) Edwards died in Miami in 1952.

Ice Cream Firm 50 Years Old

Atkins Serves Gary Since 1906

Since the [illegible] of 1906 Gary [illegible] has been eating Atkins [illegible] The Atkins Ice Cream business was started by [illegible] S. Atkins who formed [illegible] with a Wakarusa [illegible] maker and located in [illegible].

The Sages Ice Cream [illegible] of [illegible] opened an ice [illegible] at [illegible] and Jefferson street before Atkins came to Gary. The Wakarusa man [illegible] and Atkins shortly took over the Sages [illegible] at the Magic City Ice Cream Co.

Two years later he moved the plant to the [illegible] block on Washington street just across [illegible] from the present Atkins plant. As the business [illegible] brother Charles S. Atkins who worked as a clerk for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at Indiana Harbor, came to Gary nights to help produce ice cream.

In 1913, the plant was moved to its present location at 457 Washington in a new three-story building. The name was changed to the Atkins Ice Cream Co. In the intervening years, the Atkins building was enlarged, an addition built in the rear and the plant modernized. The company is now erecting a modern ice cream plant costing $250,000 at 67th and Broadway. It will be occupied in a few weeks.

Charles S. Atkins became a full time partner in the business in 1918 and his brother left soon thereafter and went into business at Marion, Ind. Atkins has run the business the last 35 years.

His two sons, Charles Jr. and Robert, are now partners in the firm. Atkins is a member of the Gary Rotary Club, the Masonic Lodge and the First Presbyterian Church.

The Atkins Ice Cream Company is one of the oldest in the region and is one of the largest, having a capacity of 200,000 gallons a year. The new Atkins plant will have double that capacity.

The pioneer ice cream maker says that people are eating more ice cream than ever and the quality of the ice cream under modern manufacturing processes is better than ever.

First Gary School At 4th, Broadway

The first school in Gary was a small frame building near 3rd avenue and Broadway, with Ora L. Wildermuth as the first teacher.

One of the first pupils was Jacob T. Huff, who became Gary's first mail carrier. He has been superintendent of mails in the Gary post office since 1930.

The older pupils in the first year of high school were taught in a room adjoining William A. Wirt's office in the Phillips building, next to the Gary Land Co.'s office. Some of the pupils attending high school until the Emerson school was completed were Dr. Harry L. Kahan, Paul Hake, Charles Hyman, Mrs. Roy G. Parry, Mrs. Genevieve Robbins, George Holmes and Eunice Rhodes. These students later selected the gray and gold, now Emerson high school's colors.

Jefferson school, the first permanent school building was erected by the steel corporation and later acquired by the school

TOLLESTON'S WALDHEIM CEMETERY, one of the oldest in the Calumet area, is located at 17th Ave. at Grant. Grave markers dated as early as 1851 are in these burial grounds. The fee at one time was $2 a grave.

L. I. Combs, One of Earliest Builders in Gary, Still Active

Gary was more than a swaddling town in 1908. It was a community of wide open business opportunities — so wide open that many newcomers had difficulty in choosing a business.

Such a newcomer was Leslie I. Combs Sr., one of Gary's first builders and still one of the city's most active contractors.

Today the city's history credits him with providing one of the most outstanding factors in the community's physical growth to its present stature.

This recognition is based on his record of putting up more than 2,000 individual homes, 10 apartment buildings of eight units each and such business establishments as the Sel[illegible] Cassidy, Vermont and Home buildings.

But this came slowly as the young Vermont native first felt his way along in the pioneer city on the dunes.

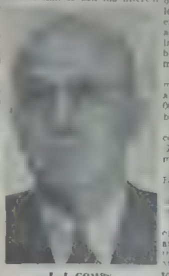
He came to Indiana after studying at the Eastman School of Business in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and first settled in Cayuga where he spent five years operating a brick selling agency.

This was his first business venture in Gary when he arrived here in 1908, and for five years he sold bricks from an office at 7th Ave. and Broadway.

It was during these years he felt the first urge to build and, in 1910, he said, he mixed some "pleasure" with the brick business and built his first house at 660 Harrison St.

In 1913, he became a partner in the Harrington Grocery Co. at 26 W. 5th Ave. and stayed in that business until 1917 when the growing urge to build caused him to sell his interest in the grocery business and start full scale operations in the construction industry.

His original office was a two car garage on Delaware St. and his first effort was a two-story seven-room house, which he sold for $6,500.



L. I. COMBS

This was the beginning.

In that same year he started building up the 400 block on [illegible] of the project was in [illegible].

Since that day, his firm, now operated with his two sons, Allen and Leslie Jr., has built eight subdivisions, covering 250 acres and containing 1,700 lots in addition to the apartment buildings, business establishments and individual homes.

In dollar value, a rough estimate places the worth of the apartment buildings at $3,500,000 and his most modern home building at $24,000,000.

In addition to his physical contributions to the growth of Gary, Combs has been active in many other ways.

[illegible]ed nine years on the Board of Education, from 1923 [illegible]2, having replaced Henry [illegible] who took over the job of controller.

He is a Mason and a member of the Consistory and Shrine and has served as a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Church and a director in the Home Saving and Loan Assn.

He is married to the former Ella I. Draper, also a native of [illegible], and they live at [illegible]th Ave.

In addition to his sons, he has a daughter, Mrs. Frank Davis of Gary, grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Waldheim Oldest in Calumet

The claim of Tolleston's Waldheim Cemetery to being one of the oldest in the Calumet area is substantiated by more than [illegible].

A marker on the grave of [illegible] shows he [illegible] and was one of the first to be buried in Waldheim.

It wasn't until [illegible], 1878, that the first Waldheim Cemetery Assn. was formed to discuss the erection of a fence around the burial ground.

Although the meeting was an [illegible] and the minutes kept in German, the translation shows that those attending decided "There shall be no narrow-minded intolerance of different sects. A place of burial may be [illegible] to anyone regardless of [illegible]."

At a meeting a week later, officers were elected and a fee of $[illegible] was set as the charge for a grave to non-members.

Charles Nagel was first president of the group, with Herman Kirchhof, vice president, [illegible]ristof Bormann, secretary, and Charles Kunert, treasurer.

The [illegible] committee was composed of Joseph [illegible], Albert Heise and Friedrich [illegible]. [illegible] was [illegible] trustee and all eight officers formed the board of directors.

Friedhof Waldheim was translated into English in the minutes as Free Lot Forest Home, when the association was recorded with the Lake County recorder on Feb. 27, 1877.

On Sept. 29, 1954, the name was changed to the Waldheim Cemetery Assn. Inc., and a new group formed to perpetuate the burial ground which had suffered from non-use and neglect. The association is now headed by Louis Henke, president.

Saw Construction Of Gary Buildings

Several generations of Gary residents have and will walk in the shadow of Pearl R. Smith's handiwork without knowing it.

Smith, a plasterer, came to Gary from Akron, Ohio, in 1911 and worked on such buildings as the City Hall, the Palace Theater, Mercy Hospital, Tolleston School and many of the buildings at the American Bridge Co. and Gary Works.

He is now 73 years old and lives with Mrs. Smith at 4333 W. 13th Ave.

Do you remember these? Woven wire cages were popular for some time in Gary's leading elevators

SHEPARD
ELEVATOR
SERVICE CO.

Forty Years Ago

William H. Eckels Sr.
founded our firm.

The company is now operated by his sons, William H. Eckels Jr. and Guy J. Eckels.

Passenger and Freight Elevator sales and service and Motor Stairs for commercial and residential use.

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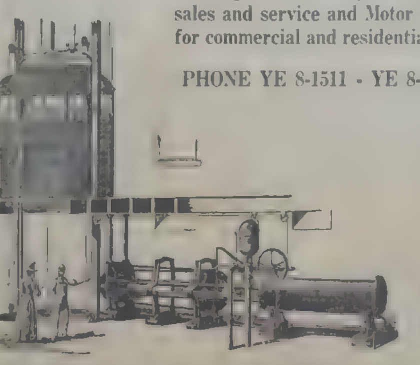
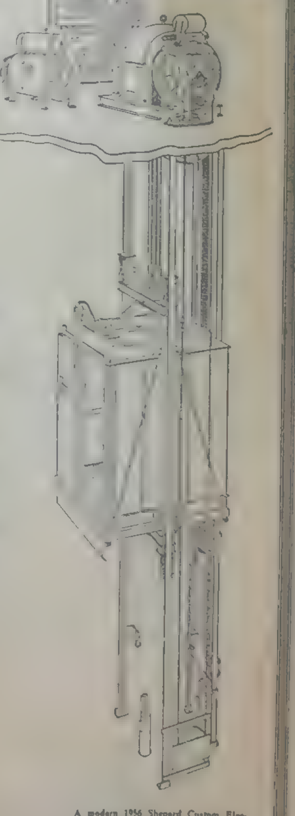


In 1909 this was a typical elevator installation serving two floors at a speed of 25 ft. a minute. Designs were slightly more advanced when the city's first electric elevator was installed in 1913 in Harry Alschuler's Department Store at 5th and Broadway.



A modern 1956 Shepard Custom Electronic Controlled Automatic Operatorless High Speed elevator that can travel at speeds up to 1200 ft. a minute. The model illustrated is a gearless traction type capable of using up to a 100 horsepower motor.

For 22 Years . . .
First Federal Savings and Loan Association Has Been Growing with Gary

First Federal Savings & Loan Association salutes Gary on her Golden Jubilee... 50 years of progress is a great stride in the History of any community. We, at First Federal Savings, are proud to be one of the Gary businesses who have contributed so much to the growth of Gary.

During the 22 years First Federal Savings & Loan has been in business, we have helped thousands of Gary families build, purchase or remodel their homes.

Being the largest Savings and Loan Association in Gary, our facilities afford the maximum in service to the home owners of the community. We feature home loan plans tailored to your individual requirements. Consult us if you plan to buy, build or remodel.

On Almost Any Street in Gary Stands a Home We Have Helped the Owner to Purchase or to Build!

Offering to all a Savings and Investment Plan that offers the maximum in--

★ Safety ★ Convenience
★ Availability ★ Dividends

First Federal
Savings and Loan Association of Gary

545 Broadway **Gary, Indiana**
3709 Central Ave. **East Gary, Indiana**

"Where Thousands Save Millions"

First Federal Savings & Loan Was Gary's First INSURED Savings and Loan Association . . .

. . . each savings account at First Federal Savings is insured up to $10,000 by a permanent agency of the U. S. Government. We've never missed paying a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend on all investors accounts.

Liberal Dividends

SAVE and EARN at the same time . . . by opening a savings account at First Federal Savings and Loan Assn. NOW! As little as $1 opens your account.

Lewis, Charles Simon Open Jewelry Firm Here in 1908

Half of Sales Room Used as Drug Store, Soda Fountain; Move 3 Times

[illegible]

As a result they opened a jewelry store in 1908 at 768 Broadway, two doors north of 8th avenue. Half of the store was devoted to jewelry, watches and [illegible]

[illegible] store and closed their first store. Charles returned to Chicago but the firm continued under the Simon Brothers name.

In the second store a music department was added to sell musical instruments, sheet music, phonographs and records. Simon also opened another store at 636 Broadway, called the Jewel Shop.

A third move was made in 1916 when Simon built a building at 662 Broadway. The Jewel Shop was merged with the store at 636 and the new building became the permanent home of the Simon Bros. store.

Lewis Simon went into partnership with his cousin Charles [illegible] cousin also have joint holdings in downtown Gary real estate.

Lewis Simon retired two years ago because of ill health and sold his jewelry store to Mark Silverstein, the present owner. The Simons, however, own the building at 662, and others at 652, 656, 658 and 6[illegible] Broadway.

Simon has long been active in Gary civic affairs. He is a member of the Gary Lions Club, the Masonic lodge and Shrine, and for many years a leader in Temple Israel. The Simons reside in the Ambassador Apartments, of which he is part owner.

They have two daughters, Phyllis, wife of Dr. Garry August, a heart specialist in Cleveland, O. and Joan, wife of Dr. Albert Reazen of Akron, O., a pediatrician.

LEWIS SIMON

SIMON BROS. FIRST JEWELRY STORE in Gary opened in 1908 at 768 Broadway. The jewelry department occupied half the store. The other half was devoted to a drug store and soda fountain. The pharmacy department was managed by E. A. Ridgely, who also owned a drug store at 6th and Broadway.

Library Card Prized by Mrs. John Ulmer

Mrs. John E. Ulmer of 624 W. 44th Ave., today numbers among her most prized possessions one of the first borrower's cards issued by Gary's public library in 1908.

The forerunner of Gary's present well-stocked libraries was a small building located at 31-33 W. 7th Ave., according to Mrs. Ulmer, the former Ellen O'Brien.

Mrs. Ulmer, who came to Gary from Elwood, Ind., in 1906, became one of the city's cultural leade[illegible]

First Drug Store in Fitz Hotel

Bell Later Moved To 1-Room Shack

Gary by 1910 boasted five drug stores, approximately one [illegible] about 50 drug stores serving a population of 160,000, an average of some 3,200 per pharmacy.

The first drug store in Gary was opened Oct. 23, 1906, in the old Fitz Hotel, located on Broadway, near 2nd avenue, on steel company property.

The proprietor was A. Howard Bell, who graduated in 1904 from the Valparaiso University School of Pharmacy. After two years in the drug business in Otwell, Ind., Bell joined the laboratory staff of the Inland Steel Co. at Indiana Harbor, but he shortly decided to return to selling drugs.

Bell obtained a stock of drugs from a druggist friend in Indiana Harbor for $350 and set up business in Gary with his friend as a silent partner. Business was good and the stock turned over rapidly. Expense of conducting the business was not great and prospects were bright.

As there were a great number of horses in the area used for grading the mill and town sites, veterinary remedies were in demand. In addition to general drugs, there were many prescriptions received for snake bite, as the swampy sections were full of snakes.

There were no banks in Gary at the time, so Bell's druggist friend would come from Indiana Harbor twice a week to get the receipts and deposit them in the Indiana Harbor bank. After a period of six weeks, however, Bell discovered that his silent partner had silently departed and there was no bank account. That was in December.

As the firm had no cash and many unpaid bills, the business was in due time sold to satisfy a judgment obtained in the court of Judge Townsley in Tolleston.

Bell soon joined Albert Borman, a Tolleston merchant, in forming the Bell-Borman Drug Co., which was housed in a 12 by 16-foot shack at 940 Washington St. They were able to carry a drug stock of about $1,000, which they turned over monthly. In the fall of 1907, Bell had several jobs, [illegible] compiling Lake County's first comprehensive directory. He next became head of The Gary Post's circulation department. In 1911, Bell was employed as auditor-storekeeper for the city schools, a position he held 43 years. He died in August, 1955.

The second druggist to open a store on Broadway was Clarence Erwin Hall, a native of Rochester, Minn., who graduated from Northwestern University School of Pharmacy in 1906 and settled in Gary in 1907. He located his store at 5th and Broadway.

He had the distinction of opening the first soda fountain in the city. His grand opening was Dec. 20, 1907, when he served soft drinks to all his customers and the next day added ice cream to his menu. The soda bar had in its center a pedestal of Mexican onyx which supported incandescent lamps.

His first store burned and Hall moved to 6th and Broadway, remaining there from 1913 to 1923. He disposed of this store to the Muir Drug Co. and established a store at 5th and Buchanan street, but retired in 1932. Hall resides at 637 Buchanan [illegible] the University Club and the Gary Country Club.

The next three drug stores came into existence between November, 1907, and March 1, 1909. J. A. Brennan and Harry Stringfellow opened The Drug Shop in the Brennan Building at 7th and Broadway in November, 1907. A year later, W. L. Cole Drug Co. opened at 718 Broadway, with N. R. Wood as manager. Kahn's Economical Drug Store was opened by R. H. Kahn at 17th and Broadway.

Edgar A. Ridgely, a druggist from East St. Louis, Ill., came to Gary in 1909 and purchased the Brennan-Stringfellow drug store. Ridgely's store at 6th and Broadway remained in business 46 years, closing last October.

Dale Belles Sr. affiliated with Ridgely in 1914 and became a partner in 1921. Ridgely died in 1935, but the firm continued under the Ridgely name. Belles also owns a store in the Gary National Bank Building, and last fall opened a new drug store in the Village Shopping Center at 35th and Grant street.

The Drug Shop, operated by Brennan and Stringfellow, was purchased by the Ridgely firm in 1922, and Stringfellow opened a new store at 522 Broadway. Ridgely also bought the Borman-Watson store at 11th and Roosevelt street in Tolleston in 1912.

GARY'S SECOND DRUG STORE (below) was operated by A. Howard Bell and Albert Borman as the Bell-Borman Drug Co. at 940 Washington. Bell and Borman moved to a new location (above) at 718 Broadway in December, 1908. Bell is shown standing in the doorway of the new drug store. Gary's first drug store, also operated by Bell, was opened in the Fitz Hotel near 2nd and Broadway, Oct. 23, 1906. It was forced to close after three months because a silent partner had absconded with their funds.

Glen Park A of C Has 175 Members

Group Sponsors Christmas Parade, Works for Welfare Community

[illegible]

The surest sign of its coming of age as a business entity was the formation 10 years ago of the Glen Park Association of Commerce, Inc., which had dedicated itself to the furtherance of better living in a more prosperous community.

An outgrowth of the informal Glen Park Business Luncheon Club formed in 1933, the group was first known as the Glen Park Businessmen's Assn., a name which it changed when it received its incorporation papers in 1947.

It now boasts 175 members and is the only Gary business group, other than the Downtown Chamber, which is affiliated with both the state and national Chamber of Commerce.

Among its annual projects are a Christmas parade, street lighting for Christmas, an Easter Egg Hunt, Hallowe'en window painting contest and its own installation banquet and dance.

It edits and distributes the Glen Park Area Business Directory yearly and sponsors the Garyland Home Show, an annual event.

GLEN PARK ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE officers for 1956. Phillip F. Sharrer, president, is surrounded by his cabinet, Charles Novotny, past president; Charles Dickerson, vice president; Sam Wagner, treasurer, and Richard A. Green, secretary.

Federal Savings and Loan Associations

. . . Assets to the Community—

A state insured or a Federal Savings and Loan Association is more than simply an institution where thrifty people place their savings. The funds of these associations will play a part in the future development of the Calumet region comparable to the Home Building and Loan Associations of the last century. The Federal Government was quick to see how associations of this kind were needed for the growth of a community and put its stamp of approval on the convenient, long-term loans which permitted home owners to borrow money for improving their home or building another.

Some of the leading business executives and some of the foremost corporations in the United States have placed part of their funds in shares of the associations.

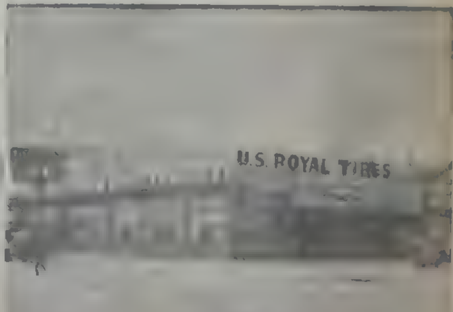
For further information call:
Steel City Federal Savings and Loan Association
TUrner 5-8421

INSURED

Steel City Savings & Loan Assn. of Gary
846 Broadway

LEVIN TIRE . . . .

Successfully Serving Gary Since 1919 In Same Location . . .



'Way back in 1919 when tires were not nearly as important as they are today, Henry Levin thought that he saw a good future in the business. He started with 25 front feet in his present location and great expectations. Now, Levin Tire House has become Lake County's largest tire dealer with 200 ft. of frontage. His sons, Herb and Jerry, have taken over the active management and take great pride in representing the U. S. Rubber Co. in this district.

Another important part of the business is the new seat cover department that has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. In fact, Levin Tire House is well known, in addition, for its complete car servicing and selection of auto accessories.

LEVIN TIRE HOUSE
2130 BROADWAY PHONE 2-2381

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Karastan
America's Finest Power Loomed Rug

TIGER BRAND
SPRINGWALL

HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD
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Richardson brothers

TONK

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LANE

PHIL-MAR

Hoover

The Madden Quality

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Priscilla Turner

Valentine-Seaver Originals

Hekman Furniture

Virtue

Samsonite

St. John's

Ashley

Flexscreen

Kent-Coffey

Sam Moore Chairs

RADIGAN BROS.
Carpet Shop
630 MASS. STREET

Famous Names that have been associated with Radigan Bros. over the years. Famous Names for homemakers who know and care! Furniture and carpets labelled with Famous Names that have enjoyed customer approval throughout our 44 years in Gary! Names that are known for their excellent designing, craftmanship and high construction standards.

RADIGAN BROS.
INDIANA'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
637 BROADWAY

La-Z-Boy

KOCH

ROCK-OLA

Extensole

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HOWELL
The Best-Known Name in Chrome

Rowe Furniture
"First in Fashion"

Lees Carpets

Serta

Lloyd

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TELL CITY CHAIRS

COSCO

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Quality Furniture for Outdoors

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SELIG

C&M

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Mohawk

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Baumritter

TROY

DURHAM

Bigelow Rugs – Carpets

Luxury

Syroco

STIFFEL

DELTOX

Saginaw

the HARVARD FRAME

EMPIRE "KLEERCHROME"*

Universal Gas Range

HERMAN MILLER

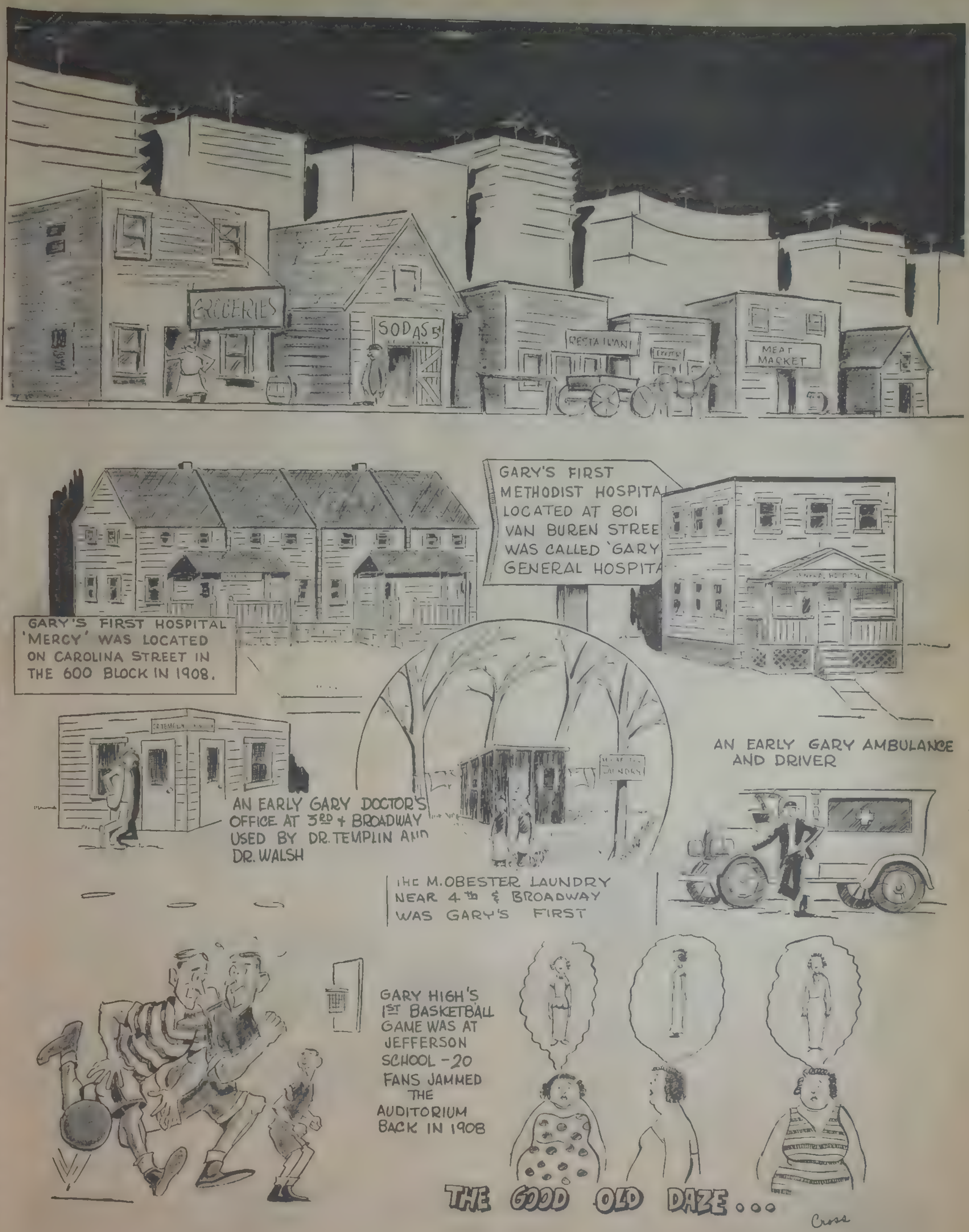
Furniture City Upholstery Co.
The Quality Line

WUNDA WEVE Carpets

Flexsteel

THONET INDUSTRIES INC.

OZITE


GROCERIES
SODAS 5¢
RESTAURANT
MEAT MARKET
GARY'S FIRST METHODIST HOSPITAL LOCATED AT 801 VAN BUREN STREET WAS CALLED 'GARY GENERAL HOSPITAL'
GARY'S FIRST HOSPITAL 'MERCY' WAS LOCATED ON CAROLINA STREET IN THE 600 BLOCK IN 1908.
AN EARLY GARY DOCTOR'S OFFICE AT 3RD & BROADWAY USED BY DR. TEMPLIN AND DR. WALSH
LAUNDRY
THE M. OBESTER LAUNDRY NEAR 4th & BROADWAY WAS GARY'S FIRST
AN EARLY GARY AMBULANCE AND DRIVER
GARY HIGH'S 1ST BASKETBALL GAME WAS AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL - 20 FANS JAMMED THE AUDITORIUM BACK IN 1908
THE GOOD OLD DAZE...
Cross

Lytton's Gary Hub Opened in 1927

Men's Store Doubles Space Under Guidance of Cole, Firm President

Henry C. Lytton, one of Chicago's State Street merchant princes noted for his vision and business acumen thirty years ago, foresaw the tremendous growth possibilities which Gary offered retail business.

It was Lytton's decision that resulted in the opening of a Lytton store at the corner of 5th and Broadway on March 7, 1927, the first State Street operator to open a store in Gary. Lytton died in 1948 at the age of 102.

At the time of its opening the Lytton store occupied only half of the building, but under the [illegible] of W. and I. W. Cole, [illegible] president of the firm, the [illegible] took over the other half of the building in 1941.

I. B. H[illegible], manager of the Gary store, began as a [illegible] salesman in October, 1925. He became manager in 1942. Two employes, Alvin Wever, head of the men's sportswear department, and Harry [illegible], store clothing salesman, have been with the store continuously since its opening.

The Lytton building, commonly known as the Hub, was erected in two sections. The original building was constructed in 1907 by the Robert Gottle Co., general contractors of Chicago, under a contract dated Dec. 17, 1906. It had a 50 foot frontage on Broadway. The architect was [illegible] W. Ashby.

The building was leased by Harry and Moses Alschuler and Louis Lichtenstein, who operated a general merchandise business under the name of H. Alschuler Co. Their lease ran from Oct. 1, 1907, to April 30, 1913.

The additional 75 feet was constructed in 1913 and leased to the Alschuler Co. The contractor for the addition was the Indiana Improvement Co., 522-524 Broadway. [illegible] J. Verplank was the architect.

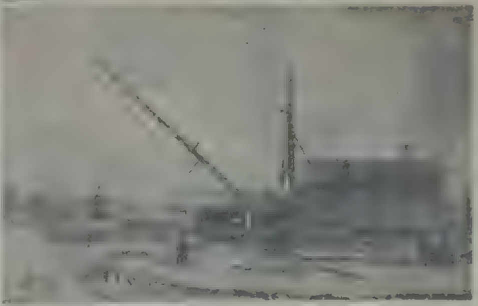
The property subsequently was leased to the House of Mus[illegible] under lease from April 1, 1922 to April 30, 1925. Thereafter the Tribe of K occupied the building from July 1 to Nov. 30, 1926.

Lytton's lease commenced for half the building in 1927 and in 1941, after some alterations to the building, the Chicago firm occupied the entire building, where it has done business for the last 29 years.

The building was owned by the Phillips Building Co., an incorporation composed of several top officials of the steel company, including K. K. Knapp, chief counsel of the steel corporation; G. G. Thorpe, vice president in charge of construction of the steel plant, and J. J. Reynolds, consulting engineer.

The corporation owned the property on the northeast and northwest corner of 5th and Broadway, and the southwest corner of 5th and Massachusetts, where the Marshall House now stands. The Phillips company still controls these properties.

LYTTON STORE BUILDING as it appeared during construction of an addition. The building was then occupied by the H. Alshuler Co. which was expanding. Some years later, in 1927, Lyttons took over the site and again increased the building's size



SITE OF THE PRESENT LYTTON STORE as it appeared in December, 1906. The steam operated dip shovel, with its boiler house and long wooden boom was assembled on the construction site.

Orphan's Candy Kitchen a Favorite Spot For Gathering of Gary People in 1907

John Lincoln, Alex Eliopoulos Opened Confectionery, Branched Into Building

Between 5th and 6th avenues on the east side of Broadway is a business block with a stone on the cornice that reads "Orphan's Building."

About 49 years ago, a young man came to Gary from Chicago to open a confectionery store, which he named the "Orphans Candy Kitchen." It was Gary's first confectionery store and became a popular gathering place for the pioneers of the young city.

The candy kitchen man was John Lincoln, who, with his sister, Maria, migrated from Greece to Chicago to make their home with an uncle. Their father had died when they were very young. John says he cannot remember him. Their mother also died in Greece, leaving them orphans.

John became a chum of Alex Eliopoulos, who also was of Greek origin and lived in Lincoln's neighborhood. On Sept 22, 1907 John and Alex, both 19 years old, came to Gary with the idea of starting a confectionery store.

Capt. H. S. Norton, Gary Land Co. agent, encouraged them to settle in the Steel City. They took a lease on a store room now the Ideal Restaurant, at 509 Broadway before the roof was on the building.

John and Alex formed a partnership which included Maria, who in 1911 became the wife of Alex. John made the candy and ice cream, while Alex and Maria waited on customers.

In 1916, they expanded their business. Eliopoulos and his wife opened the Princess Confectionery at 8th and Broadway, which they sold in 1932. Lincoln continued to run the Orphans Candy Kitchen until the same year.

Lincoln began to branch out into the construction business in 1925, and Alex and Maria continued as his partners. They formed the Orphans Building Co., Inc., which is still operated by Lincoln. They bought the vacant property on the southeast corner of 5th and Massachusetts where they built the Olympia Hotel, now the Roosevelt. It was sold during the depression.

In 1919, Lincoln built the Orphan's Bldg. It has four store rooms on the ground level and a dozen apartments on the second floor. He claims that it was the first building in Gary to be air-conditioned. Lincoln maintains his office in this building.

The Orphans company also built the L. & E. building at 739 Broadway. It was leased to Montgomery Ward & Co. for 40 years, but the building was destroyed by fire in 1943. Lincoln and Eliopoulos owned 75 feet of the 120 foot frontage. Fred Cassidy owned the remaining 50 feet.

Lincoln owns a three-story apartment building in the 500 block on Connecticut street and numerous other properties. He was married in 1914 and has three grown children who reside in Gary.

Eliopoulos went into the real estate and insurance business in 1946. His son, Robert S. Allen, is now associated with him. A second son, Constantine Eliopoulos, a musician, directs an orchestra in Galveston, Tex.

Lincoln and Eliopoulos are active in the Greek Orthodox Church and in many civic projects.

OPERATORS OF THE ORPHAN'S CANDY KITCHEN as they appeared in 1910. Left to right are Gust Tricolas, John Lincoln, Alex Alexander, Andrew Thanos and Alex Eliopoulos. Lincoln and Eliopoulos founded the company. The others are cousins of Lincoln.

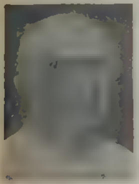
SITE OF THE PRESENT MARSHALL HOUSE is surveyed by John Lincoln, left, Maria Eliopoulos and Alex Eliopoulos, in 1908. They were enjoying a winter outing a year after their Gary business was established

LINCOLN

ELIOPOULOS

Milgram's In Gary 40 Years

Store Began as M. B. Boot Shop



EDWARD H. MILGRAM

For more than 40 years Gary men and women have been buying shoes at Milgram's, known for many years as the M. B. Boot Shop, named for the Milgram brothers.

Edward H. Milgram, now retired and living in Miami, Fla., came to Gary in the fall of 1909 to see what opportunities were open in the boom town. He returned to Merrill, Wis., where he had a job in a shoe store, and announced that he intended to go into business for himself in Gary.

Milgram came to America from Russia with his mother when he was two years old. His father had immigrated a year earlier and located in Wisconsin. Edward got his schooling in Merrill.

The young shoe salesman settled in Gary early in 1910, and on March 8 opened a shoe store at 1064 Broadway. Business was good, and by 1914 he had two more stores, located at 700 and 1300 Broadway.

His brothers Sam and David came to Gary and formed a partnership that lasted until 1918. After the firm was dissolved, Edward moved to 686 Broadway, where he has done business for 38 years. The other stores were closed. Sam is in business in Chicago, David in Los Angeles.

The senior Milgram retired 10 years ago and his son, Jerome, took over the management of the store, changing the name to Milgram's Quality Shoes. Jerome is married and has three children. They reside at 330 Roosevelt St.

Work, 'Real' Money Drew Skilled Men

One of the city's first toolmakers was drawn here in 1907 by the huge steel magnet which Gary had become.

He is P. J. Hake who moved here from Buffalo, N. Y. when 20 years of age.

He came, he said "because Gary was the only place in [illegible]th America where one could [illegible]n real money, not scrip. People came here from all over the world. If a person couldn't make a living here, he couldn't make one anywhere."

His many memories include the first bar of steel put through the rail mill, the typhoid epidemic of 1908 (which put him in Mercy Hospital) and the gloom of the 1930's when the depression drove many of Gary's first arrivals into green pastures.

Mattress Firm Opened In 1908

In Gary's first city directory compiled in 1908 and 1909 is an advertisement for the Gary Mattress Works, 14th and Broadway. The firm made a specialty of hair and moss mattresses and also did upholstering. Its business was primarily wholesale.

The owner of the company was Jake Distenfeld, who sold it in 1917 to Isidore Alterwitz. He changed the name to the Gary Sanitary Bedding Co. and moved the shop to 19th and Broadway. From a one man operation the business has grown today to be among the top manufacturers of sleep products in the midwest.

Alterwitz died in 1931, but the business was taken over by his widow, Mrs. Helen Alterwitz Rosenberg, who still owns the plant. The plant is now located at 200-210 E. 21st Ave and is managed by the owner's sons, Leonard and Oscar. The company is now known as the Gary Bedding Co.

Its products include the "Ever Rest" mattress, sofa beds, studio couches and a "Bed A Way," a sleeper with an enclosed mattress for daytime or night use. Its business is entirely wholesale. Its products are shipped by the company's own trucks.

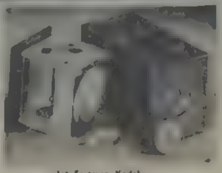
Vermonter Recalls Sand, Fleas, Burrs

One of New England's first representatives among Gary's pioneers was Charles Huse, a Vermonter who came here in 1907.

For him, and for the remainder of the 5,000 residents who made up the city that year, life was one long battle with sand fleas and cockleburrs, he declares.

Grant St. marked the western limits of the city in 1907, he recalls, with wilderness lying beyond.

Times have changed . . .



1st Eastman Kodak

but integrity endures . . .

Brand Names TELL THE STORY!

Brand names will tell the story because of the judicious guarantee by the salesman, backed up by the store and the manufacturer.

They May Look Alike But One's a Champ!

GARY CAMERA

Gary Camera has been guaranteeing your full dollar's worth for the past 16 years and will continue to do so as long as there is a BRAND NAME

619 WASHINGTON ST.

INDIANA'S ONLY BRAND NAME CAMERA STORE

OUR 46TH YEAR

Bain & Furse

Since 1910

INSURANCE

583 BROADWAY

OLD COMPANIES LIKE OLD FRIENDS

Wear well . . . we are old in years of service, but young in spirit and have kept abreast of changing times and conditions, always adhering to sound business principles.

With each year we have an increasing appreciation of the contribution we can make through sound business counsel in property protection.

YOU . . .
YOUR HOME . . .
YOUR BUSINESS

LESLIE R. BAIN DAVID S. FURSE ROSS BAIN CHARLES K. GREENWALD

Krstovich 50 Years In Gary

Opened Serbian Store in 1907

[illegible]

[illegible] groceries and meat to homes and boarding house "shacks" of the day.

He found his niche in the grocery business, however, and today, almost 50 years later, still [illegible] Kirk Yard Market [illegible] ler St.

Gary's large Serbian population, estimated at about 3,000 in 1908, gave Krstovich a social outlet for his after business hours, and in 1907 he helped found the Sokol lodge and became its first financial secretary.

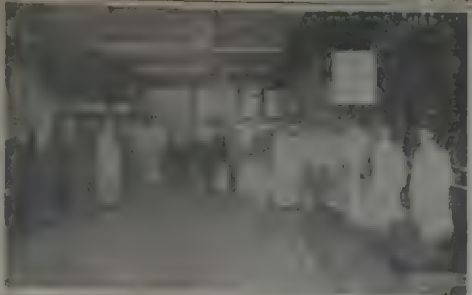
Following this, he became active in the formation of the Ath[illegible] Falcon (Sokol) and presented the organization a flag, American on one side, Serbian on the other, which was carried into battle on the Solunski front by the Serbian Volunteers from Gary in World War I.

Early in the war he was an entertainer with the Serbian Branch of the Red Cross and later served in Newport News, Va., as a military policeman in the U. S. Army. He also was chairman of the Serbian National Defense Auxiliary.

He was a founder, first president and namer of the "Karageorge" glee club; a founder and officer of the beneficial lodge Sloboda, and treasurer, vice president and president of St. Sava Orthodox Church at various times.

He was one of the founders of the Clover Leaf Dairy, the Tolleston Ice and Coal Co., the American State Bank and Federal Building and Loan Assn. He served on the board of directors for the latter institutions.

His three sons, Stephan, George and Walter, are residents of Gary.



THE TITTLE BROTHERS PACKING CO. opened this store at 644 Broadway in 1908. They dealt exclusively in meats at first, then added a grocery three years later. Standing next to the door is A. B. Harris, manager of Bell Telephone Co., next to Harris is Joseph Tittle, in white coat next to office is Clarence Dorman, bookkeeper. Fred Tittle stands next to a chopping block on the right hand side just beyond the counter. The two butchers at the front end of counter are James Tittle and Frank Hoblinger.

Five Tittle Brothers Opened Meat Market Here in 1907

Five brothers who began their careers in the meat business in Chicago in 1895 have left an indelible mark on the business life of Gary.

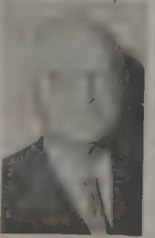
They were Frank, Joseph, Fred, James A. and John Tittle. Frank and Joe made the initial start on the Chicago south side where they opened a meat market. A couple of years later, Fred also started a butcher shop.

[illegible] Gary. In the summer of 1907 he went to Flint, Mich., to see a sick relative. As the train passed through Gary, Jim saw the boxcar station and the mule skinners grading streets. It aroused his interest.

On the return trip, Jim left the train at Gary to look at the extensive construction work that was under way. He had to [illegible] 21st and Broadway to get another train to Chicago.

Two weeks later, on a Sunday, Jim and his brothers Fred, Joe and Frank, came to inspect the town. Before they left, Tom Knotts had sold them a 50-foot lot at 644 Broadway, next to the grocery store of Paul Jarabek, one of Gary's earliest merchants. The lot cost $2,400.

They built a $10,000 brick building on 25 feet of the lot. The building still stands and is occupied by the Jackson Jewelry Store. The Tittle Meat Market opened April 8, 1908. Joe feared that they wouldn't be able to sell the meat they had ordered, but by 11:30 a.m. on the opening day all the stock was sold.



JOSEPH TITTLE

JAMES A. TITTLE

FRANK TITTLE

The Tittles wondered where all the people came from. They soon learned that many folks were living in shacks off the main streets among the sand dunes.

Jim became the manager of their new store in Gary, but in the next couple of years [illegible] Packing [illegible].

The company [illegible] ket [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] their first [illegible]. Their office and important papers were destroyed.

Late that afternoon four or five men came to the store with heating equipment to keep the undamaged meat market warm and to help clean up the debris. The men were sent by William P. Gleason, general superintendent of the steel mill.

It was necessary to close the store for two or three weeks, but the Tittles [illegible] orders for meat and [illegible] them to the customers [illegible].

The brothers established additional markets in the next few years at 5th and Harrison and at 15th and Broadway.

The firm gradually added to its business by providing groceries and meat for hotels and restaurants, and at the same time opened several stores in other nearby cities.

Joe and Frank, meanwhile were anxious to go into the packing house business and bought a plant in Kankakee, Ill. This venture did not prove profitable, so they sold the plant and contracted with the Illinois Packing Co. of Chicago for live stock and meat products.

The firm's retail business was expanded by opening 30 to 40 stores in six states—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota. The depression forced them to close most of the stores, especially those farthest from Gary.

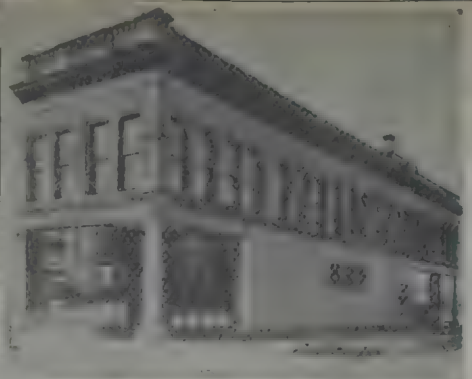
Fred Tittle

Joe was interested in starting his own chain of meat markets. About 1929 he withdrew from the Tittle Brothers company and formed the firm of Joe Tittle and Sons, Inc., taking his sons, Ray S. and Orville Jr., into the company with him. Joe recently retired and the sons now manage the business.

The Joe Tittle firm has 10 stores, one each located in Hammond, Valparaiso, Michigan City, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich., and Kankakee, Ill., plus four stores in Gary. All are meat markets except the Valparaiso store, the one at 856 Broadway, and the store in Village Shopping Center which are super food marts.

Jim Tittle sees the meat market fading from the picture and super markets handling both meat and groceries taking over. He expects to expand into the super market field. Present Tittle Bros. stores are located at 15th and Broadway, 620 Broadway, and in Michigan City and South Bend. Two nephews, [illegible] A. and Walter Tittle, operate the firm. Another nephew, Lawrence, and his daughter in law, Mrs. Esther Tittle, are members of the firm.

Of the five brothers who started the business only Joe and Jim remain. John died in 1948 and Fred and Frank in 1951.



FIRST STORE OF MITCHELL M. DUCHICH, founder of Clover Leaf Dairy. It was located on the southeast corner of 5th and Virginia street where he sold meat and groceries starting in 1907. Duchich bought the Cloverleaf Dairy in Tolleston in 1911 and eventually built a dairy at 11th and Massachusetts street.

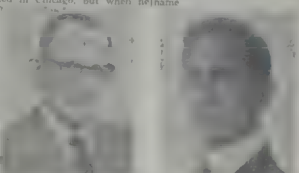
Clover Leaf Dairy First To Sell Pasteurized Milk

Mitchell Duchich, President of Firm, Long Active in Gary Civic Affairs

Credit for producing the first bottle of pasteurized milk in Lake County is claimed by Mitchell M. Duchich, president of the Clover Leaf Dairy Co. since 1911.

Duchich came to Gary early in 1907 when most of the area was a wilderness. He was born in Serbia in 1882 and came to America in 1906. He first settled in Chicago, but when he learned about the new Steel [illegible] City, he came to Gary and opened a grocery and meat market at the corner of 5th and Virginia.

The first milkman in Gary [illegible] either Charles P[illegible] had a dairy farm at 13rd [illegible] of Pagle who [illegible] Tolleston, before Gary was established, according to Duchich. Edward F. Bender also opened an early dairy at 8th and Ma[illegible]



MITCHELL DUCHICH as he appears today, left, and as he appeared as a young Gary business man in 1910

In 1908, Louis Fellkamp and his brother came from Chicago and bought out Pagel. They renamed the business the Clover Leaf Dairy. They continued delivery of milk in Gary until Duchich bought them out in 1911. Duchich continued to do business under the Clover Leaf name.

At that time, he said, the milk [illegible] was faced with many [illegible] were ship[illegible] before it reached the milk plants. Milk delivered in Gary would not stay sweet in many instances due to the lack of ice [illegible] in a majority of the homes. Delivery itself was a problem because so many streets were [illegible] and it was [illegible] the delivery [illegible] horses to get through the sand.

Duchich immediately began a plan to improve the quality of milk. He bought a lot at 810-12 Washington street from the Gary Land Co. and erected a building. [illegible] a partnership with [illegible] brothers, [illegible] at 17th and Massachusetts [illegible]. The [illegible] sold their interest to Duchich's brother [illegible] Texas.

After completion of another building at [illegible] and Massachusetts [illegible] to pasteurize milk and the first clean and safe milk was [illegible] customers [illegible] Clover Leaf won the reputation of being the first in quality milk, and gained leadership in the milk market.

Competition caused other dairymen to put in pasteurizing plants. Protl was the second to install a plant and others followed.

C. R. Bratich, who was a cabinet maker in the old country, joined Duchich in 1907 and has worked for him to the present time. In 1921, Ralph Papich, just home from the war, obtained a job at the Clover Leaf Dairy as a route driver. By 1936 he had advanced to general manager, a position he still holds.

Duchich was a member of the Gary City Council from 1914 to 1918. Through the years he has been active in the Chamber of Commerce. He was a charter member of the Commercial Club, and belongs to several Masonic orders. He also is a director of the Industrial Foundation. He was a charter member of St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church.

He served as national president of the Serbian National Defense of America, which cared for immigrants from the Balkan countries. He is a retired president of the Serbian National Federation, an insurance company. This year Duchich will be honored for his 50 years as a member of the Masonic order.

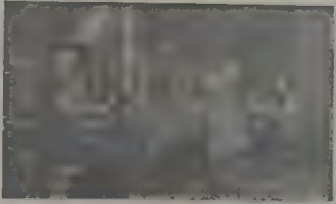
Early Commuter Lived in Hobart

A. Miley Iams of 568 Adams St. was one of Gary's earliest "commuters."

It took him several days to find a place to live here after his arrival in Gary from Caldwell, Ohio, on March 27, 1909, and he was forced to live in Hobart and travel to Gary daily to work.

In later years Iams made sure of a home in Gary when he took over the operation of the Town House, a hotel at 6th Ave. and Adams St.

THEY WERE THERE



The folks pictured above were Gary State Bank bookkeepers in 1913. They helped build Gary even though they did not use a "pick and shovel" or "hammer and nails."

This was the staff and officers in 1917. Many you will recognize —some have passed away, others have left Gary and several are still with the Gary National.

Gary National Bank

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

10 Locations • One Near You to Serve You • AUTO BANK FACILITIES

504 BROADWAY GARY, INDIANA

MINAS FURNITURE CO.

MINAS ... since 1923

Dear Friends:

Thirty-three years ago, my father, B. P. Greenwald, decided to grow with Gary.

He and his brothers opened Minas Furniture in 1923, 17 years after opening their Hammond store in 1906. Considering the friends we have made, and the homes we have helped make happier, this expansion into Gary was a very satisfying move. In the future, as in the past, we will strive to serve the people of Gary honestly and faithfully.

Our entire staff (including such old-time members as Bill Retseck, who has been with us since opening day, 1923) joins with me in wishing Gary and its people another 50 years of continuous growth and properity.

Very sincerely yours,

Irwin E. Greenwald, Pres.

MINAS furniture SINCE 1923

H. Gordon & Sons Grows With Gary

Store Opened in 1906 as Branch of Whiting Unit; Now Employs Over 200

Taking root and developing in the shifting sand dunes on which Gary is built takes hard work and steadfastness of purpose. That is the story of H. Gordon & Sons. [illegible] before the Gary [illegible] Lake County [illegible] Michigan as the site [illegible] In the [illegible] business in the town of Whiting.

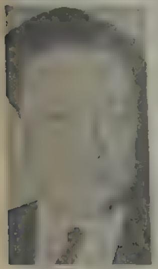
In [illegible] before the start of the 20th century he established a [illegible] dry goods store in the [illegible] quality merchandise at fair prices with friendly service [illegible] could [illegible] and [illegible]. The store prospered with the growth of the [illegible] sons [illegible] enterprise it [illegible] expanded.

HARRY GORDON

In 1906, when Gary was started, Harry Gordon opened a branch of the Whiting store at 11th and Garfield in Tolleston, a [illegible] But [illegible] street [illegible] Gary became Broadway, he closed that branch.

However, his sons have literally grown up with Gary. Ben H. Gordon, now the president of the firm, during the construction of the Gary Steel Works in 1907 and 1908, trudged among the sand dunes along the [illegible] lake front as a messenger [illegible] in the employ of the Illinois Steel Co., the forerunner of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp.

It was in March of 1923 that Louis, Ben and Robert Gordon joined with their father to open their Gary department store in the middle of the block between 7th and 8th avenues on Broadway. Eleven years later, in September of 1934, with the purchase of the building that was then the Elks Club Room, the building was remodeled to house a modern department store, H. Gordon & Sons, on the corner of 8th and Broadway.


ROBERT GORDON

An additional floor was added in 1939, giving the store five selling floors, all air-conditioned. In the rear of the store on Massachusetts street, are buildings for the drapery workroom, the display studios, the work shop, warehouse and there are also two customer parking lots, one at 8th and Massachusetts and another larger lot at the corner of 8th and Connecticut.

Ben Gordon and Robert F. Gordon, vice president, are the active heads of the firm. Their father died in 1947. The eldest son, Louis Gordon, who died in 1936, had been identified with the management of the Gary store until his death.

Among the more than 200 co-workers at Gordons, are 24 individuals with 20 or more years of service. Each of the 18 persons who are now buyers [illegible] department ma[illegible] ple who started with the store in some minor capacity and have been promoted from the ranks within the [illegible] In Gary. It is a [illegible] fact that Gordons is a pleasant place to work, with good opportunities for advancement, as well as a good place to shop.

Deeply implanted in both Ben and Bob Gordon is a sense [illegible] civic responsibility. Ben Gordon helped to establish the Gary Chamber of Commerce. He served as president of the [illegible] Downtown Merchants Assn., [illegible] is the first president of the Gary Jewish Welfare Federation, president of Temple Israel and president of Gary [illegible] B'rith Lodge. He has served as director of the Gary Community Chest, Methodist Hospital, Credit Bureau, Stewart Settlement House and the Gary Red Cross Chapter. His membership includes Rotary and the American Legion, dating back to his service in the Navy during World War I.

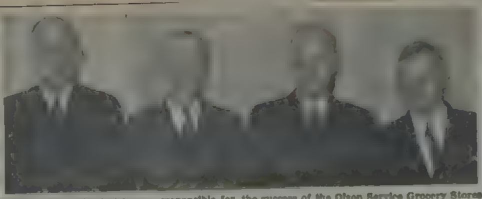
[illegible] Robert Gordon has also served [illegible] president of the Gary Downtown Merchants Assn., and Gary Jewish Federation and has

BEN H. GORDON

worked as a director of the Gary Chamber of Commerce, the Gary Boy Scouts, the Gary Symphony Organization, the YMCA and the Goodwill. During World War II, he was Civilian Defense head of Downtown Gary and of the Food Ration Board. The store received a Treasury Department Citation for selling over a quarter million of dollars worth of War Bonds.

The Gordons encourage their co-workers to take an active interest in community affairs.

The Gary City Wide Parents Council was established by a Gordonite. The organization lends its talents in publicity and in offering window display space to various civic enterprises. The store has backed the Little League Baseball teams in Gary.


FOUR OLSON BROTHERS are responsible for the success of the Olson Service Grocery Stores that were started 48 years ago. From left are Charles, John, George and Axel. Charles Olson died last year. The remaining three are active in the business.

4 Olson Brothers Join Father's Store

The Olson Service Store, 917 W. 5th Ave., has a history in Gary running back 48 years, when John Johnson and Charles Olson opened a grocery store.

The Olson family came to Gary from Lemont, Ill., in 1906. Otto Olson, father of four sons who eventually joined the grocery firm, was foreman in a stone quarry at Lemont, when he heard of big construction projects going on in Gary.

He quit his job and came to the Steel City with his brothers, Aaron and August, to go into the cement block business. They erected the cement work on numerous buildings in Gary's early days.

Otto's eldest son, Charles, and Johnson became partners in the grocery business. They asked Tom Knotts, then the chairman of the town board, where they should locate a grocery store. Knotts recommended a site at 14th and Washington street, which [illegible] the center of Gary.

[illegible] two young grocerymen picked up orders on foot and then delivered the groceries [illegible] a horse and wagon. There [illegible] few sidewalks in those days [illegible] the streets were just being built, making it difficult to make the deliveries.

George Olson joined his brother in the store when Johnson withdrew from the business in 1916. George had been working in the cost accounting department in the mills. In 1917, George joined the Army and saw service in World War I in France. After the war, he returned to the grocery business.

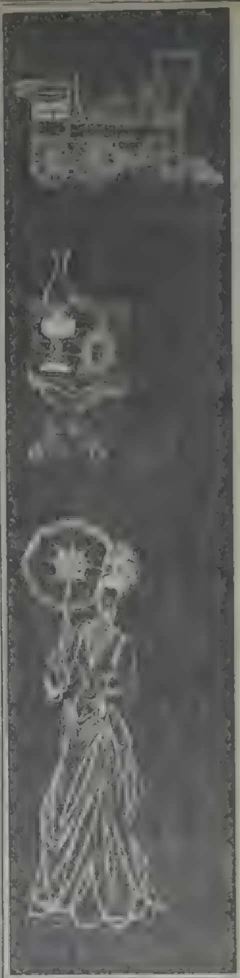
In 1916, the grocery store moved to 111 W. 5th avenue, to a building owned by John B. Burke. In 1919, John, the third brother, entered the firm and in 1922, Alex, who had been working on the mills ore docks, became an active partner.

The firm expanded until they had three stores and a restaurant. In 1926, they started construction on a new store and restaurant at 917 W. 5th. It was erected by their father and was considered the most pretentious food shop in the city. When the new store was opened the name was changed to the Olson Service Store.

The store specialized on Swedish and Danish foods in which it had a wholesale as well as retail trade. The restaurant was operated for 10 years in conjunction with the bakery. The restaurant eventually was closed, but the bakery is still operated.

Olsons were accustomed to order groceries in carload lots and their volume of sales was equal to the largest food stores in the city's earlier days.

Charles Olson died last year. George, John and Alex are still active in the business. George has a son, George Jr., who is a missionary of the Lutheran Church in Japan. John has a daughter, Mrs. Dean Lewis, who lives in Gary. Axel never married.



our 50th year . . . serving Gary since 1906

LIFE BEGINS AT 50

If Life begins at 50,
Then 'tis time for Jubilee,
At Gary's House of Muscat
In business, one-half century.

MUSCAT'S WAY OF BUSINESS GOOD FOR ANOTHER 50 YEARS

HOME SECURITY PLAN
COSTS YOU NOTHING

1. YOU ARE PROTECTED
If you are laid off!
2. YOU ARE PROTECTED
When out of work due to sickness!
3. YOU ARE PROTECTED
If out of work due to a strike!
4. YOU ARE PROTECTED
In case fire destroys furniture purchased from us!
5. YOU ARE PROTECTED
In case of death, bill is cancelled!
6. YOU ARE PROTECTED
In case of an accident!

GARY'S OLDEST FURNITURE STORE

HOUSE OF MUSCAT

CHARLES L. GATZ
Serving GARY Since
1908

Owner
MRS. GATZ

Founder
CHAS. L. GATZ

EVELYN (GATZ) GOODYEAR

General Manager
V. N. GOODYEAR AND CHILD

PROUDLY SALUTES A CITY
JUST TWO YEARS OLDER . . .

Gary's oldest established Sheet Metal, Heating and Roofing Contractor.

Over 48 years of quality service to Gary and surrounding areas.

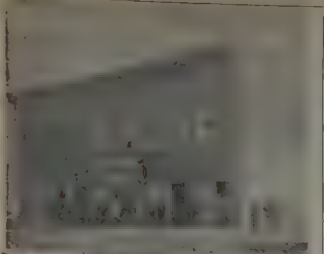
For continued progress we are combining central cooling with the latest designed heating, to give you more comfort and better living.

GATZ SHEET METAL & ROOFING
TUrner 3-0446 *Established 1908* 804 WASHINGTON ST.

GROWING WITH GARY
FOR
17 OF ITS 50 YEARS

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000

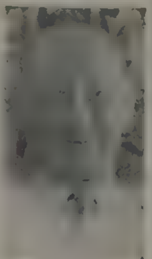
FIRST STATE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
ESTABLISHED 1939
3808 BROADWAY



THIS BUILDING, AT 535 BROADWAY has been the home of Miller's Toggery for 49 years. Sam Miller built the structure in 1907, when this picture was taken. Two of his three sons still manage the business.

Miller's Toggery A Pioneer

Store Operated Here Since 1907



SAM MILLER

For the last 49 years Miller's Toggery has been selling men's clothing at 535 Broadway.

Late in 1906, Sam Miller came to Gary to see if a city was being built as rapidly as the newspapers were reporting. He was impressed by what he saw and returned to Breese, Ill., where he was in the clothing business, with the idea of moving to the Magic City on Lake Michigan. On Aug. 16, 1907, he was in Gary again, dickering with the Gary Land Co. for Broadway lots.

He was given his choice of two lots on the east side of Broadway in the 500 block, or two lots on the west side in the 300 block. He decided on the latter and closed the deal. However, on his way back to Breese, he changed his mind and telegraphed the Gary Land Co. to cancel the 3rd avenue contract and substitute the lots in the 500 block.

He immediately took steps to erect a building, which was known as the Miller block. Miller Toggery occupied half of the first floor. The other half was rented to the Colonial Cigar and Sporting Goods shop, run by W. C. Burke. The Millers had an apartment above the store, and Dr. W. P. Alexander, one of the first physicians in Gary, had his office above Burke's store.

In 1913, Miller expanded his store, taking over the Colonial shop. The store operates today much the same as it did 40 years ago. Bruce Miller (not a relative) has been a clerk in the store for the last 44 years. He is regarded as the store clerk with the longest continuous record of service on Broadway.

The Millers had three sons, Sidney and Richard, who now manage the store, and Byron, who is an attorney in Chicago. Sam Miller retired in 1938. He [illegible]

Sam Miller engaged in business ventures outside his clothing store. He built and operated the old Broadway Hotel, recently razed, and at one time owned the Commercial Hotel which stood on the site of the county building. It was moved to a site in the 400 block on Washington street, where it is still in business. Miller also owned the Sidney Hotel, named for his eldest son, which was razed to make way for the Post Office building at 6th and Massachusetts.

Another venture of Miller's was in 1922 with Morris Wohl, proprietor of the Grand Theater, who proposed starting a chain of stores for ladies ready-to-wear clothing. They formed the Miller-Wohl Corp. Miller turned his store over to his brother Jack to manage, and moved to New York with his family.

The No. 1 store in the Miller-Wohl chain was located in Gary. The chain eventually became the Three Sisters and today is one of the largest ready-to-wear chains in the country. Miller adopted the Three Sisters name to compliment the fact that he had three sons but no daughters.

Miller sold his share in the company in 1933 and returned to Gary. Wohl is still in control of the company. The downtown Three Sisters store in Gary was closed some years ago, but a new Three Sisters shop is located in the Village Shopping Center.

Broadway Paved by Oscar Byrd

BROADWAY WAS PAVED from the Wabash to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks in 1908-09 by Oscar Byrd, (white shirt), of Michigan City. Here he takes time out to pose with his men on the job.

Broadway was paved from the Wabash to the Pennsylvania railroad tracks in 1908. H. A. [illegible] the general contractor for [illegible] Washington and Adams streets, sub-let the Broadway job to Oscar Byrd of Michigan City, a Negro contractor.

Byrd was assisted by his two brothers, Charles and Clyde. The Byrd family settled in Cassopolis, Mich. shortly after the Civil War. The grandfather of the Byrd brothers was postmaster of Cassopolis.

The Byrd brothers lived in tar paper shacks at 12th and Connecticut street while the paving was under way. The contractor's office was at 14th and Connecticut in the rear of the 13th Avenue School. Oscar Byrd remained in Gary and went into the trucking business and ran a livery stable. He died here in 1937.

Charles Byrd is the father of Mrs. Pauline Atkins Hudson, who has been a member of the Gary police force since 1936. Her daughter, Bessye Charlotte Atkins, a talented musician, is a teacher in Drew School. Mrs. Hudson's father, now 77, resides in Battle Creek, Mich. The third brother, Clyde, lives in Lansing, Mich.

Charles Byrd's wife, now deceased, was the first woman member of the First Baptist Church, the first organist, and the first deaconess. She died in 1953.

Gerometta Noted For Masonry Work

Without doubt America represented the land of opportunity for Marcello Gerometta when he came here from his native Italy.

But it is doubtful that the young immigrant could imagine the opportunity he would have and the influence he would have on the budding young community on the shores of Lake Michigan when he arrived in Gary in 1906.

When Gerometta came to Gary he was a seasoned brick mason though he was only 23. He became a masonry foreman in the construction of Gary Steel Works despite the handicap of being able to speak only his native Italian.

But for a man who was to build the Hotel Gary, the Palace Theater, Holy Angels Church and other city landmarks, the language barrier was slight.

Gerometta didn't stay in the mill long. Instead he went into business with three brothers, building in a city that needed so many new buildings. The firm owned by the four brothers didn't last many years. One brother, Joseph, died. Valentine went back to Italy and the third one John started a separate contracting business from Marcello's new one.

Gerometta

By 1910 Marcello was on his own as the head of Gerometta Construction Co., a going concern for most of the time since then.

He continued building private homes until about World War I. Then he branched out into apartment buildings, churches, hospitals, schools and business buildings. That's where he made his mark.

One of his major jobs was to build 280 homes for employes of the National Tube Works.

For beauty of structures, he probably hit his peak with the construction of Holy Angels Church, though it has a tragic association for his family. Before the church was completed Gerometta died — on Feb. 7 1948.

The firm is still going however. His son, Robert, then [illegible] took over as president on his father's death.

WORK BEGINS ON THE NEW SEARS BUILDING in 1929 with Marcello Gerometta (without overcoat) posing in front of some of his equipment

THE HOTEL GARY as Marcello Gerometta had originally planned it.

Broadway Extension Brought on Fight To Break Barrier

J. J. KELLEY

How Broadway came to be extended south beyond the Pennsylvania railroad was one of the historical stories often told by J. J. Kelley, Steel City real estate man who died about three years ago. He was in the employ of the Gary Land company during the summer of 1907, and saw the platting and expanding of the city far beyond what had originally been intended.

At that time, it was considered that the city of Gary would only extend from the Grand Calumet river to 8th or 9th avenue, but gradually the enthusiastic subdividers were platting land into lots south of the Wabash railroad, and slowly creeping toward the Pennsylvania tracks, at what is now 20th avenue and Broadway.

Because of the number of outlying subdivisions which were all being advertised as in the heart of Gary, old settlers used to joke with each other about how big-hearted this town was becoming, and because of the activities that Tom Knotts, Gary's first mayor, and his brother A. F. Knotts played in the sale and development of these outlying subdivisions a poem was written by Wilbur Nesbit, an Indiana poet, for the first issue of the "Gary Tribune," which ran something like this:

Heart of Gary

And Mars is subdivided too.
And the astronomers have sold it.
For Gary's heart has grown so big
The little earth can't hold it.

And way up yonder in the north,
The pines are clustered there.
They said this must be in Gary's heart
For the Knotts are everywhere

It was the idea and conclusion of the Pennsylvania railroad that the development of the city of Gary would never extend down to its right of way, and it wished to prohibit the possibility of a street being laid over their tracks. Therefore, as they witnessed the development of subdivisions in that direction, and saw the hills of sand being gradually cut away, they determined to pull a string of box cars in on a siding across the line of Broadway, and in this manner to stay the extension of Broadway.

Tom Knotts was, at that time the president of the town board and was from the very beginning called, "Mayor Knotts." Tom had some very definite and positive ideas also, concerning the extension of Broadway, and had his own way of appealing to the people, and of procuring a favorable decision. He determined to call together a crowd of enthusiastic supporters, among them the subdividers, real estate men, business men, and citizens of the town, and all went down to the Pennsylvania at the line of Broadway.

Tom Knotts, like a valiant general was in command. He ordered his supporters to chop down trees and to use whatever timbers might be procured as levers to upset the freight cars into the ditch.

Among the business men in the crowd was included almost every saloon keeper who had a place of business south of the Wabash tracks, which of themselves constituted a good sized crowd. Because the water system in that region was in poor working order, and because of the heat of the day, it was necessary that the workers be provided with something to drink. The saloon men each were to furnish a keg of beer which was set up on the stumps of the trees that were felled for the occasion. This was one of the inducements to attend, and the feature furnishing considerable enthusiasm was "free beer." It is needless to say the crowd had a merry celebration when the work was accomplished, and the first picnic ever held on South Broadway was staged and became an item of history.

BROADWAY AT 19TH looking north during paving operations in the summer of 1908-09. It was the extension of Broadway beyond this point that brought on a day-long demonstration

AT TOPPERS

(EVEN AS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

STYLES may change ... but our FORMAL WEAR QUALITY hasn't!

TOPPER Formal Wear

RENTALS FOR ALL FORMAL OCCASIONS

RALPH L. KNOTTS

1124 W. 5TH AVE.

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...WITH GARY FROM HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

PROGRESS and GROWTH OUR GUIDING LIGHT

PAST ... 1907 FUTURE ... !

Present ... 1956

THE DELTA "88" WILL BE ON DISPLAY JUBILEE WEEK

BARUCH OLDSMOBILE

THE SAME FAMILY SERVING GARY TRANSPORTATION FOR 49 YEARS

201 EAST 5TH AVE.

GARY, INDIANA

First Nickelodeon Here in '07

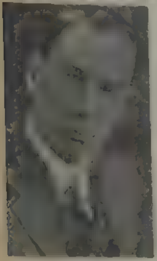
Legitimate Stage, Vaudeville Followed Early Movies

Theater history in the new city of Gary started with the flickering nickelodeon.

[illegible] Ingwald Moe is credited with opening the first motion picture house in the Steel City in 1907. It was located at [illegible] Broadway and was called the Broadway Theater.

The popularity of his venture induced him to open a second theater in 1908 which he named the Derby. It was adjacent to the Broadway. The Gem then [illegible] by Nick Bikos between 12th and 13th avenues on Broadway, and the Princess started by Michael McBride at 2201 and Broadway also were opened in 1908.

In August of 1907 V. U. Young came to Gary. His was a colorful personality that contributed to the growth and development of the city for more than 35 years. Born in a log cabin in the southern Ohio coal [illegible]

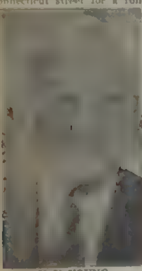


INGWALD MOE

mines at the age of 15. He worked his way through an eastern pharmaceutical school and then went into the drug business in Dillonville, O., at the age of 21.

On a buying trip to Chicago in 1906, Young heard about Gary and visited the new city. He resolved to locate here. When he returned to Gary a year later, Young formed a real estate partnership with Henry Vossler, opening an office in a portable shed near what now is 17th and Broadway.

The partners erected a building just north of 5th avenue on Connecticut street for a roller skating rink, Young believing that the town needed more recreation facilities.



V. U. YOUNG

Success of the roller rink persuaded him that the building would make a good theater and it became the Majestic, one of Gary's popular early day entertainment centers. It was opened in the winter of 1909, under the management of the F. and H. Amusement Co., which later became the Orpheum Circuit. Young's connection with Vossler ended in 1911.

The next big event in Gary was the building of the Orpheum Theater at the corner of 8th and Washington St. This was considered a big theater when it opened Sept. 23, 1910. It was operated by Young and two partners, Marcus Heiman and Joseph M. Fenn for a short time, then Young bought them out.

He then formed a partnership with C. J. Wolf. This was the beginning of the Young and Wolf enterprises which grew to a chain of more than [illegible] theaters throughout the midwest. The movies at this time became a part of every vaudeville house program. Young and Wolf followed this policy and gave Orpheum patrons stock companies, vaudeville and pictures. The theater was an instant success.

The Star theater on Broadway, south of 9th Ave., and the Cozy theater at 9th and Jefferson also were opened in 1910. In 1911, Young and Wolf opened the Pastime Theater in Tolleston, which became the second in the Y & W theater chain. Due to Gary's rapid growth the firm opened the Art Theater at 620 Broadway. This theater brought to Gary an innovation—the pipe organ.

The movies began to grow up in the period of 1912 to 1916, and numerous movie stars became sensational personalities and internationally known.

The Gary Theater, on the east side of Broadway, just north of 5th avenue, was opened in 1915. It was acclaimed as Hoosierdom's most beautiful playhouse. It was the only theater in Lake County to present high grade road attractions with the same original casts shown in Boston, New York and Chicago.

The opening performance starred William Hodge in "Road to Happiness." The play opened in Gary and then had a long run in Chicago. In the play a horse was one of the characters. The animal was bought in Gary for $5. Because of its good deportment, the horse was taken to Chicago and used in the play for several months. The actors became fond of him and fed him so much that he got fat and died of over-eating.

Sara Bernhardt appeared at the Gary in "Queen Elizabeth." DeWolf Hopper also starred in a World War I play entitled "In the Better 'Ole." The behavior of the audience, however, irritated the great actor and he stopped the show. The curtain came down and Hopper came to the footlights and lectured the patrons on their theater manners. He finished the play, but declared that the Gary audience was "a bunch of hicks. They didn't laugh at the right time."

Leo Carrillo, a current TV star in western casts, appeared in Gary in the musical "Lombardo Limited." In this show he was young, slender and dark and a ladies' favorite. He was cast as a male dress designer.

The four Marx Brothers also made one appearance at the Gary. The theater dropped legitimate plays for vaudeville and movies because the local patronage at higher entertainment would not meet the cost. The theater ran as a movie house until five years ago.

In 1916, a number of other movie houses were opened. Morris J. Wohl ran the Cosmo theater, 774 Broadway; A. G. Coyle had the Grand theater, 788 Broadway, which was built by Louis Simon, and the 20th Century on E. 6th avenue, opposite the YWCA. A second Broadway theater was opened at 17th and Broadway by V. U. Young.

The Lyric Theater was started at 12th and Broadway by Andy O'Bresti, but it changed ownership twice and the names were changed to the Plaza and then the Central.

The Gem theater between 12th and 13th on Broadway was built by Nick Bikos and the Eagle theater, 13th and Adams, by Jim Bikos. The Adams theater, 13th and Adams, was opened by Austides Valtsis.

Nick, Peter and James Bikos have bought or built 13 theaters in Gary, a majority of which have been closed. They still operate the Roosevelt and the Indiana theaters. Their Tolleston and Glen Park movie houses have been converted into commercial establishments. They sold the Grand theater to Peter Kalleres and it was later closed.

The Fifth Avenue Theater was opened in 1943 by James Bikos, who died last fall. The theater is now leased and operated by a Park Forest, Ill., theater company. The property is owned by Mrs. Bikos.

The Miller theater opened shortly after the war in a new building erected by Emil Ruberti and the Candiano Brothers. However, the venture was unsuccessful and after a year's operation the theater was closed and the building sold.

Gary's present era of entertainment was ushered in with the erection of the Palace Theater by Young in 1925. He operated it from 1925 until 1929 when he sold it to the Paramount-Publix Corp., but Young took it back after weathering the economic storm of the early [illegible]

In later years, the Young and Wolf interests took over the Gary, Tivoli, Pastime and Ridge theaters in Gary and the Palace and Rex theaters in Crown Point.

They formed the Y. and W. Management Corp. to operate movie houses in other cities. Included in the chain were five theaters in Louisville, Ky., a large movie house in Marion, O., and 24 theaters in Indiana, four in New Castle, five in Muncie, two each in North Manchester, Sullivan and Winchester and Bloomington, and one in Hagerstown.

Following the new trend in the [illegible] field, the firm built the Y. & W. Drive In Theater at 6600 South Br[illegible] opened in the spring of 1953. It is one of few outdoor theaters equipped with electric car heaters and operated all year round.

Wolf died in 1946 and Young died in 1948. The firm is now owned and operated by V. U. Young's son, Rex Young, and Marc J. Wolf, nephew of C. J. Wolf.

Young was known widely in the area as an aviation enthusiast. He learned to fly at the age of 50 and became a crusader for a No. 1 airport in Gary. He served four years on the city airport commission.

Amusement facilities in Gary today are comparable to those in most cities in the 100,000 to 300,000 bracket and offer better entertainment than many, local theater men claim. Local theater owners manage to keep pace with modern tastes and meet the demands of a growing community.

The State Theater, on West 7th avenue, between Broadway and Washington street, is one of the Balaban and Katz theater chain. It is a modern picture house providing top quality entertainment. The theater was erected in 1937 by Peter Kalleres.

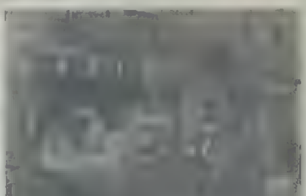
Kalleres entered the theater field in Gary in the early '20s when he opened the Grand theater at 8th and Broadway. In 1928, he built the Tivoli on [illegible] 5th and nine years later the State. About 1940 Kalleres sold the Tivoli. Kalleres died in 1943 and his wife, Tula, took over the management of the Grand and the State.

She closed the Grand in 1952 and sold the State, but remained [illegible]. The Grand [illegible] was remodeled and the ground floor was converted into stores leased to business firms, except the corner location where Mrs. Kalleres and her brother-in-law, Chris Genetos, operate the Copper Kettle restaurant.

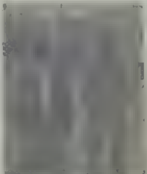
THE ART THEATER AT 620 BROADWAY IN 1914. First theater to install an organ. From left Ralph Hirsth, movie operator; Mrs. Lucille Foster Young, cashier; Fred Smith, organist, and George B. Young, manager.

THE DERBY THEATER, 732 BROADWAY, built in 1908 by Ingwald Moe, general contractor, who built in 1906 Gary's first movie house, the Broadway. Ralph Hirsth, movie operator, at right of box office.

AT FRONT DOOR OF MAJESTIC THEATER, Connecticut street, north of 5th avenue, first stage and musical playhouse, are Will Erb, stage manager; Joe Millsone, manager; two unidentified stage hands, Clyde Kyle, electrician and unidentified man at right.



IN FRONT OF ART THEATER at wheel in a Hupmobile in 1912 is George Young, now property manager of the Y. and W. Management Corp., owner of chain of theaters in Indiana.



THESE TWO STAGEHANDS at the old Orpheum Theater, vaudeville house at 8th and Washington, are Roy Nusbaum (left) and Ex Congressman William T. Schulte in his youthful days.

THE ORPHEUM THEATER, Gary's most popular entertainment center for two decades, opened in 1910 and attracted large audiences for stock company productions and vaudeville shows. The theater was closed in the early thirties and converted into an indoor golf course.

Social Life Soon Surrounds Clubs

The first charity ball in Gary was given in the assembly hall at the corner of 6th and Broadway and parties were given nearly every Friday night by a Miss Thorpe. The Elk's minstrels was an annual affair and was first staged in the old Binzenhoff hal.

One of the first social club was the "Pioneer Club" — the members included the E. C. Simpsons, H. J. Carrs, W. P. [illegible]asons, A. M. Roberts and the

1906 1956

CONGRATULATIONS GARY

OUR BEST WISHES for the future and our THANKS for helping us grow along with Gary.

Gary can well be proud of its first fifty years of progress . . . our tremendous achievements in comparatively such short time is unparalleled.

What's a town but its people . . . and Gary has been fortunate to be endowed with people of foresight, fortitude, industry and progress. PEOPLE OF GARY . . . WE SALUTE YOU!!!

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Mickey Weiss
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On the Record!

...congratulations Gary...

Bud Pressner, a musician since high school days was always interested in music. After his discharge from the service he decided to operate his own music store. His first location was a very small store on Fifth Avenue. After only two years his inventory and services grew till he had to take quarters that were many times larger.

Now Bud has his own dance band which books dances throughout the Midwest. His work with his band is what caused his first interest in recording. What started as a hobby developed into a business, until even larger quarters were required to handle large groups of vocalists and musicians. July, 1954, found Bud in quarters about three times larger, with a large studio and additional recording equipment of broadcast caliber. Now they handle all types of recordings from talking letters to saleable records. Piano and Hammond Organ available. All nationally known lines of musical instruments of all types are sold and music of all categories plus a complete repair service. We have grown with Gary but only because of the fine people of Gary whom we try to serve. We hope to continue to be of service to them and the community.

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RECORDINGS MADE ANYWHERE — COMPLETE REPAIR SERVICE
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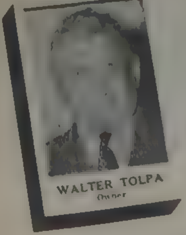
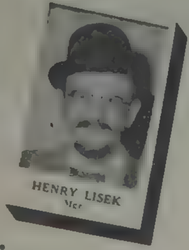
FROM A LONG TIME FRIEND,

"HAPPY BIRTHDAY"


WALTER TOLPA
Owner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Mgr.

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to Continue
Featuring
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of Furniture and Appliances
in the Future as We Have
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38 Years

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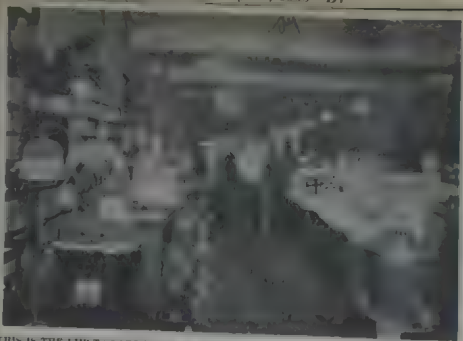
HOME FURNITURE
1714 BROADWAY



THIS IS THE FIRST SEARS STORE IN GARY, opened in 1928 in a 20-foot storeroom at 853 Broadway. Old fashioned coal stoves and early day radios are seen in foreground. Counters are stacked with merchandise.

Sears Store Opened in '28

Began With Six Employes; Three Still Active on Staff

By T. T. WELDON JR.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Gary today has reasons to be proud of its many excellent retail establishments which serve its citizens with the finest quality values and styles obtainable anywhere in the country

One such enterprise is the large Sears store which over the years has come to be an important institution in Gary's shopping area.

With more than 450 employes, almost all Gary residents, its growth and prosperity have gone hand in hand with the increasing importance of Gary as a commercial and industrial center

It's difficult to imagine that only 28 years ago when the first Sears store in Gary was established, it was no larger than a corner cigar store—with only six employes, three of whom, Steve Moles, Carl Moles, and George Economoff, are still active with the store.

From that time to this there have been constant and steady enlargements—not only in floor space but in the vast variety of merchandise offered. From merely hardware, auto accessories, and a few odds and ends in the first store, Sears now provides just about every requirement for home and business—as in the case with almost all major Sears stores—making it one of the most completely stocked and equipped shopping units in this community.

BEWHISKERED M. J. SZALAJ, operating superintendent of Sears modern store, salutes three of the original six employes who are still working for the company. From left: George Economoff, 27 years service, and Steve and Carl Moles, 28 years each.

The store executives have been privileged to take an important part in the civic and cultural development of Gary from the beginning

The present manager, M. O Mitchell, is widely known throughout Gary for his unceasing activities outside the store. He is a member and president of the Gary Chamber of Commerce and past president of the Downtown Merchants Assn., member of the Rotary Club, and director of the Community Chest, the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, YMCA, Community Welfare Council, and the Gary Industrial Foundation. In 1948 he was selected as "Boss of the Year" by the Gary Jaycees

Because of the generous patronage with which Gary has favored Sears, the store has been able to further the prime objective of the company in offering the dependable merchandise at reasonable prices.

A amusing story is told about Sears first Gary store which on one Monday morning found itself without the combination to the new vault. As an illustration of the friendly and cooperative spirit in Gary, the adjoining store owners hastened to bring over sufficient funds to stock the cash registers until the safe could be opened. The episode illustrates the friendly sportsmanlike competition that makes Gary such a pleasant place to do business.

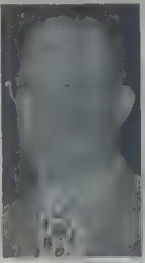
The management of Sears wants to pay special tribute to this progressive community which keeps the productive fires of its great industries burning. Gary deserves the utmost in friendly service and cooperation from the stores that serve its workers and their families.

The first store, only 20 feet long, was opened on Feb. 26, 1928, with Joseph L. Lindquist as manager. In less than six months it was enlarged to 40 feet occupying what is now Joe Tittle and Sons meat store

In 1929 construction of a 140-foot store on its present site was begun. The grand opening was held on Sept. 5, 1929, with E. A. Epham as manager. Classified by the company as an "A" store it carried home appliances, home furnishings, hardware, notions, sporting goods, toys, plumbing and heating equipment, and clothing.

Gary's growth was so rapid that in 1939 and again in 1948 Sears enlarged the store until it reached its present size.

Nine store managers have served the community since the store was founded. They are: J. L. Lindquist (1928), Jack Mitchell (1929), E. A. Epham (1929), Harry Marcus (1932 and 1945), R. Greenburg (1933), V. T. Henny (1934), Frank A. Carlton (1935), C. R. Bjorkland (1941), C. W. Bach (1943), T. R. Petersen (1949), and M. O Mitchell (1948 and 1953 to date)



M. O. MITCHELL

Jack Miller Chose Gary On 2nd Visit

Jack Miller as a Broadway businessman of the mid-20s.

If "first impressions" had half of the power usually attributed to them, Jack Miller of Jack Miller, Inc., 654 Broadway, would still be in St. Louis instead of being a Gary resident for the past 43 years.

His first look at Gary in 1910 was so discouraging he promptly left the crude and raw semi-desert town and went back to [illegible]

But three years later he came to call the second time, and extended the visit to the present day.

He went into business with his brother Sam at the present location of Miller's Toggery at 535 Broadway and worked for him until 1920 when Sam left and he took over the full operation of the shop.

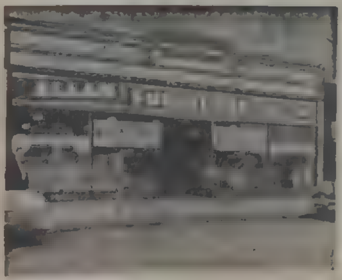
Upon Sam's return in 1933, Jack left the Toggery and opened his own place of business at its current site.

Over the more than four-decade span, he has watched the city swell to its present metropolitan proportions with only one twinge of regret.

"In the old days, everybody knew everybody else. When a drive was held for some charity, and there were lots of them before the advent of the Community Chest, practically all the work could be done by phone.

"It was a time of [illegible] and seemed a warmer and friendlier time of life. But progress calls for sacrifices and that is one of the things that has to go by the boards in a growing community," he said regretfully.

"Growing With Gary"
Since 1946



The Allan Furniture Company was established in 1946 at 748 Washington Street by Allan Weiner. Pressure of business demanded more space within a short time, and in 1950 the business was moved into a larger, modern store at 1328 Broadway. Under the same ownership this enterprise has grown from a small establishment into one of Gary's outstanding marts for furniture and household merchandise.

Left to Right: Leona Grochowski, Sheldon Gold, Peter Leavy and Allan Weiner

"EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME"

- FURNITURE
- FLOOR COVERINGS
- APPLIANCES

ALLAN Furniture Co.

1328 BROADWAY
TUrner 5-6713

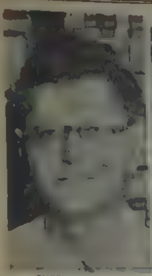
L. FISH FURNITURE Co.
EST. 1858

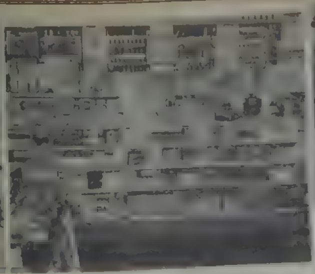
Congratulations,
GARY!

We are proud
to have been
a part of your
great and
wonderful growth!

L. FISH FURNITURE CO.
717 BROADWAY

Established 1858 . . . Our 98th Year in Business


EUGENE LEVINSON



GEORGE LEVINSON SR.

"IT WAS LIKE THIS IN 1923"

When George L. Levinson came to Gary in 1923 he told a Tolleston banker he intended to open a drug store there. The banker was friendly, but discouraging, averring that one drugstore seemed to be adequate for the 15,000 population of the community.

Undaunted, Levinson surveyed the area and the informal poll encouraged him to launch his enterprise in a new building on the southeast corner of 11th and Garfield. His optimism was rewarded by the loyal patronage of neighbors and residents, and his customers now include their children and grandchildren.

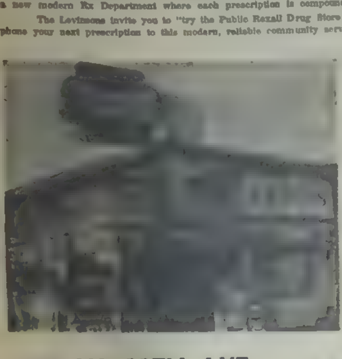
Continued prosperity warranted the erection of a larger store at the northwest corner of 11th and Garfield in 1937. "It was fittingly named, 'Public Drug Store,' " says Mr. Levinson, "inasmuch as we attribute our success to our public."

Four years ago, in appreciation, Mr. Levinson established a scholarship fund at Tolleston School.

In [illegible] the business was placed under the competent management of Mr. Levinson's son, Eugene. Simultaneously, it became the "Puvlic Rexall Drug Store, maintaining the same high standards of quality merchandise, fair eously, it became the "Public Rexall Drug Store," maintain

The store provides adequate parking space and self-service. In addition to a myriad of other items, it features its dietetic food department, first aid department, hearing aid supplies, popular records, cosmetics and magazines. It has a new modern Rx Department where each prescription is compounded with utmost care.

The Levinsons invite you to "try the Public Rexall Drug Store first for your health and beauty needs. Bring or phone your next prescription to this modern, reliable community service."



PERSONAL
PRESCRIPTION
SERVICE

PUBLIC DRUGS

Rexall

1900 W. 11TH AVE. at Garfield **TU 2-6430**

Area Got First Doctor in 1835

County Medical Society Formed With 11 Members

By JOHN B. TWYMAN
Executive Secretary, Lake County Medical Society

When the first settlers arrived in Gary, medical care was already available to them, and in fact had been in the area since 1835 when Dr. Henry Palmer began his practice in Ross Township out on "old" Lincoln Highway.

There was no licensing of physicians by the state that early, but Dr. Palmer was the first trained, colleged M D to venture into the wild country that was then Lake County.

Dr. E. E. Evans
as Lake County coroner

In 1897 Indiana created the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration, and the following year the Lake County Medical Society was organized by 11 doctors.

The year 1906, when Gary was established, found 30 doctors already practicing in the county. At that time, of course, all of the doctors were located in Hammond, East Chicago and a scattering in the south part of the county.

On the occasion of the Lake County Medical Society's Golden anniversary in 1948, the late Dr E. M Shanklin wrote

"Along about 1906 the city of Gary was founded and there was an immediate influx of new medical men amounting to almost a hegira."

Dr Shanklin also noted that this brought on a "revolution" in the organization of the medical society itself, which had up until that time been dominated by a small group of Hammond physicians, probably including himself.

In the last quarter of 1906, four physicians opened offices in the tent and shack settlements that were Gary's beginning. Dr. C. W. Packard came in September, followed by Dr Theodore B. Templin in November, and Dr. Harry F. Walsh and Dr. John Joseph Egan in December.

Dr. Templin, however, was the only one of the four to remain in the city the balance of his life. Templin and Walsh for several years were partners. Dr. Egan was the first physician from Gary proper to register his license in the county clerk's office. It is assumed that other physicians had filed their licenses in other counties.

Dr. Templin lived in one of the typical shacks of the city's first era and Fr Thomas F Jansen, who founded Holy Angels parish, was his room mate. The double cot on which they slept would upset if one of them got up; it took two to balance it. Templin and Walsh were the first doctors in Gary to have electric lights. They moved from the shack settlement in 1907 to an apartment above the Broadway theater, which had a dynamo that generated enough current to light the theater and the apartments.

In 1907, ten new doctors came to town. They were: H. M. Hosmer, C. A. DeLong, E. E. Geisel, E E Evans, W. P Laue, J. E Metcalf, Ira J. Miltimore, Joseph Newkirk, James H Prentiss, and Ernst L. Schaible, who became mayor of Gary some 30 years later.

Drs. Carl Boardman, C. C Crum, T. Joseph Toner, O. C Wicks, and W. J. White came in 1908, and in 1909, I. S. Millstone, Frank J McMichael, Frank W Smith, I. J. Propper and Frank Petry.

Nine physicians located in Gary in 1910: George W. Gannon, W. P. Alexander, James A. Craig, W [illegible] and Mable Faulds, Milton S. Hopper, J L. Jenkins, M. N. Thayer and J. E. Metcalf.

This gave Gary 33 physicians.

Of these, only Dr Gannon and Dr. C. W. Yarrington and Dr. G. L Verplank, both of whom came in 1912, are still practicing.

Dr McMichael and Dr Boardman retired within the last two years, the former moving to Florida and the latter retaining his residence here.

Dr. White and Mrs. Faulds still live here but do not practice medicine.

The practice of medicine in Gary during its early years was a far cry from what is seen today. While training standards had been pretty well established in the nation and in the state by this time, the doctor coming to Gary found much to learn that he had not been taught in medical school.

Complicating the fact that his patients were scattered over great distances, and roads had not been laid out, transportation had to be by foot, bicycle or horse. Imagine his problems finding a house in the middle of a winter night in this manner when every minute he spent getting there may have been his patient's last.

Little wonder that "kitchen table surgery" was the rule rather than the exception for him under those circumstances. Often one house call constituted a whole day's "practice".

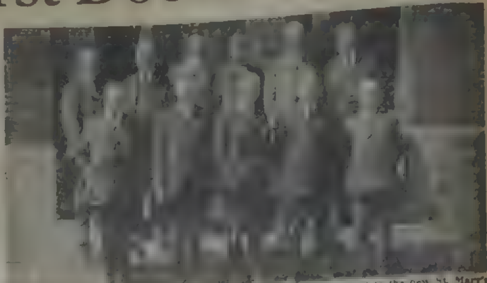
Diseases of minor incidence today occupied the forefront of the early doctors' attention. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, malaria and smallpox were common. Diphtheria epidemics were the most severe, on occasion killing every child in a single family, and so widespread as to involve at least one person in almost every home. Typhoid fever appeared nearly every fall.

But as the city grew, so did its medical profession. Today Gary is served by 144 physicians in private practice, plus a number in industries, schools, health department and in its immediate suburbs to the south and east. This exceeds the American Medical Assn.'s "ideal" figure of one physician per 1,000 population.

In its relatively short history of 50 years the local doctors have pioneered much that has received national acclaim. The medical care plan developed with the Department of Public Welfare for the care of the medically indigent has been published in the Journal of the American Medical Association as a model for other county societies in the nation.

The admission of Negro physicians to county society membership and to hospital staffs was a "first" for the nation. The Lake County Medical Civil Defense Plan and especially its blood typing and tat typing program has been the subject of articles in such national publications as the American Medical Assn. Journal, "Medical Economics," "Life," "Colliers," "London Illustrated Times," and recently on the ABC-TV network show "You Asked for It."

The conduct of the Salk vaccine program last spring set a record participation of 98 per cent, high for the state, and was presented as a model program before the National Polio Advisory Committee to the federal government's Public Health Service.


ONLY FOUR OF THE ORIGINAL MEDICAL advisory board appointed to the new St. Mary's Mercy Hospital in 1922, are still living and all of them are graduates of the University of Michigan school of medicine. The quartet includes Dr. George W. Gannon, Dr C. W. Yarrington, Gary's first school physician; Dr. G. L. Verplank and Dr. Frank J McMichael, now residing in Hernando, Fla. Top row, left to right, Drs. Harry Long, George Green, Verplank, T. B. Templin, Ira Miltimore and E. L. Schaible. In front, left to right, McMichael, a Dr. Bicknell of East Chicago; Gannon, Yarrington and Morris Buchsbaum.

[illegible]

Verplank

DeLong

McMichael

Wicks

Millstone

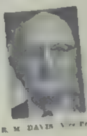
From this beginning . . .

. . . to this Ultra Modern Office

GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

SERVING
GARY
SINCE
APRIL
1936

T. G. HAMILTON, President


R. M. DAVIS, Vice-Pres.

E. C. SIMPSON, Sec.-Treasurer and founder

"The biggest little office in the City of Gary." Opened January 7, 1936, Ernest C. Simpson, Secretary-Treasurer and founder

June 25, 1935 Ernest C. Simpson, Robert M Davis, and T G. Hamilton signed a petition of charter for the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association to be located at 9 West 7th Avenue. The petition was approved and Charter No. 943 was issued July 17, 1935. A meeting was held on January 7, 1936, at 7 30 P.M. in the rooms of the Gary Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce in the Hotel Gary building for the purpose of organizing the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association, the election of Directors, the adoption of by-laws and such other matters of business as should properly come before the shareholders for consideration in connection with the organization of the Association.

The meeting was called to order by E. C. Simpson, Secretary of the Organization Committee, who introduced to the shareholders, Mr. Nathan [illegible] Morgan, Field Representative of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board of Washington, D. C. Mr. Morgan outlined the procedure and order of business to be followed in the meeting, and the objects and purposes of a Federal Savings and Loan Association. He congratulated the group on the organization of this Association, and on the fine representation among the shareholders of business men of the city. Mr. Morgan then delivered the charter to the shareholders present.

The shareholders appointed the following men to constitute the first Board of Directors:

T. G. Hamilton, President of Gary Railways.
H. L. Conter, Lake County Treasurer.
H. S. Norton, President of Gary Chamber of [illegible]
Joseph E. Finerty, City Auditor
H. C. Dorman, Automobile deals
A. C. Colby, President of Gary Heat, Light & Water Co.
Frank B. Pattee, President of Lake County Title Co.
Jacob Cohn, Merchant.
Frank H Davis, Mayor of Hobart, Indiana.
Joseph H Wildermuth, Architect
John A. Sabo, Attorney
George B. Rose, Attorney
Robert M Davis, Attorney
Carl J. Anderson, Undertaker
Ernest C. Simpson, Banker.

Shares numbering 411 were represented at the meeting by eleven shareholders being present in person, and 444 shares were represented by shareholders being present by proxy, making a total representation of 855 shares of the total subscription of 1000 shares—a majority of the shareholders being represented at the meeting.

The Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association then under the guidance of one of the founders of Gary, Ernest C. Simpson, boasted of the "biggest little office in the City of Gary." However, in 1951, Mr. Simpson decided the time was at hand for him to step aside for a younger man to take his place.

RALPH R. WYMER SR., President

R. M. DAVIS, Vice-Pres.

HAROLD J. WYMER
Exec. Vice-Pres. & Secretary

The future home of the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association located at southwest corner of 17th and Broadway, Gary. Construction to commence before Sept. 30, 1956.

On August 20, 1951, Ernest C. Simpson resigned as secretary treasurer of the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association. In the ensuing election, Ralph Wymer Sr. was elected President, Harold J. Wymer as Executive Vice-President and Secretary, Robert M. Davis, as Vice-President, L. A. O'Donnell, Vice-President, Joseph H Wildermuth, Vice-President, Ernest C. Simpson, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Ralph R. Wymer, Jr., Treasurer, Mario R. Tomsich Director, John Havrilla, Jr., Director, and Jack Cohn, as Director.

The total assets of the Association at that time were $491,609.29 the shareholders numbered 366 and 91 mortgage loans were outstanding. The Board of Directors realized there would be considerable growth of the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association and on December 22, 1951, the Association moved its office to a new location 19 West 17th Avenue. From that time forward, the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association flourished. The year 1951 ended with total assets of $514,504.46.

The year 1952 broke all records for the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association, assets increased 84% to $1,006,746.85, mortgage loans 253, and 846 shareholders. Like the phenomenal growth of Gary, Indiana, the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association started growing with the times. Another outstanding year was 1953, during which the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association, increased its assets 114% to a total growth of $2,013,194.36, with 353 mortgage loans and 1,404 shareholders. In 1954 the Association went to $4,310,438.49, a growth of 111% with 650 mortgage loans outstanding and 2,032 shareholders. By now the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association could foresee the present [illegible] being made [illegible] to handle future business. The Board of Directors started planning for new office and a modern building.

Plans for the new office building were [illegible] made [illegible] the Association [illegible] It mortgaged a total of $[illegible]21,121.73 to 213 [illegible] homes [illegible] increased $835,093.60 [illegible] in 1955 with 2,547 shareholders.

It is always a great [illegible] for the secretary to be the [illegible] to report good news. [illegible] the good news was the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association [illegible] outstanding progress in 1955.

The board of Directors of the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association are taking this opportunity to [illegible] the new [illegible] of the Association to be located at the [illegible] Broadway. The new [illegible] will be [illegible] the people of Gary, Indiana [illegible] towards progress for most modern and up-to-date facilities [illegible] business. The [illegible] to enable the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association to better service their needs and requests. The people in the City of Gary will be proud of this building.

It will be the aim of the Gary Federal Savings and Loan Association to be concerned with the right of the individual [illegible] and invest savings as long as [illegible] earnings, buy a bit of real [illegible] that he may become self-reliant and independent. [illegible] Federal Savings and Loan Association will continue to be of service to the community

**GARY FEDERAL SAVINGS
and LOAN ASSOCIATION
19 West 17th Ave.**

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM MEMBER
INSURED

Early Doctors Had Plenty of Time, But Few Patients

By JERRIE ATKIN

The biggest change in Gary medicine in the last 50 years has come about in the volume of work they are called upon to perform, according to three of the city's first doctors still practicing.

Of the three, [illegible] Dr G. L. Verplank, Dr. George W. Gannon and Dr. C. W. Yarrington, only Yarrington, who was hired in 1912 by the late Dr. William A. Wirt as the first city school physician, had enough work to keep him busy all day.

Reminiscing with Dr. Carl Boardman, another of Gary's first physicians, who retired two years ago, Verplank and Gannon said they well remembered when a whole day was devoted to one patient, for one of two reasons: either they sat around in their offices all day waiting for one patient to show up, or if there was a call to be made, it took so long wading through the sand dunes to get to remote homes (they were so broke they could rarely afford a horse and buggy) that by the time an appendix was removed on a kitchen table, or a woman gave birth to a child, the day was gone.

Mercy, the city's only hospital located in a converted apartment building at 6th and Carolina, was shunned by their patients like the plague.

Public thinking was reversed in those days. One didn't go to the hospital to be cured but to die.

In Gary's youth, the inhabitants were almost as young as the city. There weren't many "ailments" because there were very few old or even middle-aged people.

"You could count the grey heads in town on one hand," said Gannon. "And a woman was almost as novel."

Consequently, the doctors' practices were limited to emergencies—broken bones suffered in building the city, an occasional tonsillectomy or appendectomy, lots of pneumonia, and epidemic illnesses such as diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid. The only inoculation available at that time was for smallpox, but the doctors had a hard time talking their patients into taking the preventive shots.

"They weren't only needle shy" said Yarrington, "They just downright refused to admit there was such a thing as bacteria."

It was during Yarrington's reign as school physician from 1912 to 1913 that the practice of sterilization of school books was ordered by Wirt.

It followed an epidemic of scarlet fever when 150 of the city's children were struck down by the disease. In making a survey, Yarrington discovered only half the number were school connected, so the town's three schools remained open, but all books were sterilized in a huge copper oven. Since then, scientists have proved the disease is not transmitted by books.

When Yarrington went into general practice in 1913, he recommended the late Dr. O. B. Nesbit, then practicing in Valparaiso, for the school post.

Boardman claims the distinction of being the doctor of greatest leisure in his youth by reason of being the city's first specialist. Coming here in 1908 in the same month as Dr. Frank J. McMichael, who retired in 1954 and moved to Hernando, Fla., Boardman began his practice as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in the day when specialists were considered about as essential as a swimming pool at the beach.

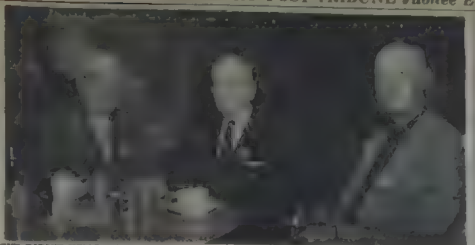
"I slept in my office and didn't eat as often as I'd like but things got better," said Boardman.

Today, half the city's 144 doctors are specialists, including Verplank, who started specializing in women's diseases in 1928. McMichael, whose first office was in Tolleston, also became a specialist, in urology.

Has medicine changed in 50 years? Considerably, they all agreed, particularly in the public's acceptance of immunization and hospitalization. These factors together with the revolution in biologicals during the last 20 years has simplified the doctor's job on one and and complicated it on the other, according to Gary's pioneer physicians.

When Gary's remaining quartet of pioneer physicians first opened offices here, new medicines and improved methods in surgery and treatment were mighty slow in developing.

"Now, improvements are the exception rather than the rule and a physician has to spend as many waking hours reading and studying as he does actually practicing to keep abreast of progress in the field," said Gannon who was a science teacher in LaPorte and principal of Connersville High School in Indiana before returning to Michigan to earn the doctor of medicine degree at Ann Arbor



"WE DIDN'T WEAR MUSTACHES then, and we aren't going to now," declare three of Gary's four remaining pioneer physicians, each sporting shaver's permit buttons during Jubilee preparations. Dr. C. W. Yarrington, at left, and Dr. G. W. Gannon, center, both admitted trying the mustache routine for a few days but the tickling got the better of them. Dr. Carl Boardman said his wife was so annoyed when he came back from France sporting a mustache at the end of World War I that he didn't risk trying another. (Post-Tribune photo)

6 Hospitals Served Gary In 50 Years

In Gary's first 50 years, [illegible] hospitals were established but today only two remain—St Mary's Mercy and Methodist.

As early as 1910 when Gary had 15,000 residents, citizens were complaining that Mercy hospital founded in 1907 was inadequate and a second hospital should be built.

Thus it was that 20 Gary physicians realizing the need for additional hospital facilities joined together to organize the Gary General Hospital. Each doctor gave $100 towards equipping the building.

The board of directors of the new institution included Frank Borman, Joseph Steiner, Ora L. Wildermuth, C. Oliver Holmes and George Hunter, who obtained a building at 801 Van Buren that would meet the hospital's needs.

The hospital opened in October with Miss Margaret Pritchard, a nurse who saw service in the Boer War in South Africa, as superintendent. Several undergraduate nurses were obtained from Mercy Hospital, then situated in the 500 block on Carolina street, opposite Emerson School.

A nurses training school was organized, and the first four graduates were appointed to the Gary General nursing staff in 1912.

By 1914 it became evident that the hospital needed larger quarters. A move was made to 129 Adams St. and additional equipment installed. In February, 1917, the directors authorized an architect to draft plans for a new building. Articles of incorporation were drawn and a new and enlarged board of directors were formed.

The new board included Arthur M. Fisher, A. M. Iams, Walter Fabianski, Meyer Nussbaum, C. Oliver Holmes, Joseph Tittle, Joseph E. Smith, Wildermuth, Tim Englehart and H. E. Graham.

A campaign to raise money for the new building met with disfavor so the board sought a fraternal or religious organization to take over the institution and finance it. It was not until 1919 that arrangements were completed with the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home Assn. of Indiana to take over the hospital.

A site was obtained at 6th and Grant, and preparations were made to turn over Gary General to the new organization. Construction got under way in August 1919 and was completed and dedicated in May 1923 as the Methodist Hospital of Gary. It received a Class A rating in 1929.

Another hospital that served Gary in the early days was built by the Illinois Steel Co. in 1910. It was an industrial hospital constructed and maintained by the steel company for the care of the mill employes, who obtained professional or hospital service without charge.

This hospital consisted of a main building, five stories high, and a three-story power house, connected to the main building by a tunnel. Accommodations were provided for 126 patients. It was situated along the Grand Calumet river on 14 acres of ground set aside by the corporation for hospital purposes.

Dr. Frank Merritt was the medical director for a long period and had a staff of four physicians and 24 nurses, technicians and orderlies.

In recent years the steel company has utilized the hospital building for first aid and medical services, serious cases being sent to other hospitals. A large part of the old mill hospital is used now by the mill accounting department.

Dr. Joseph Doncheas is chief surgeon for the mills and employs eight physicians, six nurses, one x-ray technician, one physical therapist and six clerical personnel. The dispensary is used for emergency cases and rehabilitation treatment.

To meet the needs of hospitalization in the Midtown area, St John's hospital was opened Jan 15, 1929 by Dr John MacMitchel, who was joined in the project by Dr Robert M Hedrick, both Negro doctors. Dr MacMitchel died four years later and Dr Hedrick carried on until his death in 1946. The hospital is now used as a hotel.

Gary today has 16 Negro physicians, 13 of whom are on the staffs of the Methodist and Mercy hospitals. In 1947, Gary was among the first cities in which the hospitals accepted Negro doctors on their staffs.

St. John's hospital was a modern two-story brick building built purposely for a small hospital. The building was located at 22nd and Massachusetts [illegible]

In 1914, Dr. Antonio Giorgi established a private hospital at 1837 Jefferson street and named it for St. Antonio. It had a capacity of 50 patients and a staff of 16 doctors. Improvements from time to time raised the valuation of the property to $200,000.

After Dr Giorgi's death in 1947 the hospital was purchased by Dr. Max Herschleder who operated the institution under the name of Patients hospital. The hospital was closed in 1950 following the death of Dr Herschleder.

2nd in a series

28 YEARS AGO

Since 1928 . . .
always
a little bit more
for your money!

TODAY

TOMORROW

13 YEARS AGO—1943

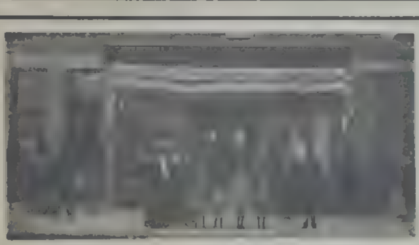
DREYFUS
860 BROADWAY
Johnny comes marching home
Used Appliances
Full Trade-In
After the War

Gary grew from a sand dune to a metropolis. It changed ore to beams, bridges and battleships. And DREYFUS grew from a one product GARY MAYTAG CO. to a home appliance center, DREYFUS ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO. at 820 Broadway.

In 1943 furniture was added to the MAYTAG washers, GENERAL ELECTRIC refrigerators, ranges and radios that were sold and serviced by DREYFUS. With this new merchandise came a new home — 860-66 Broadway and a new name . . . DREYFUS APPLIANCE & FURNITURE CO.

Dreyfus Appliance and Furniture Co
824 Broadway

Joseph Steiner—1868-1923



Picture taken in 1908 of the first store, known as Jos. Steiner

Forty-nine Years Ago Joseph Steiner Established Our Firm

Carrying on a proud family tradition, The Model Clothiers is celebrating its 49th year of service to Gary. Established as a men's clothing store on October 7, 1907 by Gary pioneer Joseph Steiner, it is now being operated by Harry Steiner, son of the founder. Long a landmark on the 700 block of Broadway, the store was first located at 712 Broadway. In 1919 we moved to our present location at 732-38 Broadway and became known as The Model Clothiers.

To the famous old names that meant quality in men's clothing when Gary was founded, many fine new lines have been added. The Model Clothiers now offer Hickey Freeman, Kuppenheimer and Eagle suits and coats . . . Dobbs Hats . . . Interwoven and Bur-Mil hose . . . Hathaway and Van Heusen shirts . . . Weldon pajamas . . . Swank jewelry . . . Christian Dior ties . . . and Alligator raincoats.

Present Model Clothiers store with an outstanding selection of men's quality clothes. Shop in air conditioned 1956 convenience, depend on 49 years of reliable service.

QUALITY CLOTHING SINCE 1907

THE Model
CLOTHIERS
732 BROADWAY GARY

House of Charles Realty

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"Specializing in Mid-Town Real Estate"

"We pledge to continue serving the residents of Gary to the best of our ability as we have done in the past. . . . Being Gary residents for over 20 years, we know your problems. . . . We are qualified to handle your real estate needs."

MR. CHARLIE KIRKLAND

- GRADUATE OF ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL
- GRADUATE OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE (VA.)
- DEGREE IN MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING
- ADDITIONAL STUDIES, INDIANA UNIVERSITY
- WORLD WAR II AND KOREAN VETERAN

HOUSE OF CHARLES REALTY

HATS OFF TO GARY! ON THIS OCCASION

A Few of Our Past Jobs:

- Public Schools
- Post-Tribune
- City Hall
- Gary Hotel
- Numerous Bldgs. U. S. Steel
- Veterans Adm. Building
- Standard Steel
- Court House
- No. 1 Fire Station

The Lighthouse Electric Company was established in 1906 by A. B. Harris. The company was reorganized and incorporated in 1933. F. S. Faulner, Pres.; J. Edwin Smith, Vice Pres.; Ruth L. Varnagis, Secretary-Treasurer.

SINCE 1906 WE HAVE SHARED IN GARY'S GROWTH

LIGHTHOUSE ELECTRIC CO. INC.

CONTRACTORS • ENGINEERS

"ALL THAT THE NAME IMPLIES"

200 W. 9TH AVE. TUrner 2-3712

Retail Grocers Organize

Form Association During War Period

By RUDY ALABACH

Pres. Gary Retail Grocers Assn.

Although grocers were among the first merchants to locate in Gary, the need for food being a primary one, no real attempt was made to become organized until during World War II.

Individually and as Gary merchants, they had of course taken an active part in all civic and business affairs. However they had merged their own identities with other associations.

The many and complex problems arising in the food industry during the war however, made it imperative that the grocers devote recognition to their own needs and a meeting for the purpose of forming an association was held.

Meeting with the first group were: John Alabach, Andrew Kmetz, Michael Platak, Milton J. Roth, Charles Sutherlin and Florence Largura. Plans were drawn up, articles of incorporation secured and a charter issued to the "Gary Retail Grocers Association, Inc." on Sept. 13, 1941.

Among the objects of the association in those articles were: "To develop and encourage friendly relations between retail grocers in associated businesses and between retailers in the food industry and to promote the interests of the individual system of food distribution by independent retail dealers and to coordinate their efforts for their mutual benefit."

Elected as their first president was Charles Sutherlin. He was followed by Frank Wanic, Samuel Tobe, Julia Chicos, Jim Roth and its current president, serving his second year, Rudy Alabach.

Other current officers are: [illegible], vice president, Julia Chicos secretary, and Joe Botnovcan, treasurer.

Alabach

Sutherlin

The Problems facing the grocers, such as rationing, meat slaughtering, wages and hours regulations, union affiliation, store closing hours, milk deliveries, bread deliveries, competition from chain stores, credit policies and legislation, made it imperative that a full time secretary, known as an executive secretary, be employed.

Serving in such capacities were: George J. Hughes, A. J. Lambert, and Jack Simon. With the end of the war and the need not so urgent, a part time executive secretary was employed and Frank H. Sparber is serving in that capacity.

The association has had banquets at which time persons of national prominence in retail merchandising circles were the principal speakers. Among them Marie Kiefer, secretary of the National Association of Retail Grocers, and Al Hokanson national president of the Grocers Assn.

Maintaining a membership in state and National Association of Retail Grocers we are able to have the benefits of [illegible] legislation and an active [illegible].

[illegible] in addition to the officers this [illegible] are: Jim Roth, Mike [illegible], [illegible], John [illegible], [illegible] Weiss, Art Weiss, Joe [illegible], Anzeo Carlino, [illegible], Joe Wolf, Harold Wolf, George Thureanos, Robert Pabst and Abe Roth.

Sisters Recall Rugged Life in Gary of 1907

Mrs. Alice Cothery and her sister Miss Mary Newlin started their life in Gary in [illegible] at 6th Ave. and Jefferson [illegible] after coming here from [illegible] Pa.

They now live at 4572 Jefferson Pl., but the name of their street is the only thing evenly remotely similar to Gary—then and now.

The sisters remember their family as the second in Gary to live in a steel [illegible] their first home.

Cooking was done on an oil stove and the water [illegible] was a great aggravation.

The pump in the back yard drew water direct from Lake Michigan. It also drew sand from the lake shore. This mixture was drawn and let set until the sand had gone to the bottom and the water left on top.

Fun events were few and far between. One of the first in the sisters' memory was a Halloween dance in the old Delaware Hotel.

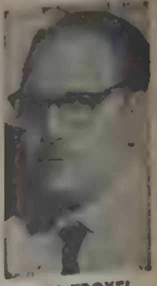
But trick or treaters showed up early and made off with the refreshments.

—ONE OF—

THE FINEST IN GARY

SINCE

1946



DON TROXEL

LEFT TO RIGHT . . . DON TROXEL, JOHN TROXEL, LILLIAN SIAL, WILLIAM GALANIS, RUBEN HERNANDEZ.

Troxel Jewelers value the opportunities we have had to work at making the Golden Jubilee more successful. We also value the opportunities we have had to serve the people of the Gary Area in the diamond, watch and jewelry sales and service fields. We are looking forward to the future to continue these services.

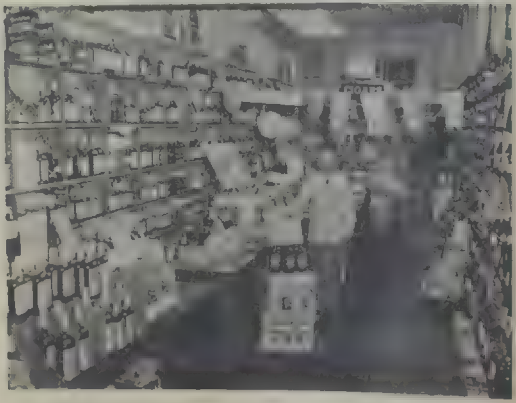
TROXEL JEWELERS INC.

MAIN FLOOR ARCADE

522 BROADWAY TU 2-2139

SPIRO TURPA SENDS GREETINGS TO ALL HIS FRIENDS AT JUBILEE TIME

A Gary merchant who started a business in depression times takes this opportunity to thank the town of Gary for the opportunity he found here for growth and progress. He has continually improved his store to a point where it now contains the largest and most varied selection in the area. In fact, Mr. Turpa is our town's leading expert on fine wines and beverages of all kinds.



This is my story

I came to Gary in 1920 and graduated from Horace Mann High School in 1930. Since 1936, with the assistance of my wife, Mary, I have owned and managed the above store.

We are both grateful to the people of Gary and vicinity for the success we have enjoyed in making this "The Broadway Store" with the best in wines and liquors.

SPIRO J. TURPA

BROADWAY Liquor Store

728 BROADWAY

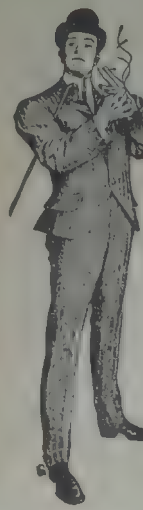
When Clothes Were a Badge of Distinction

Gary's Pioneer "Men of Steel" Dressed the Part

50 years ago, the "Bosses" decked themselves out in custom-tailored suits of fine fabrics, heavy gold watch chain and hard hats . . . the "working men" in denim or cheap worsted, with a shiny serge for Sundays and funerals.

Today, thanks to mass production, the labor unions, scientific merchandising, advertising and such things, you can't look at a man on the street, and tell whether he's a company director or a second helper . . . whether his clothes came from Bond Street in London, or Broadway in Gary.

We are proud that we are serving our customers with good values, in high style and good taste.

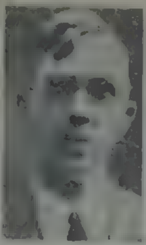


Let's Pull for a Good SECOND 50 Years

HOLTZMAN'S

"The Store for Style"

710 BROADWAY . . . . GARY, INDIANA



JAMES E. BURKE

JAMES J. BURKE

Burke Started Firm By Hauling Baggage

Around the first of March, 1906, an energetic Irishman drove a team of horses over the sand from Whiting, Ind., to the roadless wilderness at the end of Lake Michigan, where he had heard that a great steel mill was to be constructed.

This Irishman was James E. Burke, then chief of the Whiting fire department, who by chance ran into the first engineers who were to lay out the plant site and the townsite that was to become Gary.

The engineers were just getting off a Lake Shore and Southern Railroad train that had stopped in this no man's land when Burke drove up. They immediately asked Burke if he would take their baggage in his buckboard wagon to the Calumet Gun Club, where they were to make their headquarters.

Impressed by what he learned about the plans to build a magic city adjoining the steel plant, Burke decided to drive his stakes in the new community. He resigned as fire chief, packed up his belongings and moved to Gary, building a shack, as all the first comers did, and living in it until streets and permanent homes were built.

If the surveyors had to have their baggage hauled, many other newcomers to Gary would also want their property hauled, Burke reasoned. And this was the beginning of the Burke Warehouse and Storage Co., a business he operated for over 30 years, before his death in 1936.

His son, James J. Burke, took over the firm and continues to operate the storage and trucking business, plus home furnishing store which adjoins the Burke warehouse, in the 1400 block on Massachusetts St.

As soon as it was feasible to open a warehouse, Burke and a partner located at 548 Broad [illegible] business was good because early settlers had shipped household goods to Gary, but found no homes in which to place them.

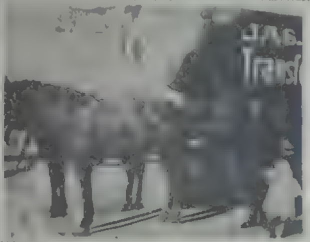
In 1912, Burke built a warehouse at 890 Washington St., just south of the Wabash railroad tracks where a fruit store now stands. This warehouse burned down in 1932, resulting in considerable loss.

The firm bought out a storage and van company at 30 E. 8th Avenue where the business was operated until 1938, when James J. Burke purchased a garage building that never had been used and converted it into a storage warehouse. In 1947 the firm expanded by erecting an addition to house a furniture store.

The firm has been incorporated as the James J. Burke Storage and Van Co. and the furniture store has been incorporated as the James J. Burke Furniture Co. Inc. The storage company operates 33 vans and has 45 employes.

The Burke family home for many years was located at 804 Adams street. The three children—James J. and his two sisters—were born in Gary. They attended Holy Angels School and graduated from Emerson High School. Their mother, now 81, resides with one of the daughters in Milwaukee.

The present head of the company declares that Gary was a good town to grow up in during the period up to 1930. There were plenty of empty lots to play in, there was a ball diamond on the present site of the Palace theater. Juvenile delinquency was not a problem then and parents didn't have to worry as they do today, Burke said.



HORSE-DRAWN VAN operated by James E. Burke's storage and transfer company in 1906. Hauling baggage for newcomers to Gary was the basis of Burke's early business.

Wake Attracted To Young City

Samuel R. (Sam) Wake, of 339 Jefferson St., came to Gary in 1908 because, he says, "a young town was a good place for a young person."

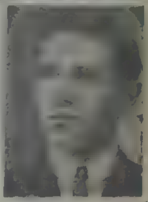
[illegible] th the E J & E [illegible] Sam went to work for the infant steel company and watched it grow to an industrial giant.

Later he managed the Gary Works basketball team to five consecutive area championships.

Abe Rosen Opens Soft Drink Business

Gary's first soft-drink bottling concern opened in a shack at 2134 Washington St. in 1906 with nothing but four willing hands, a team of mules and a wagon as [illegible]

The hands and the mules and wagon belonged to Abraham [illegible] Rosen of 1531 [illegible] and his partner Isador Kramer.



ABE ROSEN as he appeared when he came to Gary at the age of 19.

Young Abe, now president of the Allied Store Fixture Co., 1113 Broadway, had invested the result of two years of hard work in a Chicago shirt factory in the new enterprise and it flourished.

The youthful partners had no machinery and worked long and hard loading the bottles with lead shot to make cleaning faster, filled them by hand with the then popular "Zinna" and capped the bottles with the aid of a compressed air capper.

Their output for a good day would hit 70 cases, and it was Rosen's job to hitch up the mules and start the deliveries. His rounds included the mushrooming saloons and the crowded boarding houses of that day and his clients literally lapped up the partners' output.

Rosen recalls today that horses were not the equal of mules when it came to hauling through the sandy stretches of unpaved streets, even with the light wagons Studebaker then was manufacturing.

One of his best sales spots in those first days of business was the building at 22nd and Jefferson, later the home of the street car barn, which then housed 40 or more workers from the steel mills.

[illegible]gh the years Rosen lost sig[illegible] the "shack" which [illegible] the forerunner of Gary's now bustling soft drink business.

But early this year it was brought back into bright focus. He was offered the opportunity to lend some money to the current owner and decided to look over the old place.

ABE ROSEN

It now wears a modern front of brick veneer, he reported, with a busy grocery store doing business in the front part of it.

Rosen recalls how he escaped, almost penniless, from a wave of persecution in Russia and made his way to Chicago, where as a boy of 17, he took a job in a shirt factory.

As an example of his thrift, he cites the fact that in his two years in Chicago he spent but one nickel for a street car ride, and that was to connect with a free excursion train to Gary where he stayed.

Rosen's activities in civic and religious affairs, including the first secretaryship of Gary's original Jewish Temple, proves Chicago's loss was certainly this city's gain.

Recalls 1912 Gary As Heat and Sand

Raymond D. Dwyer, 711 Buchanan St., assistant to the general superintendent at U. S. Steel's Gary Works, came to Gary from Chicago in 1912 to work as an open hearth clerk.

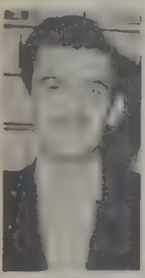
The 19-year-old youth was impressed, he says today, with the emptiness of Gary at that time.

He recalls a settlement on Rhode Island St. which bore the colorful name of "Rainbow Town." Where it got that name, he won't even guess.

Outside of that, his main recollection of his first days in Gary consists mainly of "heat—heat and sand."

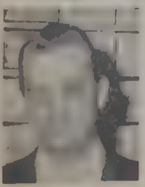
Our styles have changed over the years

. . . BUT THE QUALITY IMPROVED



"AGIE"

"WHAT A STORE!"
All the Quality Brand Shoes for Less

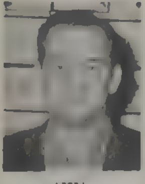


"BERNIE"

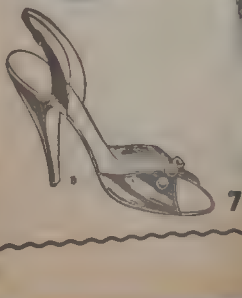
"MARIE"

"BESSIE"

"Exterior View of
OUR NEW LOCATION"



"BOB"



Everyone Always Welcome at Agie's

AGIE'S OUTLET SHOES

782 BROADWAY TUrner 3-3261

IN HARMONY WITH GARY

FOR 12 YEARS

Congratulations to our city. We are glad to be a part of this wonderful community and proud of our contribution in whatever small measure it may have been to make this a better community to work and live in.

At this time we wish to thank our host of friends and customers who by their confidence and patronage have made it possible for us to be one of the largest fuel companies in Gary. Thank you Gary.

GEM FUEL OIL

COAL Stanley COAL & OIL CO. FUEL OIL

THIS GROUP OF LEADING GARY CITIZENS arranged testimonial banquet for Capt. H. S. Norton on his retirement in 1938 after 30 years as property agent for Gary Land Co. From left, standing, S. H. Cohn, Norton's successor, Dale Belles Sr., H. H. Kleinschmidt, H. G. Hay Sr. and L. J. Combs; seated, V. U. Young, Fred J. Cassidy and Joseph Tittle.

AN OLD PICTURE OF CAPTAIN NORTON (left) and his staff in his simply furnished office in the Phillips building, northeast corner 5th and Broadway, into which he moved in September, 1907. Others shown are J. J. Kelley, chief clerk (standing), J. H. Hyman, Gary Land Co. first cashier, and Marshall Bradley, Norton's personal secretary.

AT THE NORTON TESTIMONIAL PARTY Earl F. Moore, general superintendent of Gary Works, at the microphone, lauds the long service of the honored guest to the community and his devotion to the city's welfare. Captain Norton is seated at left of the speaker. The banquet was held in Hotel Gary ballroom.

Norton Given Title 'Father of Gary'

Gary Land Company Platted City, Loaned Funds for Building

Without the steel mills at the end of Lake Michigan, there could be no city like Gary, and conversely, without a city like Gary the world's largest steel plant never could have been developed as it has in the last 50 years.

The city and the mills complement each other. This was realized by Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corp., when he laid plans for the construction of the steel mills and a city on the 10,250 acres the corporation bought for something more than $1,500,000.

[illegible] a month after work was commenced in April 1906 to prepare the mill site the Gary Land Co. was organized to prepare the town site for the workers who would live in the city to be. The land company was incorporated May 4, 1906, as a subsidiary of the corporation.

The function of the land company was to sell lots and plan the future of the Steel City. Out of the land corporation's purchase, 2,700 acres were reserved for U. S. Steel plants; 1,200 were allocated for railroad [illegible] and 3,300 acres was held for expansion. That left 1,650 acres for the town site and 1,400 acres for independent industries and businesses.

This entire area was a vast sandy tract almost devoid of vegetation aside from a scattering of scrub oak, sand grass and a variety of cactus. Sandy ridges in many instances rose to imposing heights, which were to be leveled and used to fill great numbers of sloughs and swamplands.

It was in this wasteland that the land company installed storm and sanitary sewers, drained the swamps, constructed streets, alleys and sidewalks, and provided water and gas mains—all in conjunction with the platting and development of the first residential and business subdivision.

Millions of cubic yards of soil were brought into Gary from northern Illinois farmland to cover the sand and permit the development of lawns and parks, and the planting of thousands of trees and shrubs as steps toward the conversion of the wilderness into habitable home sites.

It was the desire of the corporation to build here a model industrial community free from the evils and pitfalls that had beset other new industrial centers. The inroads of shacks and other forms of temporary housing were strongly resisted and ultimately this type of abode was eliminated entirely within the land company's holdings.

The land company was given free hand in [illegible] planning both as to finances and methods. The following 10-point program was outlined:

1. Streets of the new city were to be broad with blocks longer in their north-south direction than in their east-west, bisected by spacious alleys. Sewers, water and gas mains, telephone and electric power cables were to be laid under [illegible]

2. Zoned residential lots were to be 30 to 50 feet wide and 125 to 150 feet deep with fixed building lines.

3. Streets running north and south on the west side of Broadway were to be named for the presidents in order of their election, streets east of Broadway were to be named for the states in order of their admission to the Union. Thoroughfares running east and west were to be known as avenues and numbered consecutively.

4. Areas in the center of the town were to be reserved for public [illegible]

5. The sewer system was to be laid out so adequately that enlargements or changes would not be necessary.

6. A water system was to be constructed [illegible] take care of [illegible] enlargements of [illegible] also [illegible] 000.

7. Ample provision for [illegible] schools was planned.

8. All avenues and streets were to be constructed by the Gary Land Co. in its subdivisions, the cost of these improvements to be included in the selling prices of lots.

9. Homes and buildings by the hundreds were to be built, the selling prices of the [illegible] were to be determined by adding the price of the land, the cost of improvements and a three-year carrying charge.

10. Black soil was to be brought from Illinois to spread over the residential sections of the first subdivisions.

The development of the city was so rapid that it amazed the country. The 10-point program was executed and the city was platted after the most approved [illegible] Broadway and [illegible] avenue were 100 and [illegible] feet wide respectively, and were graded and paved before the city was a year old.

Conduits were placed in alleys; Jefferson and Buffington parks were built; a model school was built by the land company (Jefferson) and shade trees and [illegible] were planted.

In the winter of 1906-07, there [illegible] houses under construction [illegible] to be built within 18 months. Contracts stipulated the types of dwellings and architects were required to provide a diversity of design in order that dwellings would resemble individual homes rather than company row houses.

The fall of 1906 witnessed the opening of the company's first office in a [illegible] wooden building erected on the west side of Broadway where the South Shore station now stands. The land company officials oc[illegible] was reached by an outside stairway. The first floor housed the first post office. The building eventually was moved to the 500 block on Jefferson street and used for many years as a dwelling. This spring, however, it was moved to Gateway Park where it has been converted into a museum for the Gary Historical Society.

Foundations of the first 357 houses to be built were laid late in 1906 and completed in 1907. There followed quickly the con[illegible]

The first two groups of houses were erected for Gary Works employes. On the heels of the groundbreaking for the Sheet Mill in 1911 and the Tin Mill in 1912, 191 houses were built, and another 292 homes were erected also in 1912 for American Bridge personnel. In [illegible] another 110 houses were built for Tin Mill workers and 268 more were erected in 1924 and 1925 for National Tube employes.

There also were 106 dwellings built from 1907 to 1910 for employes of the E. J. & E. Railroad [illegible] subsidiary of the steel corporation and [illegible] 1918 and 1919 the company put up 100 houses for Negroes and foreigners.

A total of 1,1[illegible] houses were erected altogether at a cost of [illegible] $7,[illegible] excluding the cost of the land. The 14 residential subdivisions platted and put on the market provided approximately 9,600 building sites for residential and business usage. Of this number 5,390 lots, with an aggregate value of $7,500,000 were sold by 1930. Subsequently 2,000 lots were made available for sale to the general public.

From the beginning the [illegible] Land Co. [illegible] in the sale of its real estate. It zoned its subdivisions in such a manner that required certain types and standards of housing to be erected in designated areas.

The purchasers of lots were required to improve them within a stipulated time (12 to 18 months), title being withheld until improvements were made. All plans for buildings had to be approved by the company, which was a protection for all property owners.

Gary Land Co. in addition to the construction of company dwellings, also loaned to employes of the corporation subsidiaries and others a total of $6,161,710 between 1916 and 1930. This sum helped provide homes [illegible] from [illegible] to the [illegible] continuance of further lending in 1930. Buildings erected in the [illegible] approx[illegible]

It [illegible] be noted that there were dozens of subdivisions opened up and platted in sections outside the Gary Land Co. holdings, and hundreds of dwellings were being built south of the Wabash tracks, in Glen Park, in Tolleston, Brunswick, Aetna and Miller.

Not only did the company build homes, but it erected [illegible] and through the generosity of the corporation, churches, welfare institutions, community buildings, libraries, civic centers, parks and playgrounds sprang up to provide the city with the necessary spiritual and cultural influences.

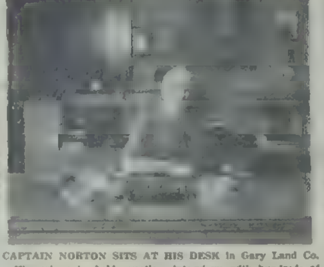
The company donated lands [illegible] in the form of discounts to churches, welfare organizations and other purposes amounted to approximately $3,-[illegible]

These donations included:

	Land Donated	Cash Gifts
City Methodist Church	$43,500	$325,000
Public Library	50,000	
YMCA	50,000	64,600
Personal gift of Judge Gary to YMCA		600,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gary Armory	25,000	10,000
Gary-Alerding House	30,000	140,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	13,[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] Church	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salvation Army	21,000	12,135
Memorial Auditorium	78,000	
YWCA	875	84,000
Memorial Legion Post	55,000	
Buffington Park	20,000	
Marquette Park	200,000	
Dunes State Park		300,000
Gateway Park	100,000	
Dunes Highway	39,108	
[illegible]	60,000	

*5th and Adams site, sold in 1930 for $38,-[illegible]

SPEAKERS TABLE AT 1938 BANQUET in honor of Capt. H. S. Norton. From left are William F. Hodges, Gary's mayor in World War I, toastmaster; Norton, Albert Bowswell of Pittsburgh, wit and philosopher, and H. B. Snyder, Post-Tribune editor, who delivered principal address, reviewing Norton's contribution to the community over more than three decades.



CAPTAIN NORTON SITS AT HIS DESK in Gary Land Co. office where he held countless interviews with hundreds of Gary residents on personal and business problems. Above desk is painting of Judge Elbert H. Gary, U. S. Steel magnate, for whom city is named.

The gift of the corporation to City Methodist Church was inspired by the wife of Judge E. H. Gary, U. S. Steel chairman, during a visit the Garys made here in the spring of 1922.

The site at the northeast corner of 6th and Washington St. was then a sand lot. Driving past it Mrs. Gary said to her husband, "There should be a Methodist Church built on that corner and I wish you would do something about it."

"I am certain we can do something and the corporation will make a generous donation," the judge replied. The Garys were staunch members of the Methodist faith.

The story about how the gift was inspired was told by Everett [illegible], Gary Land Co. chauffeur at the time, who overheard the conversation between Mrs. Gary and her husband as he drove the company's automobile.

The Gary Land Co. went out of business Dec. 31, 1954 after 48 years, 6 months and 27 days of developing real estate. It was one of the city's biggest property owners but [illegible] a little land until [illegible] the company was consolidated with the Universal Atlas Cement Co., another U. S. Steel subsidiary.

The first president and property agent of the Gary Land Co. was E. J. Buffington, who then was also president of the former Illinois Steel Co. He was shortly succeeded by A. F. Knotts, Hammond attorney and ex-mayor, who was the land agent for the corporation who bought up the 10,250 acres to start the Gary mills and the city.

Knotts was succeeded by Capt. H. S. Norton, a notable figure in Gary's history, who took over the land company in 1907 and continued as property agent until 1938. He was succeeded by S. H. Cohn, who was elected to the board of directors in 19[illegible], vice president in 19[illegible] and president from 1941 to 1952 when he died.

J. J. Kelley, long time Gary real estate dealer, was the first chief clerk of the land company. He resigned and his place was filled by Roy G. Parry, who was succeeded by Cohn in 1921. The first auditor was L. W. McNamee, who was succeeded by W. J. Mlodoch who served until his retirement in [illegible]

For [illegible] years Miss [illegible] Schroeder served as secretary to the presidents of the land company. When the company was merged in 1954, she was assigned to the analytical cost [illegible] and continues as a U. S. Steel employe.

Most of the land company's history came during the 31 years of Capt. Norton's [illegible] He was the master mind of the big financing program that provided funds to make first mortgage loans to construct hundreds of houses [illegible]

Gave City Its Planned Beauty, Helped Many Establish Homes

By ED SEAY

It is rarely given to the average working executive that a bustling, living, growing monument of more than 160,000 humans will feel his handiwork all the days of their lives and their children after them.

But that's what Gary represents to the memory of the late Horace Singer (Cap) Norton.

If ever a man brought to life the example of Longfellow's "footprints in the sands of time," the former Gary Land Co. property manager did.

He left marble, granite, concrete and stone footsteps in Gary's shifting sand dunes — footprints that already have led the city to the stature of the state's second largest and put it on the threshold of a [illegible] future.

His welcome to Gary on April Fool's Day in 1907 was a far cry from the farewell accorded him when he died here on Aug. 6, 1947.

The crude and swashbuckling little pioneer town resented his intrusion as an "unwelcome stranger" and an "arrogant usurper," but lived to love him and praise his work.

Norton was called in 1907 from his job as secretary to the plant superintendent in the Joliet works of the then Illinois Steel Co. to perform a special mission for E. J. Buffington, [illegible] president of Illinois Steel.

He was to make a fast survey of Gary and see why the land company's properties were turning over so slowly.

Two weeks after the report was in Buffington's hands, Norton started his new and final job.

His popularity was helped but little by the fact he was replacing as land agent A. F. Knotts, brother of Gary's first town board president and mayor, who had resigned to handle his own expanding business.

This regard dropped even lower when the 38-year-old Norton clamped a firm zoning hand on Gary's growth.

Actually, Norton was blazing a permanent trail in a domain where there was not even a path. No one else in the steel organization had the foggiest notion of zoning.

He became the first practical zoning director in Indiana and laid down rigid rules to control the erection of all buildings, whether business or residential, on any property bought from the Gary Land Co.

"Needless to say," he recalled in later years, "this policy contributed little to my popularity in those days. Loud lamentations arose on every hand as disgruntled speculators were [illegible] but the rules stuck."

In those early days, his zoning had a sort of "reverse" look with the better-class residential [illegible] and the cheaper home mushrooming "south of the Wabash."

This situation had come about after [illegible] bought the southern acreage and swiftly subdivided it for sale.

Zoning or no zoning, there just had to be a saloon or two [illegible] American Sahara that was Gary of the day. It fell to the lot of Norton [illegible] and [illegible] was in the original hotel, present site of Hotel Gary.

CAPT. H. S. NORTON when was planning Gary in 1910.

Norton weathered a storm of complaints from irate businessmen who were refused permission to pick their own sites for shops. These became so bitter he once was called on the carpet by Buffington, but refused to yield.

His foresight was proved when a survey in 1938 showed frontage on Broadway was selling for $1,000 a foot.

One of Norton's proudest records was the [illegible] land company.

More than 10,000 tenants were [illegible] was evicted.

His own policy gives the reason.

"I want it understood that our tenants are to have every reasonable opportunity to live up to the terms of their leases or purchase contracts," he insisted.

Few who have toasted Capt. Norton for his work [illegible] the planting of shade trees.

Scrawny scrub oaks and clumps of willows dotted an otherwise barren city when Norton arrived. [illegible] of Lockport, Ill., where he was born Nov. 27, 1865, prompted Norton to dress up Gary. [illegible] during the searing heat of summer he had barrels of water hauled to keep the young saplings alive.

Years later an admirer commented, "If he had done nothing else for Gary, even this would have won him a monument."

But there were other "monumental" things ahead for the Illinois native.

Among these was his organization of the Gary Commercial Club, forerunner of the present Gary Chamber of Commerce, which he headed continuously until 1940, two years after he retired as Gary Land Co. [illegible]

He originated the Gary Gateway plan in 1910 and guided it to fruition in the late 1920s. He also was intimately identified with the planning of Hotel [illegible] Auditorium [illegible] Settlement House, Stewart House, the Masonic Temple and other buildings.

As a member of the Indiana Council of Defense under Will H. Hays, former "czar" of the movie industry, he directed the [illegible] fuel in Gary during World War I.

Years later in the wake of the depression, he served as chairman of the Steel City's NRA compliance board.

As the city's unofficial "greeter," he rivaled New York's [illegible] delegates [illegible] to the city [illegible]

Among these were former Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover and Warren G. Harding.

He became a charter member of the city plan commission when it was organized in 1920 and was its chairman from 1931 to 1935.

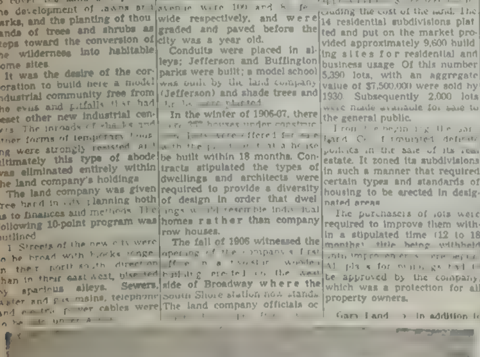
Gary's Red Cross Chapter felt his guiding hand when it came into being in 1918 and he served as its president from 1937 until 1945.

The history of Mercy Hospital shows that its early existence [illegible] the institution in which he died. He held [illegible] of his [illegible]

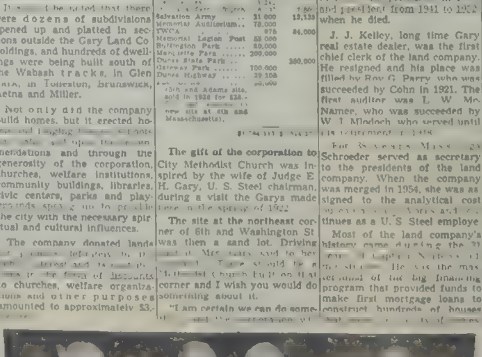
[illegible] welfare posts which he held at one time or another—some for a generation—included:

Director of Gary Goodwill Industries, Community Chest, Salvation Army Corps, Stewart House; trustee of the YMCA and YWCA, both of which he helped to build; Gary delegate to the National Boy Scout Council; [illegible] commission; president of the Gary Pioneer Society, member of the National Park Service Assn., and a member of former Gov. Harry G. Leslie's commission.

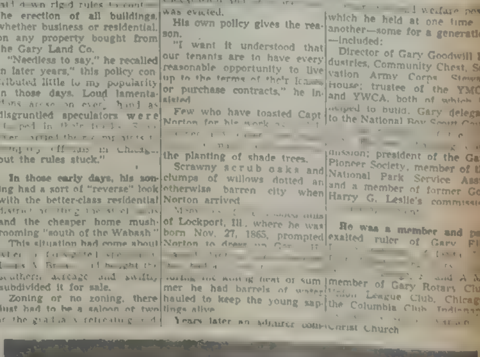
He was a member and past exalted ruler of Gary Elks [illegible] member of Gary Rotary Club, Union League Club, Chicago, the Columbia Club, Indianapolis [illegible] Christ Church [illegible]



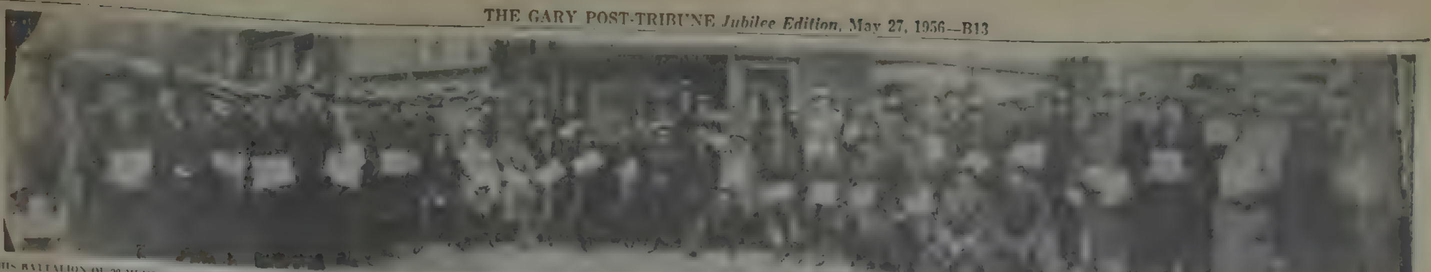
AMONG THE 297 GUESTS at Norton testimonial in this picture are William Mlodoch, left end of table; foreground, left to right, Glen Davis and J. J. Carroll; opposite side of table, George Campbell, Msgr. Thomas F. Jansen, Ralph E. Rowley and John Gross.



PARTY FOR CAPTAIN NORTON IN 1943 given by some of his long-time friends. From left are Charles W. Gannon, Ora Wildermuth, Joseph E. Finerty, J. Ralph Snyder, Norton, Tom Magrames, Nick Bikos and Harry Hall.



A FEW OLDTIMERS WHO ATTENDED the Norton testimonial dinner. Seated, left to right, W. P. Patterson, V. U. Young, Ingwald Moe, and Police Capt. William A. Forbis; standing, Councilman James A. Sweeney and C. V. Ridgely.



THIS BATTALION OF 90 MEMBERS of the Gary Chamber of Commerce are set for a drive to enroll 300 new members, under the leadership of Harry Hall, president in 1925. The Chamber of Commerce headquarters then were located in the YWCA at 38 E. 6th Ave. The ground floor quarters included a reception room and office and an adjoining hall, where meetings and dinners were held. The membership drive was directed by a representative of the American City Bureau. James Nichols was then the executive secretary, a position he held from 1921 to 1929. He is now executive secretary of the Chattanooga, Tenn., Chamber, and is about to become president of the American Chamber of Commerce Executives Assn. The Gary Chamber occupied the YWCA quarters from 1922 to 1929. Activities of the Chamber were spurred by the membership campaign and contributed to the business and building boom of 1927 and 1928. The Chamber members pictured above were prepared to go out and "sell" the organization to all business men in the city.

Gary C of C Grew Out of 1907 Club

Present Organization Devotes Efforts to Modern Promotion

By W. P. COTTINGHAM

The Gary Chamber of Commerce, as presently constituted, is the outgrowth of several earlier civic and commercial organizations, each of which left its imprint upon the community and contributed something toward the development of the institution we know today.

In its present form, the Chamber has been operating under an amended charter and bylaws since Nov. 19, 1940. On that date its immediate predecessor, the Gary Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, closed its record as an outstanding downtown club and civic forum, and the Gary Chamber of Commerce emerged as a promotional agency in the modern concept.

The reorganization was motivated by a desire on the p[illegible] of Gary downtown merchants and Junior Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the former Committee of 100 to set up a more virile and more rep[illegible] ganization amply supported and financed.

Left, Marion O. Mitchell, incumbent president of the Chamber of Commerce. Right, Dale E. Belles Sr., first president after reorganization of the Chamber in 1940

The first progenitor of the contemporary Chamber was the old Gary Commercial Club chartered the year after [illegible] founding and headed throughout its 33-year career by [illegible] Capt. Horace Singer [illegible]ton, property manager of [illegible] Gary Land [illegible] and one of the city's most picturesque pioneers and business-civic leaders.

This organization came into being Sept. 26, 1907, in the old Binzenhoff Hall, which occupied the site of the present City Hall. Its charter listed 163 members of whom nine survive—Harry Hall, Mitchell M. Duchich, Joseph Tittle, Tom Magrames, John T. Marich, and C. V. Ridgely of Gary; Arthur M. Roberts of Gary and Florida, A. M. Fisher of Rockford, Ill., and Henry G. Hay Sr., of Denver.

Feeling the Commercial Club fell somewhat short as a civic promotional agency, leaders of the business community in December 1921 organized Gary's first Chamb[illegible]. Offices were established in the YWCA building at 6th and Massachusetts, and J[illegible] Nichols was installed as manager. This organization was ac[illegible] until 1930 [illegible] is a matter of sur[illegible] to merge with [illegible] which had the Commercial Club continued operating [illegible] fraternity of business and industrial leaders.

[illegible]hols who resigned at the time of the merger became identified with the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn., of which he now is executive director.

Pioneer business and professional leaders who occupied the [illegible] of Gary's original [illegible] Commerce included [illegible] dealer [illegible] works [illegible] de[illegible] F[illegible] state senator [illegible] during World War I [illegible]all and Perry H. Stev[illegible] and insurance deal[illegible], Cottingham [illegible] longtime city engineer, Frank Hodson building contractor and George P. Guffin, insurance broker.

Meanwhile, the Commercial Club had continued to hold forth on the second floor of a business building on [illegible] of Broadway just south of [illegible]nue which it had acquired in the summer of 1911.

These quarters, soon after the close of World War I, had been remodeled and enlarged and were just being readied for occupancy. In the fall of 1919, when Gary's first steel strike flared and federal troops under command of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood were dispatched here to restore order.

Gen. Wood's executive officer, [illegible] Mapes, commandeered the Commercial Club building for officers' billets and headquarters. When the troops finally vacated the building after several months, club leaders found that all the new decorations and furnishings had to be replaced.

In its heyday, the old Commercial Club building was the marshaling ground for numerous important community welfare and World War I activities. During 1917-1918, it was the headquarters for such agencies as the Lake County Council of Defense; the Food and Fuel Administration, the draft boards and the Liberty and Victory Loan drives. Here, too, under the leadership of Norton, plans were worked out for the handsome Gary Gateway development at 4th and Broadway, and for the several movements which resulted in the erection of the new Hotel Gary, Mercy and Methodist hospitals, Memorial Auditorium and many other major structures and civic monuments.

Serving with President M. O. Mitchell are these 1956 officers of the Chamber of Commerce: Above — Jorgen Andersen, vice president, left, and William Allman, secretary; below—F. C. Rosenau, executive secretary, and Dale E. Belles Jr., treasurer.

With the launching of the new Hotel Gary building project Commercial Club leaders feel[illegible] r organization had outgrown existing quarters, decided to establish larger ones on the east mezzanine of the new building. No expense was spared in decorating and furnishing the new clubrooms—the final cost coming close to $80,000. Club leaders felt that such a sumptuously appointed civic center would prove a wonderful asset. None suspected, in the enthusiasm of the moment, that they would ultimately prove to be, instead, a damper and a deterrent to civic action.

In the presence of such contemporary dignitaries as President James A. Farrell of United States Steel, U. S. Rep. Will R. Wood and President E. J. Buffington of the former Illinois Steel Co., these princely rooms were formally opened and dedicated at a banquet in the new hotel's Crystal Ballroom Oct. 12, 1927. This date, celebrated throughout the city as "Discovery Day," also marked the laying of the corner stones for the new City Hall and Memorial Auditorium, formal opening of The Post-Tribune publishing plant, and dedication of the Knights of Columbus club-hotel building at 5th and Madison.

With discontinuance of the original Chamber of Commerce and its merger with the Commercial Club some two years later, in 1930, the organization adopted the name of the Gary Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, and was operated as such during the ensuing decade.

This organization had a major role in planning and promoting Gary's Silver Jubilee in 1931 and during the subsequent years of economic crisis served as a headquarters and clearing house for many depression-born community welfare projects, notably a vast relief garden development.

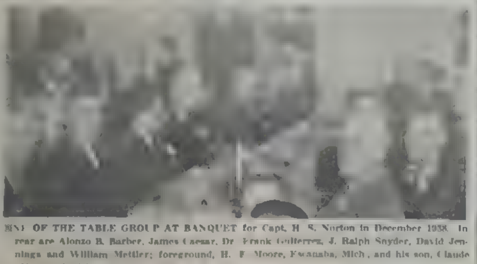
With such a history, Gary's present-day Chamber can claim to have wielded considerable influence in moulding the character and setting the physical tone of the industrial metropolis celebrated today as Indiana's second largest city.

Over the years the Chamber—or its predecessor organizations—have served as the spawning beds for a host of separate agencies dedicated, in a specialized way, to civic betterment—the Gary Taxpayers Assn., the Gary Industrial Foundation, the Gary Community Chest, the Gary Area Council of the Chicago Motor Club, the Urban League of Gary, and others.

By contrast with the previous period, the more than 15 years which have passed since the present Chamber of Commerce was formed in late 1940 have seen new leadership developed yearly among its officers, directors and committee chairmen.

FIRST BANQUET OF GARY COMMERCIAL CLUB held Nov. 25, 1907, in Hotel Gary. Majority of guests were in dress suits as rebuke to Chicago newspaper that branded Gary citizens as "rough and crude." Identified at the head table are: H. S. Norton, W. P. Gleason, Trustee Tom Knotts and several U. S. Steel executives. At the first table in the foreground are C. O. Holmes, Harry Hall, C. E. Kendrick, A. M. Roberts and Don Van Liew. Among those at the second table are L. L. Bomberger, A. C. Huber and Howard Bell. Identified at the third table are M. M. Duchich and Tom Magrames

PRESIDENT J. A. FARRELL AND OFFICIALS of the United States Steel Corp. visit the new Post-Tribune building on Discovery Day, Oct. 12, 1927. Seated in front row are: John Hulst, vice president of corporation; E. J. Buffington, president, Illinois Steel Co. and Gary Land Co.; James A. Farrell; G. D. Kerr, vice president of corporation; A. F. Banks, president, [illegible] J & E. Railroad, and W. P. Gleason, general superintendent, Gary Works



ONE OF THE TABLE GROUPS AT BANQUET for Capt. H. S. Norton in December 1938. In rear are Alonzo B. Barber, James Caesar, Dr. Frank Gutierrez, J. Ralph Snyder, David Jennings and William Mettler; foreground, H. F. Moore, Escanaba, Mich., and his son, Claude Moore, chief inspector, Gary Land Co.

THESE ARE THE ONLY CHARTER MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce now living in Gary. Seated, left to right, are Joseph Tittle, A. M. Roberts and C. V. Ridgely; standing, Mitchell M. Duchich, Harry Hall, and Tom Magrames. Inset is John T. Marich, who was absent when the picture was taken.

Top Entertainment

Five-cent movies held a place at the top of Gary's entertainment list in 1910, according to Mrs. Daisy A. Hunter, 629 Madison St., widow of Clyde Hunter and one of the city's pioneers.

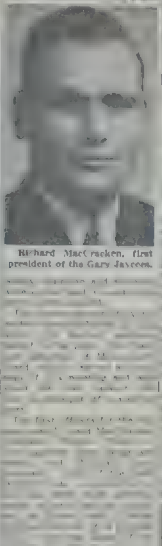
Jaycees Formed In 1937

Members Active In Civic Affairs

By ROBERT C. GASSER
Past President, Gary Jaycees

While the Gary Junior Chamber of Commerce is a young organization in both age of club and members it has made no small contribution to the community it serves. Its start would go back to 1937 when Harry Hall, on observing the fine work being done by Florida Jay[illegible] suggested to some of Gary's young men that an organization [illegible] started in Gary.

During November and December of 1937 a gr[illegible] [Ri]chard MacCrack[illegible], Wilbur Eklund [illegible], Justin Waitkus [illegible] and [illegible] to plan th[illegible] uary 12, 1938, the first meeting was held in the Commercial Club, Hotel Gary. At this meeting, in which 40 attende[illegible]



Richard MacCracken, first president of the Gary Jaycees.

[illegible]

[illegible] in real [illegible] through the years

Richard MacCracken	1938
Tom Hodges	1939
George Hamilton Jr.	1940
Ross Bain	1941
Dr. Raymond Bratton	1942
Dee Coe	[illegible]
Alvin Schwan	[illegible]
Paul Scherer	[illegible]
Ray Dunn	[illegible]
Carl Shafer	[illegible]
Maurice Way	[illegible]
William Allman	[illegible]
Oscar Ritz	[illegible]
Roy Parry	[illegible]
Robert Swa[illegible]	[illegible]
Lou Guthrie	[illegible]
Jack Gilroy Jr.	[illegible]
Robert Gasser	[illegible]
Gus Antilla	[illegible]

The Jaycees have had two men who have gone on to be[illegible]

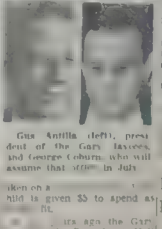
Barr Coe

MacCracken and Dee Coe. At the national level Bill Allman was very active and served as both national director and vice president of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

One of the first major projects for the Jaycees was an air show. T[illegible]ed [illegible] to be the largest air show ever held in Gary. In addition the Jaycees were very instrumental [illegible] the establishment of the [illegible]

[illegible] the war years tre[illegible] drives were [illegible] this group. In 1949 [illegible] a fly and mos[illegible] program. Over [illegible] to purchase [illegible] that th[illegible] has [illegible] gram was started [illegible] cooperation of the schools. Over 400 boys [illegible]pate in this program each [illegible]

As a national Junior Chamber [illegible] were a very influential [illegible] the approval of the co[illegible]



Gus Antilla (left), president of the Gary Jaycees, and George Coburn, who will assume that office in July

[illegible] taken on a [illegible] child is given $5 to spend as [illegible] fit.

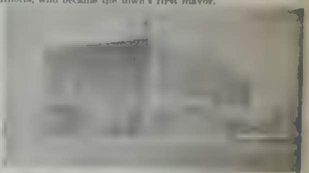
[illegible] years ago the Gary [illegible]ted a Gary Sports Hall of Fame. This exhibit, which recognizes Gary's outstanding [illegible]letics is located on the mez[illegible] and is a gift to the school city of Gary.

[illegible]es hold several an[illegible] which have always [illegible]ful. Among [illegible] Bosses Night Ban[illegible] outstanding boss and [illegible]ung man of the year are recognized, Fire Prevention Week program in conjunction with the firemen, Teen Age Road-e-o, a safe driving project, and the [illegible] Democracy—a public [illegible] contest on our way [illegible]

Just last year the Jaycees [illegible] the Christ Child Festival, a religious program held at Christmas Time to bring out the true meaning of Christmas. Over 10,000 people attended this Festival held at Memorial Auditorium. Through the many projects numbering up to 40 a year the Jaycees are truly known as "young men of action."

The Jaycees have joined on several Jubilee activities. This group handled the distribution of the Jubilee souvenir playing cards for the Jubilee committee, they produced and sold a Jubilee license plate, they are sponsoring a queen candidate, and plan to participate in Jubilee activities yet to come.

GARY LAND CO. BUILDING on present location of South Shore Railway station. Steps lead to land office. On ground floor Gary's first post office was in charge of Postmaster Tom Knotts, who became the town's first mayor.



THE PHILLIPS BUILDING, one of city's first three permanent structures, at northeast corner of 5th and Broadway. The second floor was the headquarters of the Gary Land Co. for more than 30 years.

Museum Building Once Cause of Family Fright

Mrs. Sam Wi[illegible]

[illegible] turned from the visit they found their small home deserted and filling with drifting sand.

A neighbor solved the mystery. Mrs. Witwer's husband had bought a new ho[illegible] ent museum during her absence and had moved all the family belongings into it.

[O]ne of the Witwer's five children, Kathryn, brought the city a measure of international fame [illegible]

First Building Sites Barred Liquor Sale

The Gary Land company, in selling its business property in the early days enforced to the [illegible] its restrictions as to the [illegible] and the nature [illegible]

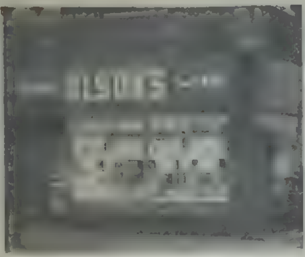
There were only two sites designated where liquor might be sold, these being the old Gary Hotel and Binzenhoff building, each under lease and controlled by the company. Every other lot sold on contract contained a clause barring the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquor. It was for this reason that hundreds of saloons [illegible] up in the territory on Broadway then known as the "Patch" south of the Gary Land company's first subdivision. In this territory on [illegible] from 9th a[illegible] vania tracks there were 87 saloons at the time Gary went "dry" by the township remonstrance act.

Serving Our City Since 1909 . . . and Proud of It!

Original Store in 1909

1909 — THE BIRTH DATE of Olson's Service Store. During 1909 our oldest brother Charles arrived in Gary from Lemont, Illinois. Shortly after his arrival he entered the grocery business and that was the beginning of our partnership of four brothers. His partner at the time, however, was John Johnson who also was from Lemont, Illinois. They named the firm Johnson and Olson, located at 14th Avenue and Washington St.

In the early days there were few telephones so that most of our orders had to be taken by personal calls and then delivered later by horse and wagon such as you see above.


Present Store at 917 West 5th Avenue

SHORTLY after World War I, Charles was joined in business by his three brothers, John, George and Axel, thus the Olson partnership was formed. We then changed the store's name to Olson's Service Store which it still is known by and moved the store to 111 West 5th Avenue. During 1927, a building was erected at 913-919 West 5th Avenue and we then moved the business to that location. It has always been our policy to feature the highest grade meats and groceries plus delivery service.

Olson Service Store

917 W. 5th Ave. **TUrner 6-9271**

Gary Real Estate Board Sets Code

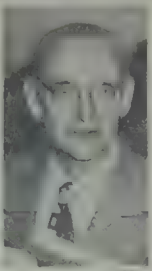
Started as Exchange in 1914 to Help Buyer, Seller in Property Management

By WILLIAM J. FUNKEY
Past President, Gary Real Estate Board

Under all is the land

Its development and the improvements thereon constitute the first essentials in the founding of a city.

When the news spread through the country that the United States Steel Corp had purchased a vast tract of land and that their surveyors had started setting stakes on March 12, 1906 for a great steel mill and a new city at the south end of Lake Michigan, interest was awakened among real estate brokers, as well as among other professions and businesses, that were seeking a start in what seemed to be the promise of a new and fast growing community.


WILLIAM J. FUNKEY

Most of the business and residential property of this new [illegible], from about what is now [illegible] avenue to the steel mill and from Clark Road to what was known as "Aetna," was [illegible] by the Gary Land Co., [illegible] of the United States Steel Corp

This property was subdivided and restricted so that developments could proceed in a well-planned way, affording protection to future owners and residents. Those were still horse and buggy days, but who could foresee such changes as have been wrought in a half century.

With the disappearance of the horse and buggy came many thousands of automobiles and trucks creating problems of parking and through streets that had not been dreamed of in the early days of Gary. Whoever imagined 32,000 mill workers driving motor cars down the [illegible] thoroughfares to work, or [illegible] and buses clogging the principal arteries between Chicago and points east.

The Gary Land Co., under the management of Capt H. S Norton, handled the sale of all of the steel company properties, but a number of real estate brokers opened offices here, dealing in resales and properties adjacent to the Gary Land Co subdivisions. Real estate brokers of all types were attracted to our community. Some were high-class men, men of integrity, who sold and developed subdivisions, aiding the proper growth of the town.

There were also some questionable ethics in the sale of the outlying subdivisions. Nationwide sales were made from maps and blueprints. Some of the land was isolated, inaccessible, no streets or utilities, but it looked good on the maps and appeared to be close enough to the new steel mills. Some lots were even platted over lake area.

When it was found that such lots had no market value for resale at any price and could not be developed, it left many with a bad opinion of our city.

Many of these outlying lots are still owned by the heirs of the original purchasers. With the exception of these scattered lots in outlying subdivisions, Gary property owners, particularly those who bought business property, have fared well. Values have increased phenomenally in the 50 years, in spite of the setback due to the depression of 25 years ago.

In 1908, Broadway property north of the Michigan Central Railroad could be purchased from $40 per front foot to $100 per front foot. In 1956, there is a ready market for this same frontage from $2,500 to as high as $6,000 per front foot.

The policy of the Gary Land Co. was to provide suitable home sites at as reasonable prices as possible to steel company employes and without profit. Its holdings have all been disposed of and good residential properties now have a ready market at a land value as high as $100 per foot.

Good residential sites have become very scarce except in the many new subdivisions rapidly developing in territory surrounding Gary to the east, south and west.

The neighboring communities have also benefited and grown from Gary's industries and shopping district, this growth extending as far as Valparaiso, Chesterton, Michigan City and Crown Point.

East Gary, Hobart, Merrillville and Garyton, though outside of our city limits, have become a part of Metropolitan Gary. Gary's development has also been the cause of several fine residential developments to the east along the shores of Lake Michigan.

It was to be expected that some of the brokers locating in Gary in its early days were unethical and unscrupulous and their dealings soon became a great handicap to the legitimate brokers who were trying to build confidence and develop a good and reliable business in our growing city.

Some of the brokers were taking any small fees they could get for their services as curbstone operators, while some collected enormous fees and profits from the inexperienced and gullible public.

This was resulting in a bad reputation for the real estate profession as a whole. As a result of these conditions, those seeking to build and operate a legitimate business got together to protect the public as well as themselves.

In 1914, the Gary Real Estate Exchange was incorporated, electing its first officers with Harvey Watson as its first president. A code of ethics was adopted to prohibit unethical practices in dealing with the public and with fellow members of their board which also established fees and commissions as a guide to the real estate brokers, as well as assuring the public, what fees would be expected paid for services in selling, listing, or managing their property.

GARY REAL ESTATE BOARD OFFICERS FOR 1956—From left are: Verne E. Washburn Jr., president; Paul Linder, secretary-treasurer, and Lewis O. Long, vice president.

The members of this new organization then automatically became affiliated with the national and the state associations, which entitled them to be designated as "Realtors", and pledged them to live up to the ethics prescribed by the national association.

About 1922 the charter of the Gary Real Estate Exchange expired as a corporation and the local board adopted the name of "Gary Board of Realtors." This was later changed again to "The Gary Real Estate Board" to conform with the request of the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards.

Although the records are not complete, the following realtors have served as presidents of the Gary Board in about the order named, as follows:

Harvey Watson, 1914; C. L. Davidson, 1915; Harry Hall 1916-17; J. J. Kelley, 1918; Don F. Van Liew; 1919-20; George Guffin, 1921; J. R. Davidson, 1922; Milo F. Vale, 1923; Wm. J Funkey, 1924; Clarence Summers, 1925, L. P. Godwin, 1927; Harry Sommers, 1928; Milo F Vale, 1929; Frank Hall, 1936; Herbert McGuire, 1937; Henry Matthies, 1938-39;

Also, Henry G. Hay Jr., 1940; Wm. H. Jessee, 1941; Hartley L. Replogle, 1942; Otto Fifield, 1943; Xen McNair, 1944; William J. Funkey, 1945; Julius Matthies, 1946; Harold S Phipps, 1947; Floyd Mayne, 1948; John Mahacek, 1949, Verne Washburn Sr., 1950; William Fifield, 1951; Philip Huffine, 1952, Sidney Pachter, 1953 Urban J Boehler 1954 Richard Barnett 1955, Verne Washburn Jr 1956

During these years the Gary Real Estate Board has grown steadily. It now has 81 members with meetings [illegible] month at Hotel Gary. [illegible] purpose and its activities have been directed toward protecting the public as well as its members against unethical practices endeavoring to make the public realize that they are safe in their dealings if they deal with a realtor.

Many activities are carried on by the board to further educate its members in order that they may "Learn More, Earn More and Serve Better." It has also been the policy of the board to engage in and promote any activities that are for the civic betterment. It has been a "watch dog" through the years against lottery and other "fly-by-night" schemes and misrepresentations to cheat the public and has been successful in some instances in driving such operators out of our city.

In 1917, with Harry Hall as its president, the first of many successful home shows was held on the then vacant corner at 8th avenue and Broadway. More recently these home shows have been held in the Armory, at 11th avenue and Madison Street, and have been attended by large crowds. In 1924, the real estate board of our neighboring city, Hammand, entertained the Indiana State convention. On the last day of that convention, the entire group of realtors and their wives, numbering about 600, were invited by the Gary board for a trip around Gary's residential areas and parks, winding up at the new pavilion in Marquette Park where a banquet to these realtors was held.

This was the initiation of the Marquette Park Pavilion. William J. Funkey was president of the board at that time, and Capt H. S. Norton served as toastmaster at the banquet. After the banquet the United States Steel Corp provided one of its boats and took the entire group on a moonlight boat trip from its Gary docks to the Chicago lakefront and back. The Indiana realtors marveled at the development and beauty of our city and remembered the occasion for many years.

The Gary Real Estate Board has entertained the Indiana Real Estate Assn's state convention twice during the past 15 years. Otto G. Fifield was president of the Gary Board in 1943 and in 1944 was elected president of the state association. Floyd Mayne, who was president of the Gary board in 1948, was also elected to the

See REAL ESTATE—Page B-15

Gary's Finest

We Are Proud

of our position as "Gary's Finest" Dry Cleaner . . .

We are proud also that we can offer our customers easy, quick parking at our drive-in plant in Downtown Gary . . .

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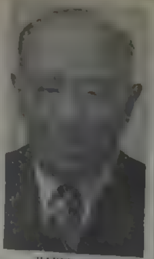
91

Recalls Early Day Exchange

Sponsored Home Buying Campaign


HARRY HALL

By HARRY HALL
Pioneer Gary Realtor

I [illegible] through [illegible] newspaper [illegible] Real Estate Exchange. I [illegible] and George [illegible]

In 19[illegible] I was elected [illegible] of the Exchange and [illegible] Milwaukee, the [illegible] talk on Gary [illegible] first place and I took [illegible]

Then in 1918 the Real Estate Board and men in the [illegible] elected Harry W. [illegible] and [illegible] to handle [illegible] school insurance as requested by the school board.

In February of 1917 we started [illegible] to "Buy a Home First." We [illegible] having the school students write an essay on "Why I Should Buy a Home." The Chamber of Commerce [illegible] the idea and the ministers gave [illegible] the subject [illegible] advertised [illegible]

We had [illegible] with more [illegible] to stage a home building show on the site now occupied by Gordon's and Sears'. This year, 1917, Lee Boyd was secretary of the Gary board and Gary was honored by having its president named vice president of the state board.

Our organization was making quite a stir. It was written up in the real estate journals and newspapers—so much so that Washington sent a representative asking us to stop our "Buy a Home First" campaign as it was interfering with the drive on Liberty Bonds. It was started in January, 1917, before we entered into the war, which was not declared until April 1917.

When the government representative asked us to switch the "Buy a Home First" to "Buy a Bond First," the entire board set to work putting Gary on top, and in every subsequent drive, Gary was out in front.

We had the salesmen to put [illegible] The [illegible] organized groups of men to go into the fields and harvest the wheat and [illegible] because so many were [illegible] in the war and [illegible] We got out baskets [illegible] Gary and distributed them [illegible]

The board made an appeal to the people of Gary to turn their yards into truck gardens which many of them did. Harvey Watson, one time president of the board, was named to draft men to make four-minute speeches on "Why We Should Buy Bonds" and most of his speakers were taken from the real estate organization. In February, 1918, the Gary Real Estate Exchange members were named appraisers of alien land.

Real Estate

(Continued from Page B-14)

presidency of the state association in 1951.

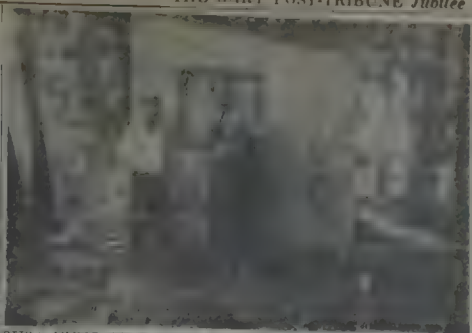
The Gary board started the promotion of a state license law for real estate brokers as far back as 1923 when Milo F. Vale served his first term as president of our board. The struggle for a license law continued in spite of the objections of the Indianapolis board and some others.

This license law finally passed the State Legislature, while John Mahacek was president of the Gary board. It was signed into law by Gov. Henry F. Schricker on March 2, 1949. The passage of this law was a victory for the public as well as for legitimate real estate brokers because of the protection it gives to both.

No one can now enter into the real estate business, sell, manage or rent real estate without passing the qualifying examination, and, after being granted the license must comply with the license law requirements. Floyd Mayne of the Gary board has been a member of the Indiana Real Estate Commission since its inception.

The following are the officers of The Gary Real Estate Board in this year of our city's Golden Anniversary: Verne Washburn, president; Lewis O. Long, vice president, and Paul A. Linder, secretary treasurer.

The first city directory, published in 1909, listed 34 firms dealing in real estate in Gary as compared to the 84 engaged in real estate today.


OTTO G. FIFIELD, right, in engineer's garb, stands beside construction shack in 800 block of alley between Washington and Adams streets, where sewer project was under way. Fifield worked on sewer construction in summer of 1908 when he was a student in Purdue University school of engineering.

Otto Fifield Began Career As Engineer on City Project

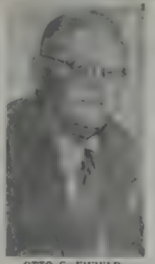
Otto G. Fifield, a farm boy born in LaPorte County and brought up on a farm near LeRoy, graduated from Crown Point High School and then entered Purdue University to study civil engineering.

In the spring of 1908, he obtained a job as an engineer on the big sewer project that was in progress in the new city of Gary. At the time, Fifield said, one could hardly tell an alley from a street.

The Gary Land Co., created to provide adequate homes and public utilities for families of mill workers, had decreed that sewers were to be laid in alleys so that street pavements would not be torn up needlessly.

Fifield was anxious to get engineering experience during that summer before he returned to school. He got so much knowledge that he wrote his thesis on modern methods for sewer building, enabling him to rank first in his class.

Modern engineering transformed the sandy wastelands and swamps into a busy, bustling city with metropolitan comfort and conveniences, Fifield said. The techniques of building the great sewer system were explained in the young engineer's paper.


OTTO G. FIFIELD

After graduation, Fifield worked for the Chicago sanitary district. In 1910 he decided to go into farming in the vicinity of Crown Point. In 1918 he was elected to the state legislature and became the GOP floor leader in the lower house.

In 19[illegible] he was elected county treasurer and in 19[illegible] was elected secretary of state. From 19[illegible] to 1931 he was a partner in the [illegible] real estate firm of [illegible] and Fifield. While he continued farming he developed the Independence Hill and Forest Hills subdivisions south of U.S. 30.

He is a founder and past president of the Livestock Mortgage Credit Corp. The corporation annually lends millions of dollars to Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin cattle feeders and dairymen.

In 1947, Fifield bought from an Indianapolis insurance company a large tract of land in the Aetna district.

Later, he subdivided the area, sold lots and built homes for approximately 1,100 families. Only 90 families lived in the area prior to the Fifield development.

Fifield was for several years a member of the board of trustees of the Logansport State Hospital and served as president of the board.

BOOK COMES BACK

Harrisburg, Pa. (AP)—Martha Freedman finally got her book back after 21 years. She bought a copy of Dashiel Hammett's Omnibus at a local book store. Upon opening the book she discovered her name and the date 1935 on the flyleaf

... IN GARY
FOR OVER 46 YEARS

GARY PAPER CO.
TAPAJNA

Left to Right: Joseph J. Tapajna, Manager; Frank S. Martisovic, Assistant Manager; David F. Rohmenkamp, Assistant Warehouse Manager; William R. Marshall, Truck Driver; Clifford H. Lauer, Salesman; Suzanne M. Kilnowitz, Bookkeeper; and Charles E. Schroeder, Warehouse Manager.

All types of Paper Products became our Company's business early in 1910, when it was founded by Joseph J. Tapajna, Sr., and John Tapajna, Sr. It progressed steadily with the growth of Gary, and was incorporated in 1930. The present Manager-Vice President, Joseph J. Tapajna, Jr., has been with the company 24 years; Charles E. Schroeder, 35 years, and Frank S. Martisovic for 10 years. Other officers are Mrs. Gizella Tapajna, President, and Mrs. Gertrude Martisovic, Secretary-Treasurer.

TAPAJNA
GARY PAPER CO.
TU 2-6803858 WASHINGTON

We Got Here . . .
But It Would Have Been Easier
On An Asphalt Road . . .

WHETHER IT HAPPENS TO BE A MAJOR PROJECT FOR THE STATE HIGHWAYS, OR A LITTLE JOB ON A RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAY . . . OUR COMPANY HAS PLAYED ITS PART IN PUTTING GARY AND NORTHWESTERN INDIANA ON A FIRM, DEPENDABLE FOOTING.

WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE SERVED THIS GREAT COMMUNITY FOR MORE THAN 15 YEARS . . . AND WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE BORROWED STRENGTH FROM THE STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE AMONG WHOM WE LIVE.

Walsh and Kelly Construction Co.
(Formerly Walsh & Ikeler)

3500 West 47th Ave. Gary, Indiana

CONGRATULATIONS

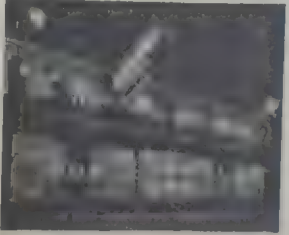
"SEYMOUR"

GARY!

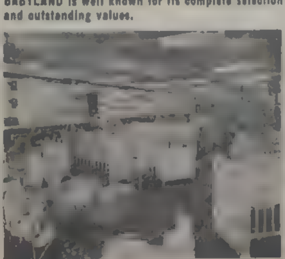
"BOB"

46 YEARS OF PROGRESS — GROWING WITH GARY

HIRSCHBERG'S BABYLAND was founded in 1910 by pioneer merchant Michael Hirschberg. . . . "Mike" made thousands of friends during his 38 years of square public dealings. In 1948, he sold the business to two aggressive young men, ROBERT HIRSCHBERG and SEYMOUR BERKOWITZ. Under their able leadership, the store has been greatly expanded and improved. . . . Today it is deservedly known as Indiana's OUTSTANDING Children's Store.


BABYLAND is well known for its complete selection and outstanding values.

HIRSCHBERG'S BABYLAND is a store for CHILDREN ONLY . . specializing in bicycles, tricycles, juvenile furniture, baby carriages and accessories, playground equipment and an outstanding year-around selection of toys.



SPECIAL JUBILEE ANNOUNCEMENT
STILL GROWING WITH GARY!!! Watch for the opening of our second great store at 882 Broadway . . . giving DOWNTOWN GARY a truly great CHILDREN'S SHOPPING CENTER featuring the largest selection of TOYS and JUVENILE FURNITURE in the entire GARYLAND area!

Hirschberg's
BABYLAND
....1916 BROADWAY ..GARY...

TUrner 2-6132 and 2-4153 ★ Plenty of Easy Parking at Our Low Rent Location

Day by Day, in Every Way . . .

Thank Heaven!
Our Taste is Improving . . .

Decoration is the highest form of Man's expression. We decorate our Temples as a tribute to the Almighty . . . we decorate our money to confuse the counterfeiter . . . we decorate our homes to provide a sense of warmth, comfort and security.

We decorate first for Cleanliness, since that is next to being Godly; and we decorate with color to express ourselves.

And, we must use the Best Materials . . . or our effort would be lost.

NATIONAL DECORATING
COMPANY
Gary's Oldest Paint and Wallpaper Store Est. 1920
Selling DuPont Paints in Gary for 26 Years
936 Broadway Gary

ROYAL'S GROWING WHISKERS, TOO . . .

Yes, we're growing up with Gary . . . and, we're mighty proud and happy to have been accepted by the good people who live here.

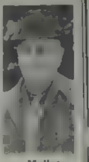
Royal wasn't here 50 years ago, but if it had been, you can be sure that Gary's early settlers would have found the same friendly, personal attention, the same easy budget terms, the same low prices. And, while "no money down" was a term unheard of in those days, we sort of think Royal would have invented that, too.

So, we say "Thank you, Gary . . . and congratulations!" May your growth and the prosperity of your citizens continue uninterrupted.

Jerry Kaye's
ROYAL JEWELERS
HOTEL GARY BLDG.—568 BROADWAY
PHONE TUrner 5-4555

Mullen Builder Of Hotels

Once Reported Largest Taxpayer



Mullen

John C. Mullen, a pioneer Gary businessman, was in the sales game in this area even before the first stake was driven to mark the start of the Steel City in 1906.

Born in Chicago and educated in Chicago Schools Mullen took a job with a provision company selling meats and groceries. It fell to him to deliver a wagonload of provisions twice a week to a camp where laborers were engaged in cutting down trees and leveling sand hills on the site where the world's largest steel mills were to be built.

It was a difficult route to travel through the area, even with a heavy team of horses to pull the wagon. The mill site was reached by way of Hammond, Black Oak and Tolleston. No road had yet been broken through the dunes from Tolleston to the Gary town site. It took three days to make the round trip.

In 1907, Mullen settled in Gary and entered in the meat and grocery business. His firm was known as the Mullen Packing Co., 9th and Washington street. He remained in the business four years.

As the town grew, Mullen saw the need for more hotel accommodations. He built and operated three hotels, the Court View, the City and the City Annex, all in the vicinity of 4th and Washington. He also acquired considerable property and at one time was said to have been the city's largest individual taxpayer.

Mullen served in World War I with a machine gun battalion in France and naturally became a mess sergeant. He was a charter member of Gary Memorial Post of the American Legion. He returned to the hotel business, which his wife directed while he was overseas.

Mullen was active for many years in Republican politics. In 1926 he was elected constable of Calumet Township and ran for township trustee in 1930.

I[illegible] in the welfare of [illegible] Mullen accepted an appointment to the park board by [illegible] Joseph E. Finerty. He is [illegible] serving his fourth four year term. He also is serving a second term on the city plan commission. Mullen also has served for many years on the [illegible] Scout council. He is president of the Steel City Beverage Co., [illegible] Grant St.

Ben Milbrath Paved Way To Success

Milbrath

Benjamin C. (Ben) Milbrath, 600 McKinley St., president of the Milbrath Ready Mix Concrete Co., is a man who both [illegible] and figuratively paved the way for [illegible] growth from a sand [illegible]

He was born in Chicago but became [illegible] with the dunes and marshland that was to become [illegible] when as [illegible] he hunted [illegible] where the steel mills now stand.

In [illegible] early days he and [illegible] would follow the Wa[illegible] road tracks to Miller and trek from there to the lake front to track down their quarry.

Today a person would be hard put to walk or drive on a street [illegible] hasn't felt his hand [illegible] sand to hard [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway [illegible] to Glen Park.

Some of the first concrete streets laid [illegible] with a pattern [illegible] the surface resemble [illegible]

"These were fine for the horse and buggy days, but when heavy [illegible] and then trucks started using the streets, the concrete quickly broke up," he said.

[illegible] the Wabash [illegible] the modernized [illegible] of mixing and pouring [illegible]

[illegible] a far cry from the [illegible] which saw [illegible] laid by hand [illegible]

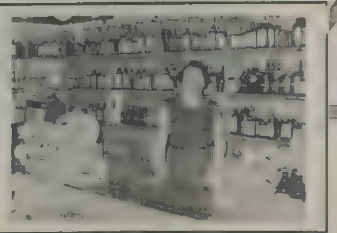
from
BUNGALOW
to
SKYSCRAPER
FUEL OIL HEAT

Bringing
HARDINGE &
LAMMERT
OIL BURNERS
to the People
of Gary
for 33 Years!
And We're Ready
for the Next 50!

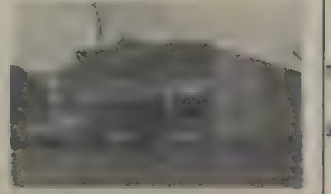
Yes, we have been heating the homes, offices and plants in the Gary area for 33 years . . . We have fuel oil heat for every purse and every purpose. We're proud to be one of Indiana's oldest dealers in oil burner and heating equipment.

GARY HARDINGE COMPANY
DENNIS KLEPKOFF & SON, OWNERS
Dial TUrner 6-9822 778 Lincoln St., Gary

Saluting Gary on
50 Years
Progress



Mrs. Josephine Kozielski owner of Jo's Package Liquors has played an active part in the fifty year history of Gary for twenty-five years. The Dunes Beverage Company at 19th and Connecticut was the beginning, then about ten years ago they moved to Jo's Package Liquors, 1748 Grant Street. At this time Jo's Package Liquors would like to take the opportunity to congratulate Gary on their Golden Jubilee and to say how glad they are to be an active part of Gary's business world.



JO'S PACKAGE LIQUOR STORE
1748 Grant St. Phone TU 3-9920

Mary and Charlie Extend Their Cordial Best Wishes: For Half of Gary's Lifetime We've Served the Glen Park Area . . .

"Mary and Charlie" (Mr. and Mrs. Gust Kouvelas) at your service.

Because we strive eternally to keep up-to-date, we seldom stop to think we're getting old with Gary. In fact, the only evidence of old age around our place is in the stuff on our well-stocked shelves.

In all seriousness, it has been a pleasure for us to have served so long in bringing some of the good things of life to the people of Gary's newest and nicest residential areas.

A COMPLETE LINE of Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Champagnes

70 BRANDS of Beer to Choose From

COCKTAIL Anchovies, Onions, Olives, Cherries and All Kinds of Bitters and Grenadines

QUICK SERVICE CONVENIENT PARKING

C AND M PACKAGE LIQUORS

4595 Broadway Phone TU 4-1341

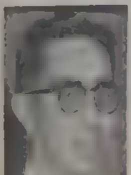
GOLDEN

JUBILEE GREETINGS

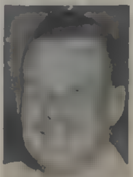
FROM

UNITED TV SERVICE

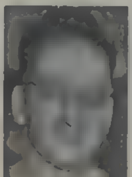
1114 JACKSON ST.



RAY CARDENAS



BILL DUMMEL



RALPH CASBON

30 Years Combined Radio-TV Experience

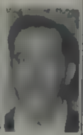
"EXPERIENCE, PROPER MANAGEMENT MAKES POSSIBLE THE BEST FOR LESS"

Expanding in Stride with Greater Gary

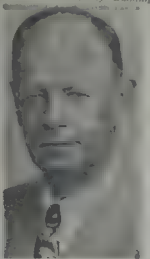
Phone **TU 4-2011**

Building, Loan Firm Chartered in 1918

Kuss



Glueck



JOHN H. HAVRILLA

Gary's early "land rush" days and terrific building boom dotted the landscape at the turn of the century with building and loan associations which sprouted, died and finally boiled down to the five firms currently doing business here with about 11,000 loan customers.

Many of the orga[illegible] victim to the black [illegible] depression in the early 1930's but the majority of the earliest such lending groups had such short lives little or no record of their activities survive.

[illegible] remain in business today.

Oldest from the standpoint of continuous existence and operation is the Mid-City Building [illegible] Savings and Loan Association of 1300 Broadway which received its charter in 1918.

The firm claimed resources of $185,180.53 at the close of business Dec. 31, 1955, with first mortgage loans worth $118,-[illegible] and $9,961.70 in cash listed by President Charles H [illegible].

[illegible]ixteen years younger than [illegible]e Mid-City firm is the First [illegible] Savings and Loan of [illegible]45 Broadway.

This company opened its doors Feb. 28, 1934, with $7,500 in cash in its till which covered the then minimum cash 10 per cent of a required $75,000 in subscriptions.

Today First Federal has assets of over 47 million dollars according to President John [illegible].

The company's books show more than 30,000 investors and [illegible]000 active mortgages of [illegible].

Next oldest in point of years is the Steel City Federal Savings and Loan at 846 Broadway which received its charter in 1935 on a capitalization of $12,000 in cash.

President Louis D. Kuss said the association bought its present building from the Rural Home Savings and Loan of Gary which formerly had conducted its business at the address.

Current assets total about $6,500,000, Kuss said, with 3,000 investing depositors and 1,223 active first mortgage loans on the books.

Gary Federal Savings and Loan celebrated its 20th birthday last month, dating its existence from the issuance of insurance on its accounts on April 23, 1936, two years after its incorporation.

Harold L. Wymer, president said its current assets were $5,883,190.07 as of the close of business last month.

There are 2,787 investing depositors and 851 mortgage loans on record, he said.

Schroeder

Wymer

First State Savings and Loan at 3808 Broadway is the successor to the America Savings and Loan which formerly had offices at 23rd and Washington.

The new group was incorporated in March, 1939, with $100,000 in capital. This now is up to about $5,225,000 according to President Emil W. Schroeder.

There are 5,000 investors and 900 mortgage loans on record, he reported.

Indicative of the high mortality rate of savings, building and loan associations here in the past is the fact that as late as 1927 there were 14 such organizations doing business in Gary with a total claimed capital of $16,400,000.

Among them were the Albert Wachowski Savings & Loan, incorporated in 1911, Mutual Building and Loan, incorporated in 1916, and Federal Savings and Loan, incorporated in 1919.

Only one of these 14 existing in 1927 the Mid-City firm, lived to see this year's Golden Jubilee celebration.

3 Brazilian Families Live in Gary

Gary can claim only three families [illegible] of Brazilian nationality. However Mrs. Roland Wisor, 4524 Garfield St., a war bride who has lived in the Steel City the last seven years, said many people in Brazil aspire to come to the United States.

"Here we live the dreams of the Brazilian people," she said.

There is great political confusion, she found when she made a trip back to her [illegible] land last year. The politicians blame their troubles on foreigners, she said. Such things as automatic washing machines and freezers are unknown except among the rich in the big cities.

Jose Cerdeira and his family and Mrs. Griothermina Kreplow are the other Brazilians in Gary. They speak the Portuguese language, as well as English. Cerdeira is a supervisor in Gary Works and has lived in Gary 20 years. They are all of the Catholic faith.

"Peep, Peep!" A Cheery Greeting on Gary's Birthday!

[illegible]

CHICKS

U. S. Approved Pullorum-Typhoid Clean

- Baby Chicks • Baby Ducklings
- Turkey Poults • Martin's Feeds
- Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Remedies
- Elec. Brooders • Oil Brooders
- Gas Brooders • Battery Brooders
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HOBART HATCHERY

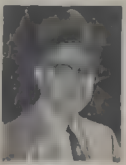
Telephone 154
401 So. Main Street
Hobart, Indiana

CONGRATULATIONS GARY

FROM ONE OF THE OLDEST

FORD DEALERS

. . . IN THE AREA



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Selling Ford Products for 15 Years

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Selling Ford Products for 35 Years

PAUL

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CONGRATULATIONS TO

GARY

FROM

G.A.T.C.

We're proud to have participated in Gary's 50 years of outstanding growth

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION

GENERAL AMERICAN

For A Lifetime of Happiness

Start with a
GOOD PLAN
BEDROOM
BEDROOM
LIVING ROOM
MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM

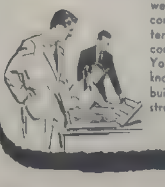
And follow the A. B. C.'s of Building:

A. ARCHITECT
B. BADER BUILDING MATERIALS
C. CONTRACTOR

Your "building team"—Architect, Bader Lumber Yard, and Contractor—is your key to economy and satisfaction if you are planning on building a home.

To help make your plans become a reality, your Architect will coordinate your ideas into a detailed blueprint—your best guarantee that your home will be built the way you planned it.

To select your windows, doors, paneling, flooring, face brick, kitchen cabinets and other features of your home, you should visit your BADER LUMBER YARDS so that these can be included in your architect's specifications. Also, you can depend on your Bader YARDS to furnish quality materials that are an important part of the "hidden construction" of your home.



Much time and money could be lost if it weren't for the foresight of your general contractor to properly order the materials and schedule the work of the subcontractors to avoid unnecessary delays. Your contractor's experience and building knowledge is your best bet to quickly build to your specifications a well constructed home.

Buy Bader BUILDING MATERIALS

All Phones 5-7461

1906
Serving Gary's Building Needs For 50 Years
1956

BADER CORPORATION

DOWNTOWN: 1013 Broadway
DOWNTOWN: 921 Broadway
GLEN PARK: 5185 Broadway
TOLLESTON: 940 Taft Street
BRUNSWICK: 7815 W. 5th Ave.
MILLER: 5616 Miller Avenue
EAST GARY: 2319 Ripley Street

Walter F. MacPherson

OF

MacPherson & Co.

SALUTES GARY ON ITS

50TH ANNIVERSARY

NATIVE OF HOBART

WORKED AT GARY WORKS-U. S. STEEL	1912-14
GARY STATE BANK	1914-27
CASHIER AMERICAN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, HOBART	1927-31
MANAGER REAL ESTATE DEPT. CALUMET SECURITIES CORP.	1931-47
MacPHERSON & CO. REALTORS	1947 TO DATE

Member Gary Real Estate Board
" Indiana Real Estate Association
" National Association of Real Estate Boards
" Chicago Chapter #6, Society of Residential Appraisers
" Gary Chamber of Commerce

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WALTER F. MACPHERSON JOHN J. HARDING HARLEY E. CLARKE

A Salute to GARY...

Olsen Cadillac Extends
Its Heartiest
Congratulations to
Gary on Her 50th
Anniversary

OLSEN CADILLAC Inc.

500 West 5th Avenue
GARY

COOPER HOMES

In just six short years a byword identified by everyone in the Calumet Area as being synonymous with high quality, economical residential construction. Owned and operated exclusively by local men most of whom are natives of the Calumet Area.

Full Time Employees

		NUMBER
Direct:		
	ADMINISTRATIVE	12
	PLANT (Carpenters & Laborers)	34
	FIELD	17
Indirect:		
	EXCAVATORS, MASONS, PLUMBERS ELECTRICIANS, DECORATORS SHEET METAL MEN	15
Total Full Time		78

Yearly Direct Payroll Exceeds $600,000

EXTENSIVE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE
RESIDENTAL OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE CALUMET AREA

CROWN POINT
HAMMOND
LANSING
HIGHLAND
GARY
MILLER
GLEN PARK
HOBART

PRODUCT RANGE All Cooper homes have at least 3 bedrooms and full basements. Sizes vary from 960 square feet to a whopping 1510. . . . Prices range from $12,250.00 to $16,750.00. The smaller houses provide maximum living and utility for average Calumet residents. . . . All homes contain features, material and workmanship seldom found in any homes regardless of price. You owe it to yourself to see all the Cooper models before you buy. You too will be amazed. Plant visitors always welcome!

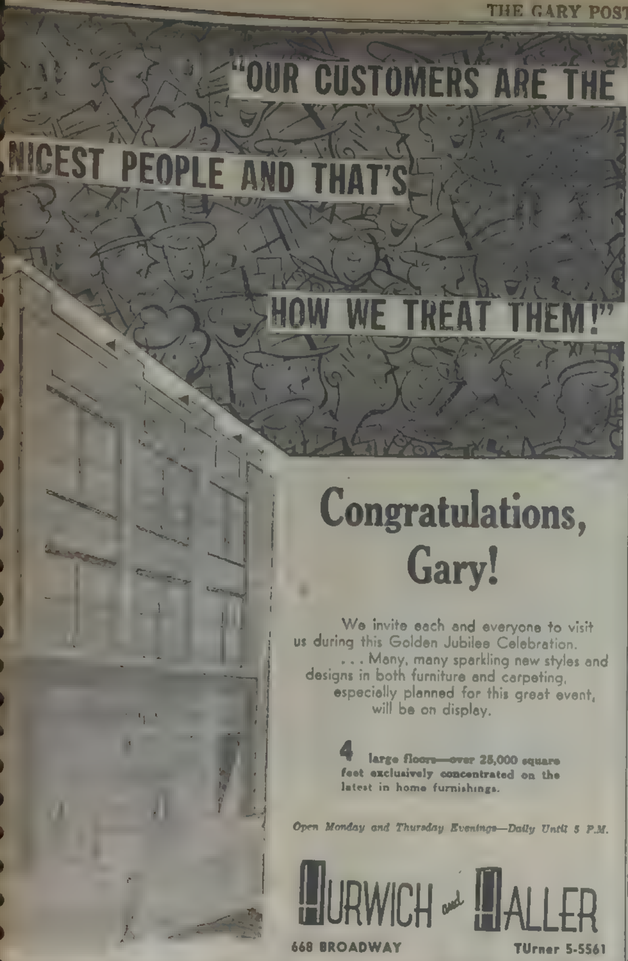
SALES PROGRAMS CUSTOM SALES for those who have their own lots. SUBDIVISIONS in various Calumet areas for those without lots who need completed homes in a hurry at reasonable prices. BUILDER SALES on a volume basis to other contractors and realtors who can use plus business . . . or who aren't otherwise equipped to supply the needs of their prospective customers.

YOU BENEFIT WHEN YOU BUY YOUR NEW HOME FROM **GARY BENEFITS**

THE H. L. COOPER CORPORATION

2801
WEST 9TH

TUrner
5-7483



Congratulations, Gary!

We invite each and everyone to visit us during this Golden Jubilee Celebration. . . . Many, many sparkling new styles and designs in both furniture and carpeting, especially planned for this great event, will be on display.

4 large floors—over 25,000 square feet exclusively concentrated on the latest in home furnishings.

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Gary . . . Leaders in Steel

M & N Furniture takes pleasure in congratulating the city of Gary and its citizens on their Golden Anniversary. Like gold Gary was one day discovered . . . the perfect site for a steel mill. Rapidly and industriously Gary grew . . . business sprung up quickly to serve the people. M & N Furniture became an important part of Gary's businesses by being one of the leading furniture stores. At M & N the customer is always kept in mind as the one person to please and accomodate. M & N is outstanding in its field . . . selling the people of Gary all Famous Brand Appliances, Furniture, Luggage, Carpets and Jewelry. Our only wish is to bring you the best for less and by doing so serving our community and being an important part of it.

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Timothy Englehart Shaped Future of Glen Park Area

Timothy W. Englehart, an Irish-German from Ithaca, [illegible] has carved a niche in Gary's history as one of the most successful optimists ever to fill a shoe with dune sand.

To him goes the lion's share of credit for the making of Glen Park out of the wind-swept desert and tangled underbrush of Englehart's F[illegible]

His Gary success was rooted in part in his activities prior to his arrival here in 190[illegible] from Chicago.

He had been connected with the Morris and Company meat packing firm as its western cattle buyer and later as manager of the western division of the A. M. Rothschild department store, now known as the Davis Company.

These contacts and the confidence he built in them accounted for hundreds of prospective buyers flocking into Gary to look, listen and stay on his South Broadway Land Company property.

In an era of "characters" Englehart took a back seat to none. It was part of his business, part of his way of life to stand out from crowd and make himself seen and heard.

Even his choice of a home emphasized his personality.

He built the home on his favorite location on Ridge Road and there was nothing like it on the 20 miles of the old trail between Hobart and Hammond. It won for Tim the title of "Duke of Ridge Road."

Englehart's land company office was just south of the Wabash tracks but the major part of his holdings were in the Ridge Road vicinity, considered then a great distance from Gary proper.

Many prospective buyers thought Tim was selling them land in a rural district, but this did little to blunt the optimism of the real estate man with the fat cigar, derby hat, cutaway coat, heavy watch chain and gold-headed cane.

He lived to see his Glen Park baby grow into a population greater than the combined 1920 census of Whiting and Crown Point.

One of the first of the "Englehart settlers" was Bob Jensen who opened a shop at Ridge Road and Broadway. He and Tim became close, life-long friends.

Jensen was a former Danish cavalry officer who also had served as a colonel in the army of the king of Siam before coming to America and Gary.

Tim was a shrewd business man and far from a spendthrift but he had explosions of generosity which underlined his impulsiveness of character.

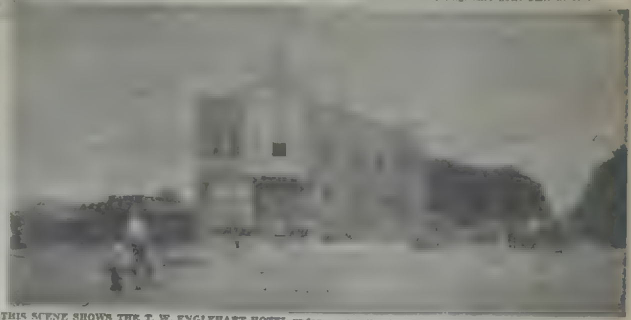
One evening while at a bazar held in old Assembly hall, then located on the second floor of the southeast corner of 6th and Broadway, Tim was asked for a $1 donation to a Holy Angels Church project.

He startled the committeeman with a booming demand of "Give me $500 worth."

The next morning the parish committee solemnly returned his check to him on the basis [illegible] no man in his right mind would hand over $500 when asked for $1. But Tim was adamant, and in his right mind. The committee kept the donation.

Tim's personality and growing civic position made him a natural for politics and he became active in the ranks of the Democrats. His first elective post was that of city councilman as a replacement for picturesque and stormy Maurice N. Castleman who gloried in the nickname "Battleax."

THIRTY-EIGHTH AND BROADWAY, the center of the Glen Park shopping district, looking east. The brick building at northeast corner is the old Englehart hotel built in 1909.



THIS SCENE SHOWS THE T. W. ENGLEHART HOTEL under construction in July 1909. Adjoining it on the north is Glen Park's first store. Ancient autos south of hotel are chugging along Ridge road at the intersection of sandy roadway to Gary.

Castleman quit his post as the result of a battle with Gary's first mayor, Thomas Knotts, another stormy petrel who kept the political pot boiling. Castleman, who got his nickname from the brand of chewing tobacco he favored was a saloonkeeper, as were five other councilmen. During his running feud with Knotts, he would conduct council meetings in the back rooms of his saloon.

At times Knotts' police would make Castleman so suspicious of spies he would shepherd his majority to places like Michigan City where they could transact the business of Gary without interference from the mayor, who by virtue of his title also was president of the [illegible]

It was when Knotts gave out the franchise for the Gary and Interurban railway that he and Castleman came to a final parting of the ways, with the latter resigning from hi[s] [illegible] opening the way for E[illegible]

Castleman, who [illegible] it "The Gary Inter-Bourbon Railway," talked often but [illegible] in council of having the franchise extended through the steel mill grounds, and other times of running it through the center of Jefferson Park.

These schemes were ignored and one night in a fit of pique, he told Council he was quitting. Then and there Council took him up on it so swiftly that when he tried to recall his resignation, a court held that he was out.

It was this council seat Englehart won. And he won it the hard wa[y].

Castleman tried to get around the court decree by having himself reappointed to his aldermanic post. He consolidated his cohorts for a vote in [the] summer of 1911 and the brewing trouble drew a large turnout to the meeting.

Trouble, as expected, came [illegible] a different form than [illegible]

T[illegible] Alderman J[illegible] Simiasko, a southside tavern keeper and up until that ni[ght] a "Battleax" backer came over [illegible]

Castleman and his backers immediately invaded the council session and kidnaped Simiasko.

A Branigan developed [illegible] fists, elbows and knees [illegible] The doughty Tim press[ed] [illegible] suit for alderman with flailing arms and cracking knuckles. A police escort under attorney Emmet White, then secre[tary of] the safety boar[d] [illegible] [Si]miasko and Eng[lehart] [illegible] immediately elected and sworn in.

THE REAL ESTATE OFFICE of the South Broadway Land Co. at 924 Broadway, where Tim Englehart, third from left in shirt sleeves, transacted his business selling lots in Glen Park.

STANDING ON A DUNE high above Ridge road is this mansion built by Tim Englehart, who was called the "Duke of Ridge Road." Englehart reveled in the view of Gary from his veranda.

Tim carried his love for his [illegible] Road neighborhood wher[illegible]

[illegible] his trip [to] a clothing store for some summer suits.

[illegible]

to work. He extolled the [illegible] of Gary real estate. He p[illegible] his Ridge Road property.

The result: Tim paid nothing for his clothes and walked out with $70 in cash as payment for a $150 Gary lot.

Tim's long devotion to Glen Park and Gary did not stop with his death. His son, Harry Rose Englehart, stepped right into his dad's shoes. [illegible] had joined his father in business after a period o[f] [illegible] na and carr[illegible] the development [illegible] and the Ridge [illegible]

Harry's outstanding feat was [illegible] of the F[illegible] [illegible]rporation which [illegible] 30 days a[illegible]

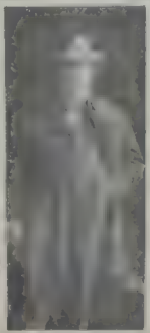
[illegible] son's middle name is his mother's family name.

She was Sadie Rose, the daughter of Quaker forebears whose ancestors had come to the United States with William [illegible]

Many of her fam[illegible] gained distinction in [illegible] fields. Some were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, another was Isaac Rose who owned an extensive plantation in Ken[illegible] and was a distinguished [illegible] in the Civil Wa[r] [illegible] he was a boon companion [of] Kit Carson and shared his stirring adventures through the West.

So it can be seen that Tim had been well fitted to fight the finger of ridicule which first pointed at his efforts to develop his wild and desolate land on the southern rim of Indiana's last frontier.

[illegible]



TIMOTHY W. ENGLEHART, the father of Glen Park, who never took a back seat and always stood out in a crowd.

'Sells' Way To Office of Judge Gary

One of the finest compliments to Tim Englehart's selling ability came from a member of the office staff of Judge Elbert H. Gary's New York headquarters.

The "Father of Glen Park" was in the east on a trip with friends when he decided he would visit the U. S. Steel chief.

He went to the corporation offices at 71 Broadway and explained his errand to one of the numerous secretaries, gradually talking his way th[rough] a succession of [illegible] came to George Leet, then Judge Gary's private secretary and afterward a high official of U. S. Steel.

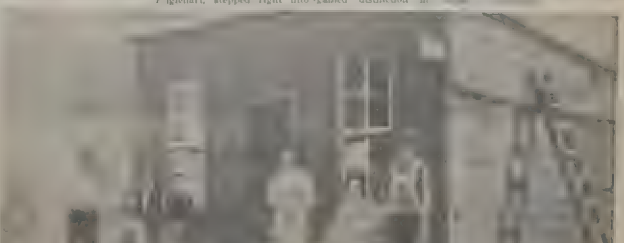
Leet was informed that Alderman Timothy W. Englehart of the city of Gary wished to see the judge as head of a delegation of Gary citizens who had traveled a thousand miles on their errand.

The alderman convinced the secretary, who said they could see the judge when he returned in about an hour if they would care to wait.

"That's all right," said Tim. "In the meantime let me see your directors' room, the place where J. P. Morgan sits. And give me some of the judge's envelopes and letterheads. I'll write letters back to W. P. Gleason, Captain Norton, Major [illegible] W. H. Fyffe, Parry [illegible] Dick Houran and a few others. And will they get a shock when they see my hand addressed envelopes from Judge Gary's office."

The record doesn't show Leet's reaction. But it does show that Tim had his way, got the writing supplies and afterward his talk with Judge Gary.

As the party was leaving one of the under secretaries was heard to say that although governors, senators, bishops and princes had called at the judge's office, none had the ability to talk a man into doing something as "the gentleman from Gary."



GLEN PARK'S FIRST STORE AND LUNCH ROOM as it looked in 1907, about 100 feet north of Ridge road on the east side of the road to Gary. Mrs. McGraw, sitting in rocking chair, was the storekeeper.

Nick, Pete Bikos Movie Builders

Active in Political and Business Affairs Since Arrival Here in '09

In the fall of 1909 a Greek immigrant, Nick Bikos, who had arrived in the United States only five years before, sold his candy store near Wheeling, W. Va., and headed for Gary where his brother Pete had arrived a short time before.

He had read signs in Pittsburgh telling about the new city, its big steel mills and employment opportunities. Indeed, Gary has turned out to be just that for Bikos [illegible] of opportunity.

His 47 years in Gary have cast him in many roles. Mainly, tavern owner, policeman, city councilman, park commissioner, theater owner, builder and realty developer, a leader in the Gary Greek Comunmity and an active force in civic affairs.

[illegible] City and a keen interest in its welfare and growth.

When Bikos arrived in Gary he brought with him a small satchel in which he carried his [illegible] capital, $1,500 in gold. [illegible] he was urged to accept a cashier's check which he [illegible] in the [illegible] bank. But [illegible] wouldn't hear of it. He demanded and got his money in gold.

With his brother, Nick made his initial investment on a lot at 1333 Washington St., where he built a frame building to house a restaurant and saloon.

Then he applied for citizenship, but learned from Federal Judge Landis in Chicago that he must quit the saloon business before he could be naturalized.

Because his brother, Pete, had left for the Balkan War he had to lease out the business.

It was then Bikos decided he wanted to be a policeman. Mayor Tom Knotts agreed that this tall and muscular immigrant would make a good addition to the Gary police force.

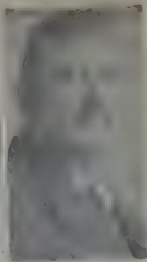
On April 13, 1912, Bikos began his first day as a Gary po[illegible] patch.

In 1913 Knotts and R. O. Johnson engaged in a heated political campaign. Knotts lost and Bikos was out of a job. A few months later Johnson hired him back.

It was during his later years on the police force that Nick and his brothers, Pete and Dan, began to experiment with motion pictures.

They obtained the state rights to exhibit in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky some jungle pictures and films of the Greek War. The success of this venture resulted in their buying a motion picture theater in Hegewisch.

Business was good at this theater and the Bikos brothers decided in 1919 to go into the movie business in Gary. They purchased the Cosmo on Broadway between 7th and 8th avenues from the Wolfe brothers.


PETE BIKOS

NICK BIKOS

In 1921, they sold the Cosmo to Peter Kalleres, who also at the time was operating the Grand Theater at 8th Ave. and Broadway.

Bikos then rented the Gem Theater at 1238 Broadway and soon after the Lyric Theater, 1132 Broadway, which he renamed the Plaza. Not too long afterward he rented the Eagle Theater at 1640 Broadway.

Then followed the construction of the Roosevelt and Indiana Theaters on Broadway. Then came the Broadway Theater, which has since been closed. In 1940 he purchased the Tolleston Theater which he had completely remodeled. It was converted into a super market in 1951.

In the meantime his brother Peter had built the Roxy Theater in Glen Park with a cousin, the late James Bikos.

Nick served as a Republican councilman from 1921 to 1925 representing the 3rd ward. This district consisted of the area between the Wabash and Pennsylvania tracks and west of Broadway to Norton Park.

Pete Nick

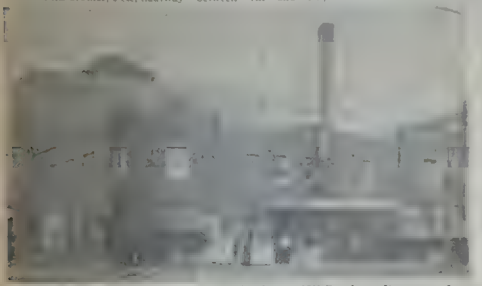
During the 30s he served for four years as vice president of the Gary Park Board. The North Gleason Park pavilion was one of the projects completed while he was a member of this board.

In 1912 he was elected the first president of the Greek Orthodox Church Council, a position which also held the prestige and title of official spokesman for the Gary Greek Community.

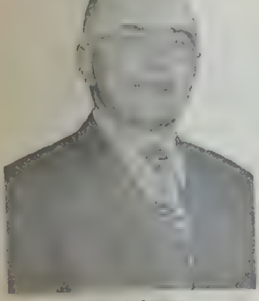
Bikos was instrumental in the construction of the present building at 13th Ave. at Jackson in 1917, which the church council offered to name in his [illegible]nor. Bikos declined, and instead proposed the church be named after St. Constantine.

I[illegible] 1950 he again played an [illegible] role in the construction of the Hellenic Community Center adjoining the church building. In gratitude of his [illegible] oil painting of [illegible] placed in the [illegible] center. He is the [illegible] member [illegible]

[illegible] been interested [illegible] and industrial [illegible] Steel City and has [illegible] a Chamber of Commerce director and was one of the first members of the Gary Industrial Foundation.


BROADWAY THEATER, built by the Bikos brothers at 1640 Broadway. It was one of many theaters built and operated by them.

In Gary Since 1915


Urban J. Boehler

"I'm SOLD on GARY!"

With the celebration of Gary's Golden Jubilee it's good to take a look at what a real value we have in this town of ours. The most outstanding fact that attracts us lies in Gary's combination of age and youth. Through the past 50 years the city has gained the mellowness and stability of time . . but it has also kept a youthful, enthusiastic approach to progress. I in my real estate business like to feel I share in the same spirit which symbolizes our city.

So, Here's to You, Gary . . . .

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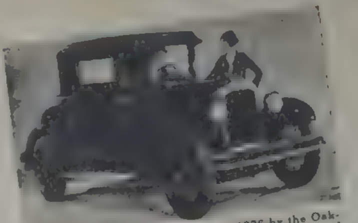
13 Years with PONTIAC


FIRST PONTIAC—Introduced in 1926 by the Oakland Division of General Motors, predecessor of Pontiac Division, this first model wore the now familiar Indian head insignia.

"The First 50 Years ...are the hardest!"

. . . so they say! But we certainly haven't found this to be true in our business, thanks to the City of Gary and the grand people who call it "Home." Townsend Pontiac was established only 13 years ago but we have confidence in our future as well as that of Gary.

Our business transactions are based on fair dealing with a competent staff, all highly trained and skilled in their particular phase of the automobile business, to give you the finest service available and to make you want to return again and again to Townsend Pontiac.

We'd like to take this opportunity to say "THANKS A FIFTY" to our many friends, customers and business associates whose faith in us has made our healthy growth possible, and "SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS" to all of Garyland on the celebration of its golden jubilee!

May the next 50 years bring even greater prosperity to our community and its residents.

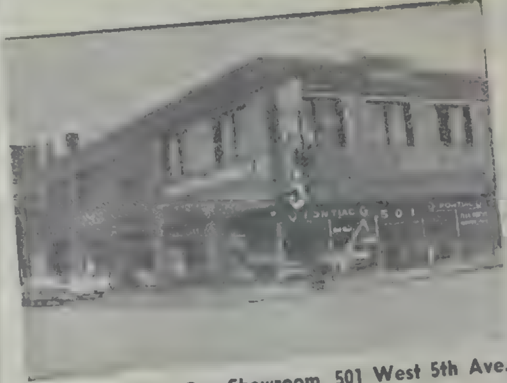
C. C. TOWNSEND
President

JOHN B. TOWNSEND
Gen. Manager

CHAS. B. TYLER
New Car Sales Mgr.

ANTHONY ZOWAL
Used Car Sales Mgr.

east side, west side, south side PONTIAC IS ALL OVER GARY



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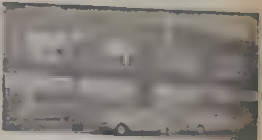
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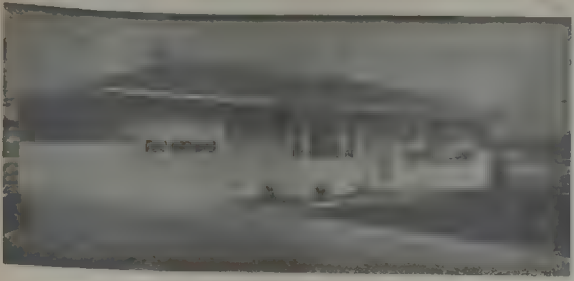

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"DEAL WITH JACK . . . SAVE SOME JACK"

Movies, Gary Grew Together

Thrillers Brought Pleasure to Many

The founding of Gary and the birth of the motion picture industry have a lot in common for both began in 1906.

In that year the vacuum tube was invented which was destined to make the movies talk, the radio to send words and music around the world and eventually to make television a reality. Motion pictures in the first decade of the 20th century were referred to as "poor men's amusement." It was the time of the nickelodeon.

However, the nickelodeons attracted a new brand of theater goers who rarely, if ever, patronized flesh and blood entertainment. Nobody could ask for a bigger nickel's worth, especially when illustrated songs were presented as an added feature.

The song slides portrayed scenes from the love ballads and the singer stood down in front singing in unison with the colored pictures as they appeared on the screen.

After each half hour's performance, an attendant would empty the theater, which was really a store room with chairs by shouting "show is over."

Pioneer picture companies offered exhibitors feature pictures about 765 feet long that would furnish 10 minutes of entertainment. The audiences in Gary in 1909 would see on the picture screens such films as "The Vanderbilt Auto Races," "The Matrimonial Agency," "E[illegible] from Sing-Sing," "Raffles," "The Servant Girl Problem."

The old favorite songs heard in pioneer movie houses included "By the Light of th[illegible] Moon," "Casey Jone[illegible]" "I W[illegible]der Who's Kissing Her Now," "Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland" and "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet."

While the patrons of movie houses were listening to these tunes and seeing their 10 min[illegible] "The Chocolate [illegible] Bachelors," and "The Follies" with Nora Bayes.

In Gary's favorite entertainment places the standard program included 30 minutes of pictures and five acts of vaudeville.

In 1911, one-fifth of the world's movies were made in Chicago. In fact, not a few pictures were made in the dune country in the Calumet area. In the vicinity of Miller a number of films were made by early movie stars. Even desert scenes were filmed with camels. The two big Chicago film factories turned out 10 productions a week at a cost of $1,000 each. Present day movies seldom cost less than a million.

In 1911, Douglas Fairbanks was getting ready to leave the legitimate stage to go into vaudeville and William S. Hart had been in vaudeville a year. In a couple of years, Hart was to become the nation's No. 1 screen cowboy hero and Fairbanks the top screen star of all times.

The movies began to grow up in the period 1912 to 1916. Stars' names attracted more patrons and meant something to box offices. John Barrymore came to the screen in "American Citizen" and Mary Pickford was America's sweetheart.

Many improvements in the movie industry have been made in the last 25 years. Bigger [illegible] ures, and [illegible] helped to [illegible] les. Television's coming depressed the [illegible]vie industry [illegible] the novelt[illegible] has worn [illegible] of the movies [illegible] has been [illegible]

Date of Founding Long Debated by Press, Pioneers

[illegible] ed it from the time [illegible] early event tran[illegible]

[illegible] me controversy also [illegible] just who are pioneers of Gary.

The Golden Jubilee Commit[illegible]

[illegible] 6, first meeting of town trustees.

24 YEARS SERVICE TO GARY

GARY OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO.

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Radiant
Da-Lite
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Ansco

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Skan
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Rolleiflex
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REAL ESTATE • INSURANCE

Dorman-Sykes Family 44 Years As Auto Dealers

The Dorman-Sykes family, which has been in the automobile business in Gary for 44 years, has sold more than 30,000 cars. [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Edith Sykes Dorman, who have been active [illegible] Avenue Motors Inc., the Buick [illegible]

[illegible] took orders for new cars and [illegible] they had 10 or a dozen customers before they went by train to Flint, Mich. [illegible] of the Buicks, taking the customers along to pick out their own cars and drive them back from there to Gary.

It took three days to make the trip over unimproved roads. The same trip today can be made in six hours.

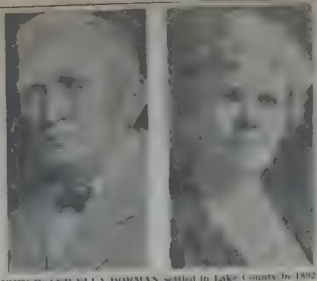
RALPH T. SYKES

Before World War I automobiles lacked most of the conveniences that are provided today. The Dormans tell about the poor lighting systems using kerosene and carbide gas lamps. Tops and windshields were extras, and tires wore out in 3,000 miles of travel.

[illegible] horses and buggies in 1913-15 as down payments on cars. Once he took in a horse from a junk dealer. It died the next day. The horses were taken to the Dorman farm south of Hobart to pasture until they were sold.

The founders of 5th Avenue Motors were Carl Dorman and Ralph Sykes. Dorman's father, John F. Dorman, a former Chicago alderman in the administration of Mayor Carter Harrison, moved to Lake County in 1892 and bought property at Indian Ridge, south of Hobart, where he became a farmer.

Sykes is a descendant of one of Lake County's early pioneers. His great grandfather, a surveyor, settled in 1837 on a tract of land now located on East 61st avenue and Green Acres road, which was renamed Sykes road a few years ago. [illegible]


JOHN F. AND ELLA DORMAN settled in Lake County in 1892 at Indian Hills, south of Hobart. A farmer and business man, Dorman came to the Steel City in 1910 and became Gary's first food inspector. Dorman died in 1950; Mrs. Dorman, at 92, still resides at the Indian Hills homestead.

MRS. EDITH DORMAN

WILLARD DORMAN

John F. Dorman and William Sykes Jr. [illegible]

[illegible]

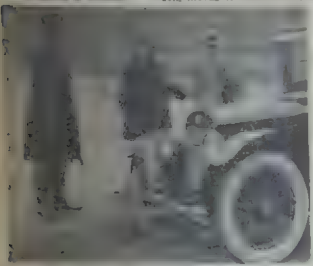
Hurley C. Dorman joined the firm in the early years to become an auto salesman for his brother, Carl. His previous experience was in the real estate office of L. A. Bryan as a bookkeeper. When Carl died his widow, Edith, and his brothers, Hurley and Willard took over the business, along with Ralph Sykes and his brother William Sykes. Hurley died in September, 1954.

Hurley was civic minded. He was chairman of the committee of 500 that reorganized the Chamber of Commerce in 1940. He served by appointment of the governor on the State Board of Harbors and Terminals. He was a charter member of the Gary Kiwanis Club. He helped to organize the Gary Industrial Foundation. He served a term as president of the YMCA board of directors and was on the Red Cross board.

The first location of the company was at 528-32 Washington St. In 1914 the business was moved to 130 W. 5th Ave., opposite the post office at 5th and Adams. In 1920, the firm erected a three-story building on the northeast corner of 5th and Madison, where 5th Avenue Motors has done business for the last 36 years.

Carl Dorman served as a lieutenant in World War I and helped organize the Memorial American Legion Post and was a charter member of the Gary Lions Club. He died in 1929.

The present officers of the automobile company are: Ralph T. Sykes, president; Willard G. Dorman, vice president; Robert B. Bailey, secretary, son in law of Mrs. Edith Dorman, who is treasurer.


CARL J. DORMAN, the eldest of the Dorman brothers, is selling the 1922 Buick to Charles Andersen, now retired superintendent of U. S. Steel's Stockton yards, as a Mr. Lugar (at right), an early day accountant in Gary, looks on. Dorman died in 1929. The auto stands on W. 5th avenue, east of Jefferson street, adjacent to where K. of C. building now stands.

THESE UNIFORMED MEN WERE CHAUFFEURS for the taxi fleet of the 5th Avenue Motors in 1918. From left are Charles Mattox, shop foreman of the auto firm the last 40 years; Hurley C. Dorman (deceased), member of the firm, and William Sykes Sr., father of Ralph T. Sykes, now head of the firm.

TB a Scourge To Early Gary

County Association for Prevention of 'Plague' Formed in Winter of 1912

By JERRY GENGLER

When Gary was born the [illegible] was the scourge of [illegible]

[illegible] more than 117 [illegible]

[illegible]

County [illegible] Seal [illegible] $244 [illegible]

[illegible]

The only major non-tuber[illegible]

[illegible] Executive Secretary James T. Healy commented.

What is total success to the [illegible]

[illegible] he explained, "but we accomplished what we first set out to do. That was to win construction of a tuberculosis hospital in the county."

Parramore Hospital, near Crown Point, was opened in 1925 at a cost of $400,000. Originally known as the Lake County Sanatorium, in 1940 it was renamed for Dr. James O. Parramore, its first medical director and superintendent.

Need in Indiana of tuberculosis sanatoriums — the cornerstone of the rest method of tuberculosis treatment discovered before the turn of the century —was recognized by the Indiana Legislature the year after the Lake County tuberculosis organization movement took root. The General Assembly in 1913 empowered county commissioners to build county tuberculosis sanatoriums.

"Two years later—that was 1915—the long, hard fought Lake County drive for a sanatorium was started," Docummun said. Ten years elapsed before the hospital opened its doors.

Before the hospital's doors were opened, the county's TB death rate had leaped to as high as 160 deaths per 100,000 popu[illegible]

JAMES T. HEALY

[illegible] ailments [illegible]

[illegible] or even eliminated. [illegible] of an additional [illegible] may have [illegible] further testing [illegible] the benefits of [illegible] can be [illegible] persons will [illegible] because [illegible] were found [illegible] after they had [illegible]

[illegible] the master key to the TB fight—early detection.

[illegible] was the main problem [illegible] founded and [illegible] problem as [illegible] anniversary." [illegible] of the 30 [illegible] being each [illegible] Lake County [illegible] if the [illegible] detection [illegible] were

[illegible] that not [illegible] be recorded [illegible] from TB. He [illegible] the death rate from 1[illegible] to less than 9 in the past 37 years— the extensive research now [illegible] for prevention [illegible]

[illegible] that there [illegible] re[illegible] We think [illegible] marks [illegible] have [illegible]

COUNTY
ASSOCIATIO
THIS MOBILE X-RAY UNIT is the property of the Lake County Tuberculosis Assn. More than 105,000 men, women and children in the county were x-rayed for chest ailments in 1955 in a mass program participated in by the Association.

THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY HAS PLAYED AN INCREASINGLY SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GARY. THE ARCHITECTS OF GARY HAVE PERENNIALLY PERFORMED VITAL SERVICES TO ITS CITIZENS IN THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY. FACING INTO THE FUTURE, THEY ASPIRE TO CONTRIBUTE EVEN MORE USEFULLY AND IMPORTANTLY TO THE EFFICIENT AND CREATIVE PLANNING OF A GREATER GARY --- A COMMUNITY IN WHICH EVERY CITIZEN CAN TAKE A DEEP AND ENDURING PRIDE.

Gary Council of Architects
BEINE, HALL & CURRAN
FREDRIC W. COLLINS
R. S. KASTENDIECK
D. J. KATZ
SCHUTT-HALEY, ASSOCIATES
CLIFFORD H. WARRINER
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Tolleston Merchants Organize

Form Association For Improvements

The Tolleston Business Assn., in its present form, has been in operation since [illegible] 917 there were several organizations started in Tolleston, most of them short-lived.

The first, of which there is only brief records, was the Sixth Ward Welfare Club, organized in 1931, and whose first two presidents were Albert Borman and George Behnke.

In the fall of 1935 Albert Miller called an organization [illegible] Tolleston Business Men's Association was formed, with Albert Miller president for two years. In 1937, Ross Sawyer was elected president, and in 1940, Michael Maris, took over the office. This group continued until 1942 and then became inactive.

In 1943 the Tolleston Improvement Club was formed with Harold Morris of the American Legion as president, and this group remained active for about two years. On Aug. 23, 1944, there was incorporated the Tolleston Community Property Owners Assn which employed a salaried business manager, Benedict Rappata. This group's aims more or less paralleled those of the Improve Club. The Property [illegible] turned over its remaining funds of $570 to the present Tolleston Business Assn., which is still active.

* * *

The ideas and aims of all these groups were similar, and covered the securing of equitable taxes, securing adequate ment Club. The Property Owners Assn. remained in existence. public service, enforcement of laws and ordinances relating to police and fire protection, health building and zoning, maintenance of streets, sidewalks, alley cleaning and street lighting, securing publicity concerning favorable conditions in the community.

The chief accomplishments of this present association were the establishment of Gary National Bank branch in 1947; the erection of the well-known and liked mammoth [illegible] tree; the establishment of a new branch post office in 1948, obtaining off street parking lots in 1952 and 1954, and the sponsoring of the Tolleston "Old Settlers" Centennial in 1951. This week long celebration gave quite a boost to both Tolleston and Gary. Surplus funds realized from the Centennial provided an electric scoreboard for Tolleston Field which is still in operation.

The past presidents of the present Business Association since its inception are as follows: Henry Jacobsen (1947); John Pruzin (1948); John Langbehn (1949 and 1950); John Hogg (1951); Paul Guist (1952 and 1953); Frank Radwan (1954); Lester Fantin (1955) The 1956 officers are: John Taylor, president; Barney [illegible] Vincent, secretary; Harry Kietzman treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE TOLLESTON Business Men's Assn., left to right, are Harry Kietzman, treasurer; Lester Fanton, past president; Mrs. Ghzella Vincent, secretary; John Taylor, president, and Burnett Kaiser, vice president.

Louis Glueck Builds 7,000 Homes in City

One of the largest developers of Gary real estate in the first 50 y[illegible] Louis H. Glueck, who came to th[illegible] 1907 and remained [illegible] death in [illegible] 1953.

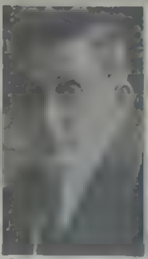
Some 7,000 homes and apartments were erected or financed by Glueck, mainly through his Mid-City bank, savings and loan association and investment companies. Loans made to con[illegible] August, [illegible], and came to America with his parents when a small boy. The family settled in Milwaukee. Glueck got his [illegible] business experience in [illegible] Co., who were purchasing representatives for the U. S. Steel Corp.

In 1907 Glueck decided to come to Gary and he became one of the pioneer real estate promoters, especially in the area south of the Wabash tracks. His family came to Gary in 1908 and in 1909 built a house at 22nd and Massachusetts.

Glueck erected a number of commercial buildings as he laid out subdivisions in what was then known as the South Side His early projects were successful and in 1910 he organized the Mid-City Realty Co., w[illegible] he operated in partnership with Harry Sultzbaugh starting in 1914. Sultzbaugh met his death in 1926 when he slipped and fell in a bathtub in his home, breaking his neck.

Mid-City erected its first of[illegible] building at [illegible] and Broadway.

In 1918, Glueck formed the Mid-City Savings and Loan Assn., and he became the president. It is the oldest savings and loan association still operating in Gary.



LOUIS GLUECK (1910)

Areas developed by Mid-City in the company's early days included tracts east and west of Broadway, from 11th avenue to the Pennsylvania railroad; from the Pennsylvania [illegible] Virginia street.

The company also helped finance the construction of the Ambassador apartments at 6th and Monroe for the late Aaron Bornstein; the Mahencia apartments, 5th and Cleveland street, [illegible] on the West Side

Later subdivisions were developed in Glen Park

Glueck formed the Mid-City State Bank on July 17, 1920, and in January 1924, he organ[illegible] State [illegible] the president of [illegible]

In 19[illegible] the Mid-City companies moved to a new building [illegible] 13th and Broad[illegible] where they are still doing [illegible]

In recent years the Mid-City has gone into the mortgage banking field, lending millions of dollars throughout Indiana. [illegible] carried [illegible] Investments, [illegible] Investments, the County Realty Corp., and Mid-City Savings and Loan Assn.

Louis Glueck was long active in civic affairs In 1914 he was appointed a member of the Gary park board and served continuously for 20 years. Park commissioners receive an annual stipend of $300 a year. Glueck never claimed the payments, which totaled $6,000.

[illegible] Glueck was [illegible] Temple Israel. He [illegible] Masonic [illegible] He served [illegible] board of the Community Chest and was a long time member of the Gary Chamber of Commerce.

Following Glueck's death, his son, Charles H. Glueck took the leadership of the Mid-City companies. A year ago Glenn [illegible] Charles Glueck is in charge of the out-of-city interests of the [illegible]

Dugouts in Sand Housed Overflow

So acute was the housing problem [illegible] rapidly [illegible] properties in the [illegible] rate affairs, cozy and warm in the winter time. These however, were a source of constant trouble to Gary's undersized police department as it was here that many persons wanted on police charges would hide away. It was no easy matter to find them in the maze of subterranean rooms in the sand dunes.

The dwellers in the dugouts celebrated their Christmas and [illegible] to pre[illegible] and damage by the celebrants.

FATHER
JOHN NOVOTNY

SON
CHARLES NOVOTNY

THE NOVOTNYS

36 FRUITFUL YEARS, MAINLY IN GLEN PARK, HAVE BEEN CONTRIBUTED BY THE NOVOTNYS TOWARD THE BUILDING OF GARY. JOHN NOVOTNY, NOW DECEASED, STARTED [illegible] FAMILY HEATING AND SHEET METAL BUSINESS IN 1920.

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32,250 men of Gary are also men of steel

When Gary's first census was taken in June of 1906, the grand total of inhabitants came to 334. Practically all were engaged in preparing the site for a steel mill which was to become the largest in the world.

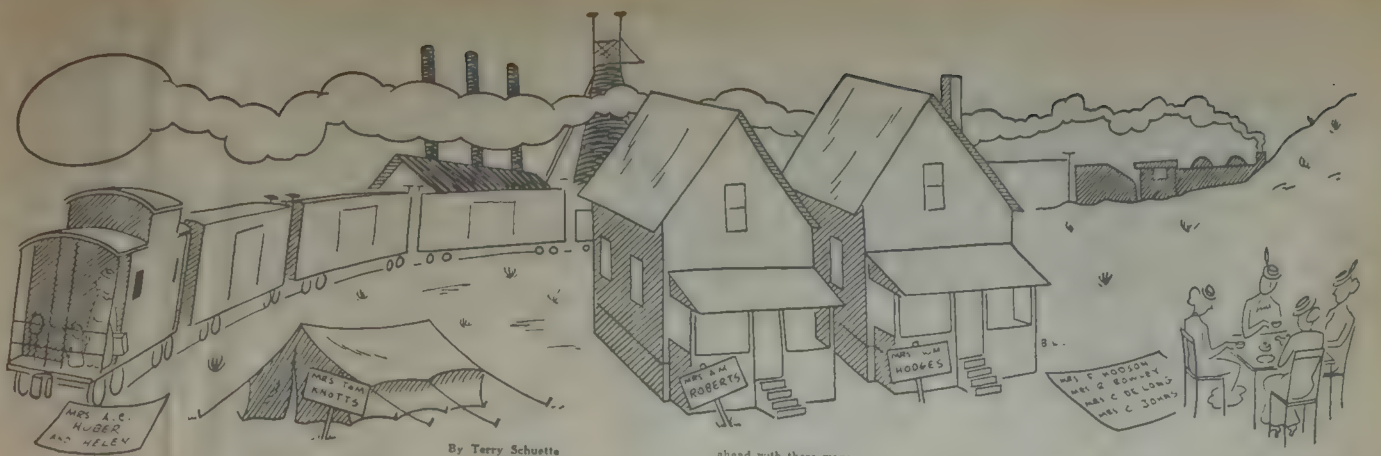
At Golden Jubilee time, the United States Steel family in Gary has grown to nearly one hundred times that number. More than 20,000 employees are at Gary Steel Works, operating vast facilities capable of producing 7,204,000 tons of steel a year. Almost 2,000 are with our American Bridge Division, fabricating Gary-made steel for bridges, buildings, stadiums, swimming pools and other uses. At the Gary Sheet and Tin Mill, with its massive continuous annealing line, there are 7,100 employees. Our Universal Atlas Cement Company has over 1,100 workers, and our National Tube Division plant, which specializes in the manufacture of plastic pipe for the chemical and petroleum industries, agriculture and mining, employs 1,800 more.

Yes, this is a real big family. And all of its 32,250 members are proud to be men of Gary, as well as men of steel.

VIEW OF MASSIVE continuous annealing line at Gary Sheet and Tin Mill.

UNITED STATES STEEL

Gary Steel Works • American Bridge Division • Gary Sheet and Tin Mill • Universal Atlas Cement Company • National Tube Division



Mrs. Tom Knotts . . .

A Reluctant Pioneer Comes to a Settlement, Sees It Change to City

By Terry Schuette

Gary's first woman resident was a reluctant sort of pioneer.

She figured the age of 40 was a little late to start pioneering, but she was outvoted by her husband and four sons.

Mrs. Tom Knotts, wife of Gary's first mayor, used to recall that her Tom was a man with a big idea when he strolled into their Hammond home April 19, 1906, and said "Ella, we're moving to Gary."

Mrs. Tom Knotts

Gary? As far as Ella Knotts knew, that could have been somewhere in darkest Africa. She had no notion that it was a tiny settlement to the east and even when she found out, she was no more anxious to come.

Mrs. Knotts came within two years of seeing that tiny settlement celebrate its Golden Jubilee as a city of steel. She died April 4, 1954.

Luckily, her memories of Gary in its early days were recorded in the 25th anniversary edition of The Gary Post-Tribune.

Her story was not a particularly happy one. Its hallmark, in those early days of 1906, was loneliness. Gary had the reputation of being a "man's town"—even before it was much of a town.

Those men were the town's hands and its straining, bulging muscles. But Ella Knotts was the first in a parade of pioneer women who became its backbone.

Her recollections of her first weeks here typify the kind of sacrifice which went into the establishment of homes in the swampy, sandy construction settlement.

The Knottses piled their household effects onto wagons and Tom hired men who agreed to drive them over the sand dunes. He and the boys went ahead with these wagons.

Ella and her baby daughter (now Mrs. John O. Bowers of 6225 Forest Ave.) took the train to Tolleston where Tom met them. Mrs. Knotts recalled it was "tough going" as she tried to drive a horse-drawn wagon over the dunes. Tom walked ahead to guide the horses.

It was something of a shock to Mrs. Knotts to spy first her sewing machine and then her icebox bogged down in nearby sand.

"But, Tom . . ."

"Never mind, the loads were too heavy for the horses and they had to take some of the things off," Tom said.

Tent to Be New Home

So Ella drove on, and on and on, it seemed to her. At every rise or clearing she looked for the tent that would be her home. There was nothing in sight but sky, scrub oaks and the white blossoms of sand cherries.

Her first glimpse of her home for the summer was a small white tent gleaming white against the [illegible] and surrounded by small trees whose buds were just opening to pink and green.

Tired out, Ella picked up her baby and climbed down from the wagon. She sat down to wait while Tom went back to help with the furniture wagons. The only sound was the croak of the frogs out in the sloughs.

She was very much alone.

Memories of the next few weeks ran together in Mrs. Knotts' mind. She recalls carrying water, household duties and settling down at night, tired and worn, in makeshift beds.

Her second Sunday in Gary, two men came to call at the tent. One had a small organ strapped over his shoulder.

"Okay if we have church here?" one asked.

Mrs. Knotts explained she was alone except for her baby, but the men said that was all right if she had no objections. So Ella sat on the makeshift steps and the organist began to play.

No one else came to church that Sunday. But the men came back the following Sunday and the sound of the organ drew others to the scene. It was Gary's first union church service.

Gary's first street was named on the suggestion of one of the Knotts boys. There were so many tents going up along the row, he said the street should be named and a sign erected.

[illegible]ryone talked about what to name the street. Finally, someone said the most beautiful street in Cleveland was named Euclid avenue.

So Euclid it was to be and the Knotts boys made a street sign with a board about three feet long and a foot wide. They painted the name on with their mother's shoe polish.

When they nailed the sign to a post right by the side of the Knotts tent, the first street in Gary was named—a row of tents down beyond where Third avenue now stands.

Another memory of Mrs. Knotts' was the difficulty in keeping food on hand. It necessitated a trip [illegible] Tolleston or M[illegible] to secure it.

[illegible] she said, "I had to turn people away [illegible] to sell them food and we never served [illegible] if people [illegible] to call because I had to save it to [illegible] children.'

In later years, Mrs. Knotts always was able to remember clearly the days when the city was nothing but staked-out sand dunes. She remembered her husband being elected president of the town board in 1906 and the first mayor in 1910.

When Tom died in 1921, the famous lawyer Clarence Darrow came to speak at his funeral services.

Wore Pioneer Badge Proudly

Though Mrs. Knotts followed her husband's "big idea" across the sand dunes reluctantly, she came to wear proudly the badge of a pioneer.

Had she lived two more years, she would have been 90 in the jubilee year. And she would have had an honored place in the festivities—the Steel City's first woman citizen and widow of its first mayor.

Jubilee Memories Are Not All Golden

Dreams and Visions of Husbands Led Women to Turbulent New Town

When Gary raises a sparkling cup to toast its Golden Jubilee, the liquid that in 50 years will ref[illegible] than mustaches and derby hats.

There will be memories in its depths for the handful of Steel City women who arrived in a swampy lakeside settlement in the turbulent days of 1906 and '07 and stayed to see that settlement become a city.

For them, the jubilee represents heartbreak as well as happiness because the women who were 20th century pioneers risked much to establish Gary homes.

When Gary celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1931 there were several of these women still residing here. Now the [illegible] fewer and they are farther away from those first years of Gary.

Luckily, their recollections were recorded in 1931 when a group of these female pioneers met to "remember when."

Pioneers Still Here

Among them were Mrs William F Hodges, Mrs. Frank Hodson, Mrs. C. A. DeLong and Mrs. R. E. Rowley.

Mrs. Hodges was so astounded at the surroundings of the struggling town when she arrived in 1906 that she greeted Mrs William Lacey with "Isn't this a terrible place? I came because I wanted to be with my husband."

At least that's what Mrs Lacey remembered her saying. But even in 1931, Mrs. Hodges couldn't remember saying it. Whether or no, it is obvious that she soon changed her mind, for Mrs. Hodges is still here and still active in local groups.

With her as she got off the train that day was her "baby, Tom," also still here and [illegible] an active leader in community affairs.

Mrs Hodges was [illegible] about how she first [illegible] Gary. Mr. Hodges had made up his mind to come here from Kentucky and was talking it over with C. V. Ridgely, who said "Well Hodges, I guess I can stand it if your wife can."

Neighbor Rolls In

Another memory very clear to Mrs. Hodges was the arrival of her first neighbor — in a house rolled in on rollers.

Mrs J. H. Hyman was in the house—getting supper. She had had breakfast on V[illegible] [illegible] dinner on Bro[illegible] [illegible] supper [illegible] Virginia street all in her own house.

Mrs Hodges drew a laugh at the 1931 meeting when she recalled one day she took her baby over the sand dunes to her husband's law office partly because she was lonely and partly because she couldn't stand hearing "those teamsters working all around."

"It seems that if they didn't [illegible]

[illegible] president of the Gary Woman's Club and as vice president of the Indiana Congregational Society for Home Missions. During the women's suffrage movement she served as an officer of the Gary Civic Service Club and for one year she [illegible]ed Indiana on th[illegible] committee of the national YWCA.

"My first impression [illegible]," Mrs. Frank Hodson [illegible] in 1931 "was men, men everywhere."

Organizes Women's Groups

She got on a train in Indiana Harbor with 1,400 men and she [illegible] the lone woman. At that time, the Hodsons were living in Indiana Harbor and Mr. Hodson was commuting to Gary. He forgot his time book one morning so his wife ventured into the world of "men everywhere" to bring it to him.

Of all her memories of the early days Mrs Ho[illegible] the proudest of helping to organize th[illegible] first [illegible] [illegible] Gary [illegible] being [illegible]tive in th[illegible] Woman's [illegible]

Mrs. C[illegible] in Gary Nov. 2, 1907 and remembered her first months here as "the days when I went [illegible] the doct[illegible] his calls."

She was afraid to stay in the apartment alone and no matter whether he was called to [illegible] th[illegible] [illegible] at midnight [illegible] dawn, she trudged through the sand by his side.

Mrs. Rowley

Mrs. DeLong

Mrs. Rowley chided some [illegible] the women at the 1931 meeting that her husband had been so busy laying out the city and getting it ready for them that he had no time for her.

[illegible] she made it sound as if she were practically a newcomer, Mrs. Rowley arrived in 1907.

She did not join her husband in the new town immediately because her daughter was a tiny baby and she did not feel she could risk the bad water, the uncertainty of lights and food, the flies and the terrible hot weather.

Same Theme

The same theme runs through the stories of all four of these pioneer Steel City residents. "[illegible] I wanted to be with my husband . . . My husband fo[illegible] his time book and I [illegible] it to him . . . I went [illegible] doctor on his calls . . . [illegible] band was so bus[illegible] the town. . . ."

Always the husbands [illegible] behind them th[illegible] staked their [illegible] their children on the [illegible] and visions of their n[illegible]

Mrs. Frank Hodson, left, and Mrs. William F. Hodges will be Jubilee queens of the first order during Gary's 50th anniversary celebration. They are among the few pioneer women who came here in 1906 and have remained to see the city celebrate its Golden Jubilee. The two women are pictured in the lobby of Hotel Gary in front of the display of gifts which will be awarded to the Jubilee queens. [illegible] gifts, they say, are quite different from ones which would have been awarded [illegible] ago.

(Post-Tribune photo)

'Flapper Fashions' Were the Rage . . .

The Methodist Hospital Guild and Gary were quite a bit younger when the group's finance committee sponsored this card party in the Crystal Ballroom of Hotel Gary. It was the first card party given by the guild and it also was the first attempt [illegible] tion to raise funds for the hospital. This picture, which tells witho[illegible] words the story of "flapper fashions," is from the scrapbook of M[illegible] P. W. Seyl, one of the founders of the [illegible]

Teen-Agers Interview Women Who Remember a Young Gary

The official hat of Gary's Jubilee Belles is really a good bit smaller and more pert than the large befeathered and beflowered creations worn by fashionable women in 1906. Steel Cit. pioneers all, these five women compare the "then" and "make-be eve-then" millinery as modeled by Mrs. Cyrus Wechsler, se nd from left, wearing the Jubilee hat, and Mrs. P. W. Seyl, second from right showing the original one. Pictured with them are Mrs. C. F. Nay, ft; Mrs. Eduard M. Pripps, standing center, and Mrs. William Fulton, right. All five women were among Gary's early residents, coming here within five years of the city's founding. (Post-Tribune photo)

(Editor's Note: The following interviews were obtained and written by Gary high school students identified with the women about whom they wrote: they are Mary Brown and Vera [illegible] Mrs. W. [illegible] Peggy [illegible] Jane [illegible] Mrs. E. M. Pripps; [illegible] and Annette McKinney, Mrs. Floyd Williams; Joan [illegible] and Judy [illegible], Mrs. P. W. Seyl, and Sue Smith and Dave Nolan, Mrs. Cyrus Wechsler.)

Mrs. William Fulton came to Gary in February of 1906. She was originally from Scotland. Her husband was told that Gary was a new city just being built and he came to work as an engineer.

There was no depot at the time. When she and Mr. Fulton got off the train there was nothing but sand [illegible] tween 6th and Jefferson and 5th and Broadway. There were [illegible] lights and 5th avenue and Broadway were the only paved streets.

There was no police force or fire department. There was a post office and one grocery store. It was interesting to learn that in order to warn the people of a fire a gun was shot [illegible] and a movie theatre were in [illegible]

[illegible] buildings.

Mrs. Fulton remembers that one of the worst snowstorms she ever experienced took place in May.

The first two buildings to be erected in downtown Gary were the Hotel Gary and the bank building.

In a copy of the first newspaper, March 12, 1906, it states that 1,000 immigrants had landed at Ellis Island and were bound for Gary.

One of the most interesting things in the paper was the condition of the weather and the water. The paper stated: Weather—Good to Bad and Water—Bad to Worse.

Mrs. Floyd Williams

"Gary's weather is much milder today than it was in 1910," says Mrs. Floyd Williams, a pioneer resident of the Steel City.

Mrs. Williams

The snowstorms especially were frequent and heavy in those early years. In the spring, sandstorms would destroy the lawns and shrubs and in many cases, the lawns were covered with paper or some type of cloth for protection, Miss Williams says.

Mrs. Williams came to Gary in 1909 from New Ross. She attended high school at Emerson and later entered Valparaiso University, where she majored in business administration.

Mrs. Williams remembers school facilities in those early years as being sparse. There were only two schools, Emerson and Jefferson.

Mr. Williams served as mayor of the Steel City from 1924-1928.

Beards and mustaches were not as popular then as they are this year for the Golden Jubilee celebration. Mustaches were popular, but the beards were not, Mrs. Williams recalls.

Mrs. Williams is now active in Girl Scout work, the Advisory Board of Goodwill Industries and she is president of the YWCA Board of Directors.

Mrs. P. W. Seyl

When Mrs. P. W. Seyl had to climb over a sand dune to get to her early home in Gary, she never thought the city would become the thriving place it is today.

She arrived in 1909 with her husband, the late Mr. Seyl whom she married in Chicago in 1903. Mrs. Seyl was a bit apprehensive about living in the wilderness of Gary. After living temporarily in a home at 708 Tyler, the Seyls moved to 214 Taney and a year later to 204 Taney.

Mr. Seyl converted a lot on the corner into a tennis court which was flooded in the winter for ice skating. Here the Ambridge children spent many happy hours. Mrs. Seyl and her daughter, Clara, now reside at 539 Lincoln St.

Mr. Seyl, formerly the manager of the Lassig Bridge and Iron Works of Chicago, was transferred to the main plant of American Bridge in Gary.

In the early days, if you wished to go to the plant you would have to ferry across the Calumet River. The bridge, which was [illegible] Seyl has in her possession the first punch made in the plant on March 16, 1911.

[illegible] plete absence of trees in the yards of the early Ambridge residents. But the energetic Mrs. Seyl soon had a remedy for this. [illegible] to her home and started the "Plant a Fruit Tree Club." S[illegible] many fruit trees were seen in the Ambridge yards, some [illegible]

The first building of downtown Gary was a post office, which since has been converted into the Gary Historical Society of which Mrs. Seyl was president for 12 years.

Mrs. Seyl remembers the day Teddy Roosevelt came to Gary on an election tour. His campaign speech was to be given in a sand lot where City Methodist Church now stands. The crowds were shouting "Hurrah for Teddy!" Finally a hush come over the crowd, but Mrs. Seyl's usually quiet little daughter, Clara, still enthusiastically shouted, "Hurrah for Teddy!" thus momentarily preventing a future president from making his speech.

A typical Sunday afternoon would be spent either at the Orpheum Theater, [illegible]ry's first really nice place of entertainment, or on a buggy ride to Miller. A light buggy had to be used to avoid sinking in the sand. Soon a car replaced the Seyls' horse and buggy. They purchased it in Chicago and had to drive across a meadow to return to Gary, because there were no roads.

Mrs. Seyl has long been an outstanding leader in Gary affairs. Mrs. Seyl's work with the youth of Gary includes 20 years of active Girl Scouting. At the time of the interview she was proudly wearing a Thanks Badge, the highest honor that the Girl Scouts can bestow upon a person.

Mrs. Seyl is also noted for her yearly Christmas parties. This year marked her 46th annual party, with the children of four generations attending. She is assisted in her activities by her daughter, Clara. [illegible]

Mrs. Eduard M. Pripps

[illegible] In 1918, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. [illegible] Gary from Milwau[illegible] the shores of Lake [illegible] balloon tires [illegible] boating and planning [illegible] children's city [illegible]

A much anticipated [illegible] the annual beach party given by Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] the children gathered wood for the bonfire. For the finale of a glorious day of swimming and eating, Mr. Pripps would light the bonfire, and, as the children sat around it, he, an experienced story teller, [illegible] entrance [illegible] stories from his vast collection. Mrs. Pripps modestly gives all the credit to her husband, but credit is due her for being a wonderful mother who willingly opened her home to her children's friends.

[illegible]

Mrs. Pripps now is employed as a [illegible] at The Gary Post Tribune and she is regent of [illegible] Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. C. F. Nay

Stories of women going west [illegible] are numerous. The ladies tell of [illegible] ren of the gracious, civilized, and gentle livin[illegible] were accustomed. The story of Mrs. C. F. N[illegible] G. F. Laue when she arrived in Ga[illegible] is similar to these tales.

In 1908, when Mrs. Laue, a 19-y[illegible] from Suffolk, Virginia, stepped off the train in Gary, her first view of the "city" was sand, sand, and more sand. There were no homes surrounded by well kept lawns and shady streets. The station she and her husband arrived at was a dilapidated box car.

She immediately wanted to know where Lake Michigan was. "Oh, about three miles away," her husband replied.

Doctor and Mrs. Laue first home in Gary was in the extra room in his dentist's office at 7th and Broadway.

In those days, in order to get to Broadway, one had to tramp over one sand dune after another. If one wanted to get there without the necessity of emptying our shoes every few steps one had to go to Fifth Avenue a[illegible] then to Broadway.

At first, the only forms of recreation were weekly trips to Chicago. The gentlemen would join them occasionally for dinner and to attend the theater.

These trips to Chicago were big events. Everyone would meet at the large station on Broadway. The ladies would [illegible] the Lake Shore train into the 12th Street [illegible]tion. The [illegible] took about an hour and cost 25 ce[illegible]

The two main recreations for the ladies in Gary were shopping and calling on friends. There weren't many stores for the women to patronize, but in those there were the women were sure to meet a friend or two.

People who came to work in the mills were fortunate. The steel company found homes for them. The houses on streets closest to Broadway were given to officials in the steel company. The laborers li[illegible] further away.

Gary has come a long way since that bleak day in 1908 when Mrs. Laue first set foot on what she said resembled the Sierra Desert. She is proud to have been one of the first to come to Gary, a city that is now one of the largest steel producers in the world.

Mrs. Cyrus Wechsler

Mrs. Cyrus Wechsler, the former Loretta Bernstein, moved with her family to Gary in 1907. She was then a very small [illegible]

Her father, Max Bernstein, hearing that Gary would some day be a "boom town" had decided to bring his wife, his four daughters and his son here from Chicago. The Bernsteins' first home, a small frame building at 1416 Broadway served also as an office for Mr. Bernstein's steamship company and as a store for his liquor business.

The first school Mrs. Wechsler attended was a small, portable school house at 3rd Avenue and Broadway. With the completion of Emerson school, however, the Bernsteins moved cl[illegible] to the school and Mrs. Wechsler transferred to Emerson. The[illegible] she re[illegible] is taking an active part in many of the school activities especially the dances held in the school gym on Friday afternoons.

"Going downtown over sand hills and brush in 1910 was quite different from a shopping trip o[illegible] today," remarks Mrs. Wechsler. When the Bernsteins bought clothing for the family [illegible] was purchased at Kahan's, Gary's one and only department store, and while the men waited for their wives they usually congregated at the [illegible]gar store at 6th Avenue at Broadway or at Binzenhof's the main tavern in town.

In the evenings people generally stayed at home since Gary's population was predominantly male at that time and things were a little rough. But when they did go out on the town it was often to the Orpheum Theater. One big attraction th[illegible] Mrs. Wechsler remembers was a stage show featuring the Marx Brothers. They were just starting their career at this time and Gary was their "trial city."

Saw Into Future . . .

William P. Gleason Was 'Man of the Hour' to Women Who Settled Here in 1906

Pioneer women residents of Gary regarded William P. Gleason as the man of the hour, and it isn't hard to see why.

While developing the mills, he constantly kept in mind the well-being of the families of the men who were Gary's first builders.

During the summer of 1906, he arranged with the conductor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which then ran through the heart of the [illegible] the families with fresh milk for the children and other supplies every day.

And it was Mr. Gleason who provided the community ice house used by wives of steel company officials. It was a common sight after a meal in those days to see all the housewives wending their way to the ice house to put their food away for the next meal.

Mrs. A. M. Roberts, one of the city's first women, says the picture of Mr. Gleason that [illegible] memory is as she first saw him standing on top of a sand [illegible] the city was to be.

With all his cares of the moment, early Steel City women had reason to know that Mr. Gleason was a man of vision who could—and did—see 25 years and more into the future.

Steel City Sidelights 1906-1910

Brides were as important in 1909 as they are in 1956. The Broadway Bakery at 525 Broadway, operated by Charles Martin, advertised "wedding cakes our specialty."

Register tonight and tomorrow for free embroiderie lessons by Mrs. E. J. Kelley. The Louvre, 556 Broadway, invited Garyites to view its windows where displays of the work [illegible] be seen. As an added incentive they offered [illegible] sons without the purchase of [illegible] The sale was in November, 1909.

Members of Genesis Rebekah [illegible] 1909. Mrs. T. E. Knotts was noble grand and Mrs. A. C. Huber was vice noble grand. The meetings, listed under "Social and Personal," were the second and fourth evenings of each month.

Add to the beauty of your home with an art plaque clock. The clock was given free with a $3.75 one-year subscription to The Gary Evening Post or a six-month subscription for $2.50.

For Discriminating Women Only

L[illegible] Broadway, Gary's Greatest Store, offers women's flannelette dress [illegible] ular 48 cent value, 29 cents. And that wasn't all they of[illegible] 1909. A splendid assortment of ladies and misses ready-to-wear tailored suits were priced at $10, $. 50, $15 and $18. Special $5 hats, elegant creations from the best millinery shops were sold for $2.98.

Ladies' tailored waists, a $2 value on sale at Goodman's for $1.25. If you are interested in extra quality sateen petticoats [illegible] Goodman's for 49 cents.

HUMMERS FOR MEN: Good [illegible] $4.98. Heavy fleeced underwear, [illegible] a hummer is a great [illegible]

Just arrived: The now so styl[illegible] at The Louvre.

Sisters Remember Early Days . . .

Mrs. Alice N. Cothery, left, and her sister, M . Mary Newlin, look over mementoes of their family and of Gary's early days. They came to the a[illegible] with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Newlin, and lived in a cottage near the lake at Calumet Heights, where the Gary Works blast furnac[illegible] now stand. M[illegible] Newlin was one of William P. Gleason's top lieutenants and M[illegible] Steel City's first school teachers. Miss Newlin [illegible] Brand Hosiery, was elected township trustee in [illegible] ates of Valparaiso University and they reside toge[illegible]

Mrs. Johns Remembers . . .

Railroad Conductor Warns Teacher About Steel City

The closest Gary's first engineers and surveyors came to giving wolf-whistles was singing "School Days" when a covey of school teachers walked b[illegible]

This was the recollection of Mrs. Catherine Johns in 1931. Then—and now—Mrs. Johns ought to know. For she not only is a veteran Gary school teacher, she also was one of the Steel City's pioneer woman residents, coming here in 1907 at the request of William A. Wirt.

Mrs. Johns

When Mrs. Johns retired from the Gary School System in 1931, she had completed 50 years of teaching—44 of them at Jefferson School where she was principal from 1920 until the time of her retirement.

The Mrs. Johns that is familiar to Gary citizens by the hundreds was "a tiny, good looking little girl with her dress covered by a dainty white apron" when she arrived in Gary.

And she arrived against the better judgment of a railroad conductor who warned her against getting off the train "in a place like this, especially if you are alone."

She was then Miss Catherine [illegible]s and "Gary was like a [illegible]d to me," she said in 1931 at a gathering of pioneer women citizens.

It's difficult to see how she got that impression. Right after the warning by the train conductor, the station agent, while driving her to town in a surrey, pointed out a building and said "That is Jack Johnson's gambling joint—you must never go there."

She promised him she wouldn't.

Mrs. Johns recalled that the few girl teachers assembled in the new settlement were the only young women among thousands of men.

She found a place to sleep at Mrs. Hattie Newlin's home but she encountered difficulties in finding a place to eat. For two days, she bought cookies and meat and sat on curbs or boxes and ate her meals and watched everything going on about her. Then [illegible]d a few restaurants which were nothing more than tents, with boards over carpenter's horses as tables.

During her teaching career in Gary, Mrs. Johns taught in three portables before Jefferson School was finished. Through the years, she was active in civic and church activities as well as writing her name indelibly in the city's educational history.

She retired not because she was tired of her dedicated life to children, but because the law sets a time limit on a teacher's service. And Mrs. Johns is, after all, an exception. It is not every woman who is ready, willing and able to continue teaching after 50 active years.

Now a house mother at Butler University in Indianapolis, Mrs. Johns will be back in Gary for the jubilee.

This is her town. And she wouldn't miss it for the world.

The Hubers Arrive by Caboose!

Tent Is Delayed Because Railroad Shipping Clerks Can't Find Gary

Gary's first business woman came to town in a caboose, left in a box car and then came back to stay.

It wasn't that she couldn't make up her mind, it was merely a matter of finding shelter. Hardly an auspicious start in the business world, but Mrs. A. C. Huber became a business woman by accident, not intent.

Early in May of 1906, the Hubers planned to move to Gary from Indiana Harbor. So they went to Chicago ordered a tent and had it billed to them in Gary. It arrived here June 6. Later the Hubers found out the delay was due to the fact that the shipping clerks didn't know on what railroad Gary was located.

The stop-and-start method of arriving in the Steel City was complicated by the fact that Mrs. Huber was accompanied by her baby daughter, Helen.

(That baby is now Helen Ruth Huber, art critic for The Gary Post-Tribune.)

Mr. Huber later became Gary's first judge, but in the early days he was busy as a justice of the peace. So busy in fact that his wife took over the shack store where she distributed Chicago newspapers and conducted a cigar, tobacco, confectionery, fishing tackle and stationery trade.

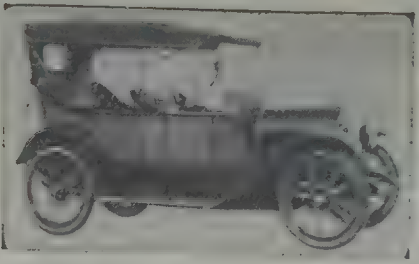
The Hubers had sleeping quarters in a tent and a wooden shack served as a kitchen and dining room. When they ran out of gasoline, Mrs. Huber took the five-gallon can, hopped on her trusty caboose and went all the way to Indiana Harbor to get it.

When Gary had its first destructive fire in the fall of 1907, the Hubers were among those who sustained losses without any insurance.

But they stayed on. And before they died, both Judge and Mrs. Huber saw the site of their tents and shack become the Broadway gate to Gary Steel W[illegible]

GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

It was first in 1912,

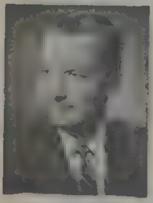


. . . AND IT'S FIRST TODAY

THIS CLASSY CHEVROLET (ABOVE) WAS QUITE AN AUTOMOBILE IN ITS DAY; IN FACT, IT WAS A LEADER IN ITS FIELD THEN, JUST AS THE SLEEK '56 CHEVROLET LEADS TODAY'S FIELD.

FROM THE BEGINNING AT CHEVROLET THE COMPANY'S RECORD WAS ENVIABLE AS IT IS TODAY. THIS YEAR IS EVEN MORE ENVIABLE--FOR CHEVROLET, FOR GARY, FOR BAKER'S!

CHEVROLET BEGINS ITS 20th YEAR OF SALES LEADERSHIP, GARY CELEBRATES ITS 50th BIRTHDAY AND WE AT BAKER CHEVROLET CELEBRATE OUR 1st ANNIVERSARY--WE'VE ALL COME A LONG WAY, WE ALL INTEND TO GO A LONG WAY TOGETHER IN THE FUTURE! MAY OUR FRIENDSHIP CONTINUE!


WM. J. KRAMER
General Manager

PAT SULLENS
Manager

TOM WILSON
Manager

AL TOROK
Manager

DEAN STURGEON
Service Manager

BOB EVANS
Parts Manager

DICK KNIGHT
Body Shop Manager

GERRIT H. BAKER, President

BAKER CHEVROLET

5TH AND CAROLINA

TU 3-0377

OPEN EVENINGS 'TIL 9 P.M. — SATURDAY 'TIL 5 P.M.
CLOSED SUNDAY

"We have sold over $10,000,000.00 worth of land and homes in Hobart since 1937! Most of these deals have been made as a result of advertising in the Gary Post-Tribune."

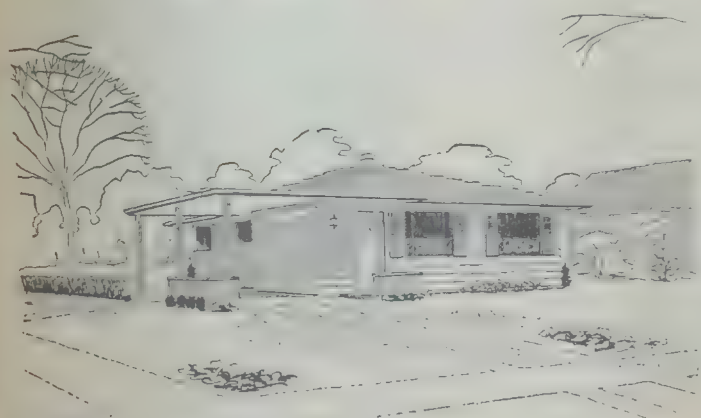
HENRY J. KRANZ

AND

MARIE H. KRANZ

OWNERS OF VILLA SHORES REALTY CO.

Watch for the opening of our New 1957 "Villa Grande" Model Home!



to be located at **59 N. WILSON ST.** in Hobart

Before you buy, build or sign up for another year of high rent . . . see the plans for the lovely new 1957 "VILLA GRANDE." These new space-for-living homes in Hobart's Villa Shores incorporate the very latest ideas in planned indoor-outdoor living. You'll love the wonderfully convenient room layouts, spaced for efficiency, for charm, for privacy.

ON 60-FT. LOTS WITH SIDE DRIVE AND CARPORT. We promise you a home that's entirely different . . . and clean, suburban living with every city convenience. Drive to our present model home, 132 North Guyer St., Hobart. . . . Be fair to yourself . . . Remember: The Early Bird Gets the Choicest Location.

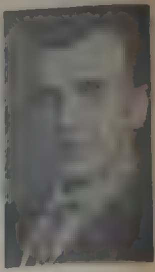
Landscaped — City Facilities
PRICED RIGHT! — FINANCED RIGHT!

VILLA SHORES Realty Co. Phone Hobart 1008
homes of distinction in Hobart since 1937

J. Grantham City's Oldest Auto Dealer

Operated First Bus Lines In U. S. Beginning in 1912

J. F. GRANTHAM, [illegible]



J. F. GRANTHAM, [illegible]

The distinction of being Gary's oldest automobile dealer and one of the six auto dealers in the nation with more than 45 years in the auto business belongs to Jay F Grantham.

The veteran motor vehicle man also is credited with operating the first scheduled motor bus line in the entire United States. The bus line was started in 1912 to provide transportation from downtown Gary to the American Sheet and Tin Plate plant and the E. J. & E. Kirk yard

There was no other transportation available at the time for workers who came to build the plant and work in it. Grantham saw the need for public transportation service and resolved to provide it. He went to Chicago and purchased three sight seeing motor buses, then a novelty in the Windy City.

Grantham obtained an exclusive franchise from the steel corporation to operate on mill property and organized the Motor Bus Transit Co The buses ran on a schedule from 5th and Broadway to Tyler street and into the tin mill. He finally had seven buses in service and the patronage was heavy

When the first buses wore out, he purchased seven new 100 horsepower Federal trucks with seats for 20 passengers. Usualy the buses carried 40 or more persons on the mill shifts The fare was 5 cents.

The 1933 edition of the "Gary Railroad and General Information Guide," which was published by the late H. Ray Snyder of the Gary Evening Post, gave the schedule of Grantham's bus line. The buses ran on a 15 minute schedule from 5:20 to 6.30 a m. and a 10 minutes schedule from 6 30 to 8:10 a m., then on a 30 minute schedule until 9 a.m.

The buses did not run between 9 a m. and 3:10 p.m when 12 runs were made to and from the Tin Mill, terminating at 6 p m Eight runs were made between 11 p.m and 1 15 a.m. Round trips were made on Sundays at 6:40 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. By 1915, the Gary Rail[illegible] built a streetcar line to the Tin Mill and Grantham [illegible] his bus line after three years operation.

Grantham came to Gary from Scottdale, Pa., in 1910 with his father, Jay W Grantham, who had a contract from the Gary Land Co. to erect concrete houses on the West Side The son had the contracts for roofing and installing the plumbing in the new homes.

At the time he started the bus line, Grantham also went into the automobile business. He held agencies for the Maxwell, Jefferies, Scripps-Booth, Velie and Dodge cars. Grantham estimates that in 1912 there were between 500 and 600 automobiles in Gary

Grantham bought out an auto agency from C M Baker who had a garage and taxicab service located in what is now the YWCA building. He operated under the name of the Gary Garage and Sales Co. Baker moved to Crown Point, where he continued in the automobile business. Grantham bought a [illegible] and erected a garage on the site where the Gary National drive-in bank is located at 529 Washington St. In 1942, he moved to a three story building with [illegible] frontage at [illegible] Washington St.

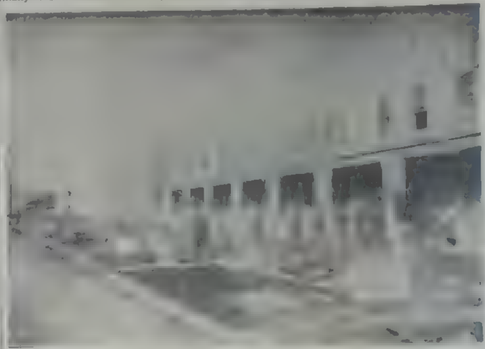
Grantham became a Chevrolet dealer and a sub-dealer of the [illegible] Garage Co. in Gary. However, he cancelled out his Chevrolet franchise because he could not get enough cars.

He next took a Nash franchise and opened branches in Hammond, Valparaiso and Michigan City in 1920 He lost money on the branches but was successful in Gary so he [illegible] later the branches. He became a dealer distributor for Crown Point, [illegible], Hobart and Griffith.

He was hit hard by the 1930 depression and cancelled his Nash franchise and took over a Dodge-Plymouth agency, which he has maintained the last 24 years.

In his long career in the auto business Grantham estimates he has sold on the average 800 new cars and 1,500 used cars annually over a span of 40 years.

Autos sold for $400 to $500 when he first entered the business, now the price tags are for $2,400 to over $4,000



BEFORE THE GRANTHAMS WENT into the automobile business, they came to Gary to get plumbing, heating and roofing contracts on the hundreds of houses under construction in 1910. Buildings above on which Granthams worked are located in the 400 block on Van Buren street. Jay Grantham on sidewalk at the left.

These are the hands that will create
the official coiffure for Her Majesty,
Queen of the Gary Golden Jubilee.

Jimmie Ballas

HAIR STYLIST — 558 WASHINGTON ST

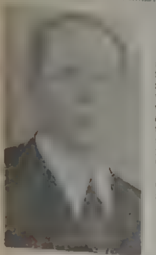
Sam Lakin Began As Blacksmith

Grew Into Auto Business in 1920's To Become Successful Gary Dealer

By MRS. BERNARD BARUCH
Daughter of the Late Sam Lakin

Sam Lakin, a hardy pioneer, who came to Gary in 1907 to open a [illegible] p, graduated into the automobile business in the [illegible] at his death in 1939 was one of the city's most [illegible] mobile dealers.

[illegible] through a relative of Louis Asher, his former [illegible] ago, that Gary was a frontier [illegible] opportunity [illegible] being used in [illegible] excavating for [illegible] new business [illegible] rge steel mills then going up. Much grading was needed to level the sand dunes in the heart of the town and blacksmithing would be greatly in demand.



SAM LAKIN

The temporary buildings and homes, the vast amount of sand and the marshes at the edge of town would have discouraged some, but not Lakin and Asher who were looking for a place to start their own business after having worked for someone else in Chicago for a short time. Both men had recently come from Europe to escape the forced army service and anti Semitism.

Sam found a home for his family — a house on stilts at 12th and Jefferson, and Mrs Lakin came with her two small children from Chicago. When she stepped off the train, into a mound of sand, Gary seemed like a real frontier town.

The work of caring for a home and bringing water for several blocks made housekeeping difficult in the early days.

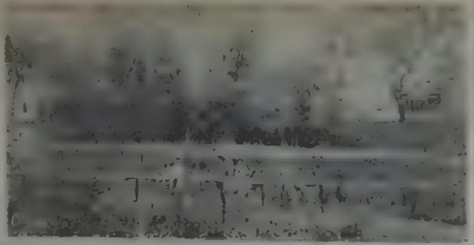
But soon a permanent building was erected at 12th & Washington with two apartments upstairs, and more room for the growing family. Another daughter was born here. The girls could play in the sand dune a block away and when older find flowers in the woods nearby.

Lakin worked many hours shoeing horses, putting metal rims on wagon wheels, and doing any general blacksmithing necessary. A temporary school was situated on 14th and Broadway (where the present Police and Court Building stands) and the children began school there starting kindergarten at four years of age, because classes were small.

Mrs. Lakin went to this school at night to learn the new language. The only library in town was several miles away, but the distance seemed short, after getting the many interesting books to bring home. Mrs. Lakin and the girls read these books around the metal stove in the kitchen, the gathering place for the family.

Business was expanding for there was soon many parts to make for the new automobiles, and many types of iron and braces which could be used in the new buildings on Broadway and could be made more quickly by hand, than secured from out of town. Horses became fewer, and Asher thought opportunities for blacksmiths were decreasing in Gary, so he moved.

MRS. BERNARD BARUCH



CHILDREN PLAYED ON THIS WOODEN BRIDGE and fished in the pond on Jefferson street, between 10th avenue and Michigan Central tracks, near the Lakin residence. Photo was taken in 1907.

But Lakin could see the importance of the automobile and took on much body work, to replace the horseshoeing. He bought out another shop on 11th and Massachusetts, and when this shop became too small, a new building was put up at 10th and Washington.

The family had moved to 8th and Pennsylvania street where Temple Beth El had been built nearby, and new schools—first Froebel and Emerson—were attended by the Lakin girls. The schools encouraged athletics, tennis, basketball, swimming, hockey and gymnastics. All this was a source of pleasure for the family. By now there were four girls, all partaking in school activities. The sand dunes were gone and except for the occasional visit to Lake Michigan, play in the sand was forgotten for play on the tennis courts, or swimming in the school pools.

The new shop was finished early in the 20s. It seemed very large and Lakin wondered when it would be used to capacity. Soon though, when the Oldsmobile agency was accepted, and later the Chevrolet agency added, every inch of space was used for storage, paint shop, body shop and show rooms. The parts department started in a small closet, but later was expanded to a large store room.

Because Gary was so near Chicago, the University of Chicago was the choice of the oldest daughters. The other daughters went to the University of Wisconsin and Indiana University. All the girls, as well as Mrs. Lakin, helped in the business when needed and during summer vacations. After college they took charge of the office until their marriages.

Sam Lakin passed away in 1939 after a short illness. He knew that Gary was a city of prosperity, and a good place for his family. On the city's 25th anniversary he was honored as a pioneer. He was a charter member of the Roosevelt Masonic Lodge, a past president and charter member of Temple Beth El, a member of the Automobile Dealers' Assn., participated in all Jewish activities and community charities, and had seen his family and city [illegible]

The business is carried on by his son-in-law, Bernard Baruch, and grandson Stuart. It was moved late last year to new, modern quarters at 201 E. 5th Ave. Stuart is a University of Michigan alumnus. Baruch came to Gary in 1939 after having practiced law in Chicago for 10 years. Baruch Oldsmobile is a continuation of the same business that was started by Lakin in Gary in 1907.

Mrs. Lakin travels between Miami, Fla., Los Angeles, Calif., South Bend and Gary, where her daughters reside.

As a memorial to Sam Lakin, his four daughters created a scholarship fund for deserving and qualified Gary students enrolled in the Indiana University Gary Center. The scholarship award is made annually. Lakin held the Gary public schools in high regard, for he learned to speak and write English in adult night school classes at Froebel High School in his early days in the Steel City.

LOUIS ASHER AND SAM LAKIN opened this blacksmith shop between 10th and 11th avenue on Washington street in 1907. When Lakin wanted to go into the auto business, Asher broke up the partnership. Lakin is at left of picture.

Wishing You
50 Times 50
Happy Anniversaries
From Your Industrial
Neighbor
"Around the Lake,"
Waukegan,
Illinois.

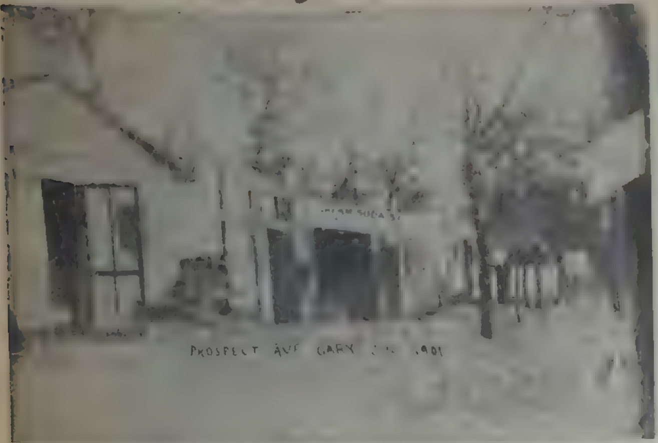
The Waukegan News-Sun
WAUKEGAN ILLINOIS

GARY INDIANA GARY GOLDEN JUBILEE

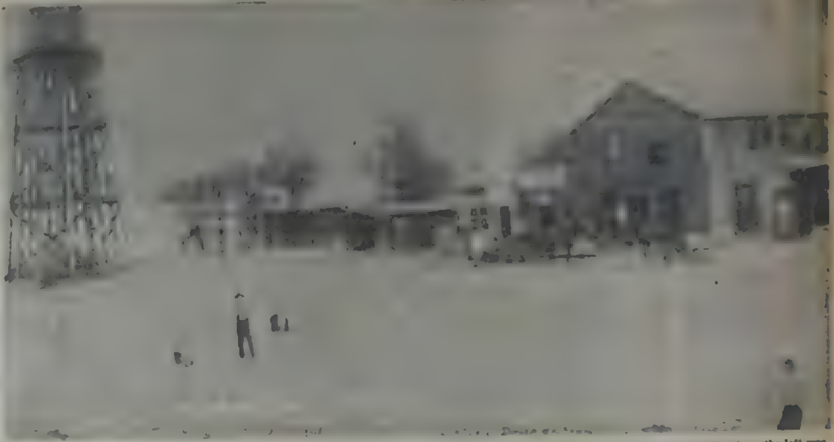
. . . THE MAN WHO MADE the GOLDEN JUBILEE possible . . . we pay tribute to Judge E. H. Gary for the vision that has made Gary the Steel Center of the WORLD, and to the great city which bears his name . . .

PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY
EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA

First Gary Downtown Business Section Near Lake



THIS WAS PROSPECT AVENUE IN GARY in 1906 and what is now the corner of 4th Ave. at Buchanan. This scene was typical of early Gary business houses which were sheltered in small shacks and frame buildings. As the sign in the above photo will attest, ice cream sodas were selling for five cents in the Steel City a half century ago.



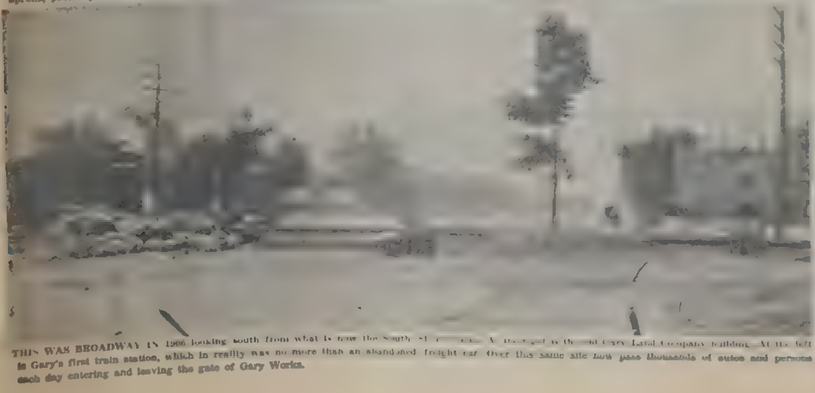
GARY'S FIRST BUSINESS DISTRICT was at Broadway and the Grand Calumet River, now inside U. S. Steel's property. The second building from the left was McFadden's Flats, first bunkhouse for construction workers. At its right was J. P. Longmire's barber shop, and next to it the Gary Drug Co. and Fitzgerald-Wallace Market. The large building was the Hotel Fitz. Drs. T. B. Templin and W. F. Walsh occupied the frame lean-to at the far right.

ANOTHER EARLY BUSINESS DISTRICT was this Broadway area near the Gary Works general office building in the background. This area is now also a part of the steel mill's property and approximately in the area in which now is located the Gary Railways bus circle. In the foreground is one of Gary's earliest lunch rooms, this one having a large canvass for a roof.

ONE OF GARY'S FIRST PHYSICIANS was Dr. T. E. Templin (with coat over arm). He is shown in front of his office which he occupied with Dr. W. F. Walsh. The office was located in a small frame building at what is now 2nd Ave. at Broadway. At the extreme right is "Judge" P. L. Fitzgerald, the Steel City's first Justice of the Peace.

AN EARLY STEEL CITY GROCERY was this one, probably located on Broadway. The crude sign over the door simply stated "Meat Market and Grocery." The building was one of many tar paper structures in early Gary. The men in the aprons, probably owners of the store, were in the uniform of the day, derbies and high shoes.

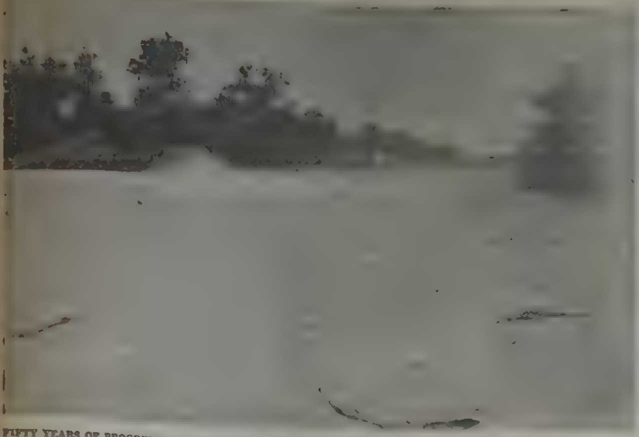
A PRIMITIVE GARY LAUNDRY was this one located at the edge of the city's first business district in 1906. Known as the "M. Ob[illegible] Laundry," the crudest of methods were used to get Gary residents' clothes clean. Good weather was a necessity in order to dry the clothing and of course it was all done by hand. Crude as it was though, it served the purpose and well for Gary's early settlers.



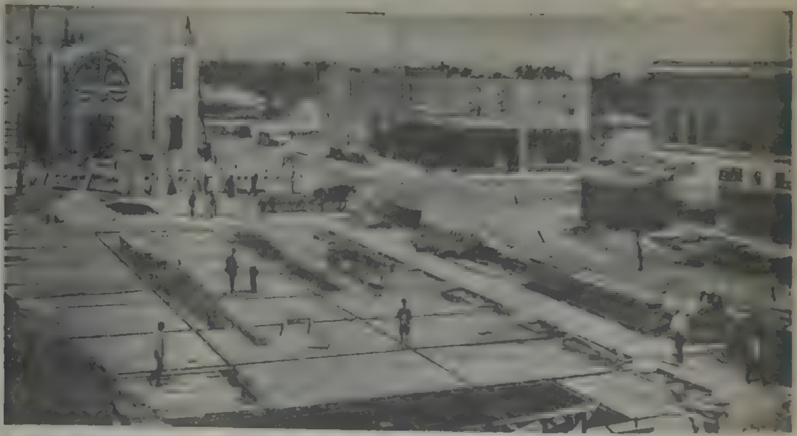
THIS WAS BROADWAY IN 1906 looking south from what is now the South [illegible] the old Gary Land Company building. At the left is Gary's first train station, which in reality was no more than an abandoned freight car. Over this same site now pass thousands of autos and persons each day entering and leaving the gate of Gary Works.

ANOTHER EARLY DOCTOR in Gary was Dr. C. W. Packard [illegible] his office near 3rd Ave. at Broadway. The doctor's office was typical of early Steel City construction, hastily built tar paper shacks which had to suffice until more permanent construction was available. The women posing with Dr. Packard were not identified.

Development of 5th and Broadway, 1906 to 1956

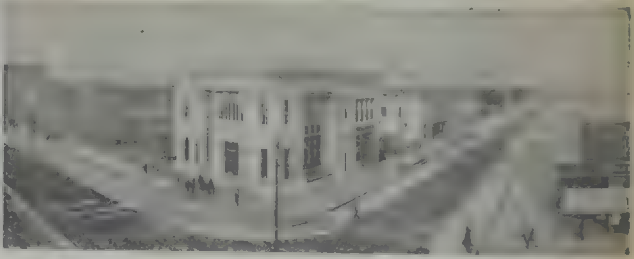


FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS are clearly shown on this page depicting the evolution of 5th Avenue and Broadway. This was the Gary corner in March of 1906 when the Steel City was founded. There was nothing located on the corner at the time and just a few tents and some shacks closer to the Grand Calumet River and what is now Gary Works.

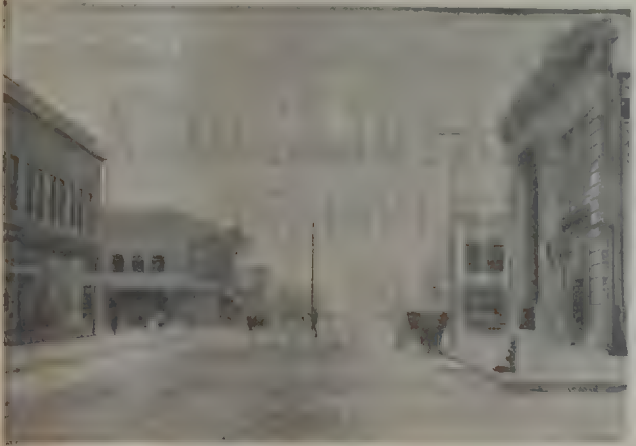


IN JULY 1906 THE SCENE HAD CHANGED considerably with construction started on all four corners. The race was on and whose building would be the first to go up was the big question. In spite of the construction methods used, somewhat primitive compared to today's, work on the buildings progressed quickly. Three of the four original buildings still stand. Though altered and extended, they are basically the same structures as in the beginning.

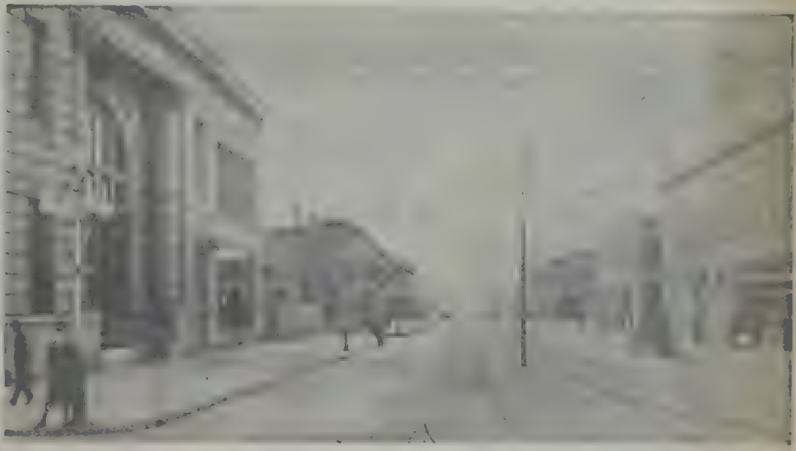
THREE MONTHS LATER this was the same area. Note how quickly the corner's appearance has changed in the short time span since the earlier photo was taken. The bank building at the left is nearly complete. The two buildings on the north side of 5th Avenue are already occupied. To the right much progress has been made in the three intervening months when the building was only a foundation.



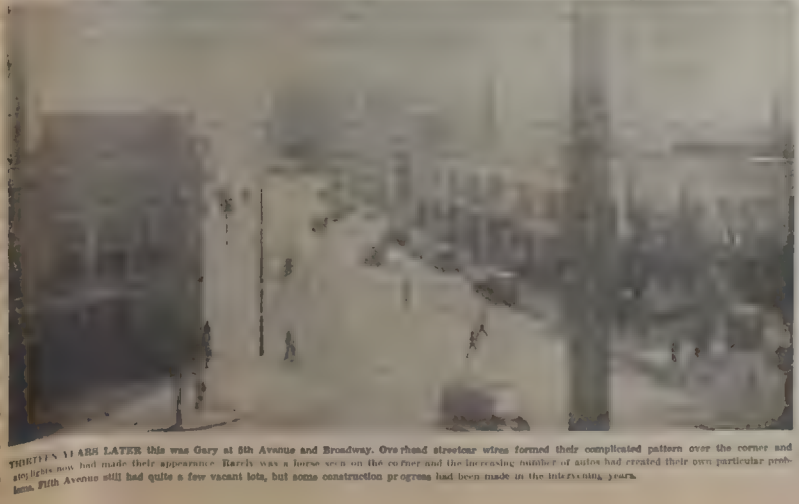
LESS THAN A YEAR LATER in July 1908, the 5th Avenue and Broadway corner was beginning to take definite shape. The buildings on all four corners were now ocupied and construction was rapidly advancing south on Broadway. West 5th Avenue, however, was still trees and grass, with few buildings. Sidewalks and streets had already been provided, though.



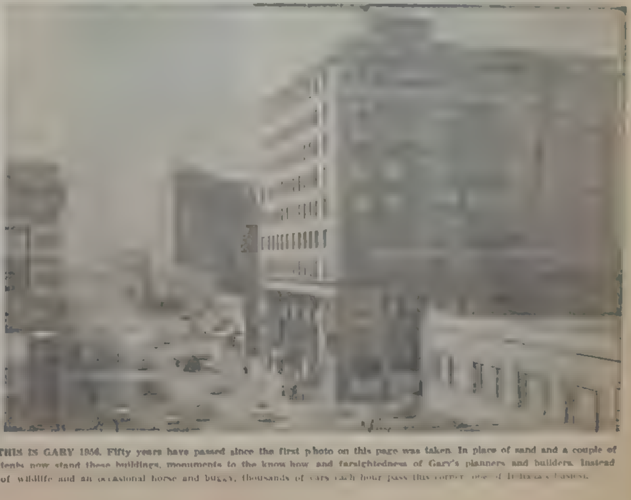
THIS WAS FIFTH AVENUE in November 1908 looking east from Washington Street. The horse and buggy was the sole means of transportation and wire poles were now also serving as a convenient place to tie up "Old Dobbin." Fire hydrants had by now appeared in Gary. Fifth Avenue was still comparatively barren with few buildings having been constructed.



IN 1915 THIS WAS FIFTH AVENUE looking west from Broadway. Streetcar lines had now been installed on the avenue and ornate street lamps had been put into operation. The horse and buggy was beginning to give way to the automobile and quite a bit of construction had taken place on 5th Avenue. The third Gary Post building was located in the middle of the block at the right.



THIRTEEN YEARS LATER this was Gary at 5th Avenue and Broadway. Overhead streetcar wires formed their complicated pattern over the corner and stoplights now had made their appearance. Rarely was a horse seen on the corner and the increasing number of autos had created their own particular problems. Fifth Avenue still had quite a few vacant lots, but some construction progress had been made in the intervening years.



THIS IS GARY 1956. Fifty years have passed since the first photo on this page was taken. In place of sand and a couple of tents now stand these buildings, monuments to the know how and farsightedness of Gary's planners and builders. Instead of wildlife and an occasional horse and buggy, thousands of cars each hour pass this corner, one of Indiana's busiest.

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF

EMPIRE LIFE

AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PEOPLE OF GARY, INDIANA ON THEIR CITY'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

The Company has paid millions of dollars to its policyholders and their beneficiaries in our great state of Indiana, and a great deal of this money has been paid to our Company's policyholders and their beneficiaries in your fine city of Gary; so remember—

"WHEN SOMEONE'S COUNTING ON YOU—YOU CAN COUNT ON LIFE INSURANCE"

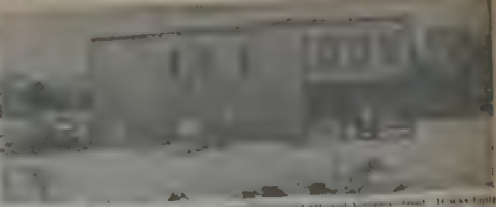
JAMES M. DRAKE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
JOSEPH I. CUMMINGS, PRESIDENT

COMPANY'S DISTRICT OFFICE
IN GARY:

738 BROADWAY
601-605 MODEL BLDG
H. W. GINGERICH,
DISTRICT MANAGER

Steel City Building Sets Fast Pace

Trend Since Founding of Gary Has Shown Steady, Healthy Increases



FIRST STORE BUILDING, [illegible] It was built by Charles Nuppnau who operated a general store and grocery from [illegible] when he sold his business and returned to his home in Valparaiso. Subsequently the walls were [illegible] and the building expanded and remodeled. For many years it has been occupied by the Federal Bakery, founded by [illegible]. The building is now owned by Nick Bikos.

For a half century the building industry in Gary has been a [illegible]

In the first 25 years of Gary's existence it is estimated that 17,000 buildings were erected. Valuation of these properties amounted to $125,000,000.

In the second quarter of a century—1931 to 1956—building made extensive gains as the city added more than 60,000 persons to its population. New construction in this 25-year period added $375,000,000 to the total investment in new building.

The buildings — residential, commercial and industrial—constructed in Gary since its beginning in 1906, therefore, represent an outlay of more than a half billion dollars.

In the 1906-31 period, 10,975 building permits were issued by the town and city building commissioners, but in the second [illegible] years to 1956 there were [illegible]1,419 permits granted, giving a total of 41,394 permits in the last 50 years.

When Gary was a settlement of tents and tar paper shacks Tom Knotts, president of the town board, appointed William [illegible] Kliver as a building inspector, authorized to issue permits [illegible] erect permanent buildings. When the town was incorporated and Knotts became mayor, he retained Kliver as a building commissioner and he served through 1913.

From the beginning, Gary's builders worked with the idea not to produce just an ordinary, old fashioned steel town of narrow streets and unattractive buildings, but a large and beautiful modern city. In the early construction period it was necessary to erect many temporary residences.

Late in the summer of 1906, the town's first public building was erected. It was a one-room structure on the east side of [illegible] a little distance north of what is now 4th avenue. It was the city's first schoolhouse. The first business building was erected to house the Gary Land Co. offices and the post office; it was completed in June 1906.

Gary's first settlers threw up their homes of rough boards covered with tar paper. The first of these shanties appeared [illegible] Broadway on the first [illegible] Euclid avenue, about where the South Shore right-of-way is now. The street soon became lined with homes of shack dwellers.

Gary pioneers, however, were not satisfied to live in their crude residences indefinitely. They began to call for pleasanter and more spacious quarters. The Gary Land Co., U.S. Steel subsidiary, answered their pleas early in 1907 by erecting 356 residences of a modern type. Many of these company houses [illegible] pany's houses was completed on June 24, 1907, at 626 Van Buren street. It was occupied by the family of Reuben F. Campbell, who was general yard foreman of the mills in 1907 and for many years division superintendent of open hearths and the central mills. He retired in 1943 and died April 4, 1956. The home is still standing.

The Land company in 1907 also began construction of the Gary Hotel, the Binzenhoff saloon and ballroom, and the Delaware hotel at the southeast corner of 5th and Delaware street, which was destroyed by fire in 1931. The steel company was interested in providing hotel accommodations for its mill executives and the Binzenhoff afforded a community center for the townspeople.

Strange to say, however, the first mercantile building to be completed was not constructed by the Gary Land Co. It was built by Charles Nuppnau, who came to Gary from Valparaiso and built a two-story frame building at the northeast corner of 6th and Massachusetts street. There he opened a grocery and general store, long known as "The First Store." In August 1907 Nuppnau sold the store and returned to Valparaiso about 1922. The site is now occupied by the Federal Bakery.

The same month in 1907, the T. P. Phillips Building was completed at the northeast corner of 5th and Broadway and the Gary Land Co. moved in on Sept. 1, when Capt. H. S. Norton, the company's property agent, took charge of the corporation's land interests. This building and the building now occupied by the Lytton company on the northwest corner were built privately by a group of mill officials. Both buildings are owned by the Phillips Building Corp.

[illegible] Hotel on Nov. 25, 1907 [illegible] many wore full dress suits and drank beverages of the finest vintage.

By the spring of 1908, Gary was emerging from the shack era. The entire area resounded with the ring of hammers and saws. The land company had ordered all shacks removed from the town site north of the Wabash tracks and during the year all of the shacks disappeared. The end of 1908 saw many commercial buildings under construction on Broadway and numerous stores and shops had been opened for business.

Jefferson School at 7th and Jefferson was completed that year, having been erected by the steel corporation. The Gary State Bank was built at the southwest corner of 5th and Broadway.

By 1909, Emerson School was completed at 7th and Carolina street and the first city hall was erected on the northwest corner of 7th and Massachusetts at a cost of $200,000.

City officials moved into the new building in the spring. The building was utilized as the city hall until December, 1928, when the new million-dollar city hall at 4th and Broadway was completed.

The old city hall remained as a police and central fire station until 1953, when a new million dollar police and court building was erected at 13th and Broadway and a $500,000 fire station at 5th and Connecticut.

In 1907 many homes were built privately, such as the house of Atty. William F. Hodges at 6th and Virginia St., the first permanent dwelling in [illegible] the residence of Ora L. Wildermuth at 610 Jefferson and the brick house built at 7th and Adams by Mayor Knotts. The Land Co., however, built 7,000 houses in Gary from 1907 to 1912.

HOME OF THE LATE WILLIAM F. HODGES, attorney and former mayor, who built this first permanent dwelling in Gary. It was built in 1907 at 6th and Virginia street. House was moved a few years ago to 800 block on Virginia street and converted into a duplex apartment.

In 1910 and 1911, Gary continued to enjoy a period of unbroken development. During these years many more larger and finer business buildings and homes came into being.

In 1912 the community celebrated the dedication of the YMCA, for which Judge Elbert H. Gary donated $400,000, and the public library. In the succeeding three years, many new districts were opened up for subdivisions and new homes, new churches, new stores were springing up throughout the city.

The Gary Post Office building at 5th and Adams was completed and dedicated in May of 1916 at a cost of over $100,000. In 1915, the first unit of Mercy Hospital was built.

Building operations were practically suspended in 1917 and 1918, when the energy of the community was given over to producing war materials. After the armistice, Gary continued its expansion in 1919, when building permits amounted to

See BUILDING—Page C-9

Remember when . . .

they cranked your truck?
they had hard tires?
trucks had chain drive?
trucks had babbit bearings?

Remember . . .

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CONGRATULATIONS
GARY, INDIANA
ON YOUR
GOLDEN JUBILEE

As Gary grew, so did its people, its businesses and all the rest that go to make up what we affectionately call "our city."

Today Gary stands high on the list of leading Indiana cities — because its founding fathers and the men and women that succeeded them have made it so.

A&P is proud to have contributed to this progress. We have tried to keep pace with the ever-increasing demands made upon us by Gary residents.

We progressed and expanded here because Gary families realized we helped bring them quality foods at low prices. In return, they passed through our stores in greater numbers each year.

Today A&P looks forward to the birth of Gary's century of progress, determined to serve the next generation of Gary residents, with the same efficiency, that made their fathers and mothers, their grandfathers and grandmothers, our friends.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND A&P PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

Building in Gary Continues Growth

Continued From Page C8

more than $3,000,000.

A few small flat buildings had been erected in Gary, but in 1922 an era of apartment house construction began and continued for eight years. A total of [illegible] modern apartment units were built at a cost of several million dollars.

The year 1924 marked the beginning of the greatest building expansion era in the city's history. Until the end of 1928, Gary spent approximately $65,000,000 in building projects. In 1924 slightly more than $[illegible] was invested in new building, in 1925 $1[illegible]000,000.

In 1926 Gary's building activities reached their peak when 1,305 building improvements costing a total of $20,690,000 were authorized by the building commissioner. In 1927 more than $15,000,000 was spent, and in 1928 more than $6,000,000.

In this period were built the Masonic Temple, the Elks Temple at 8th and Broadway, and the million dollar Palace Theater. The $800,000 City Methodist Church, the new $2,500,000 Hotel Gary and the Knights of Columbus building, another $1,000,000 project, also were erected.

In addition, 172 apartment buildings costing $2,671,000; 1,250 homes, $6,492,000; nine churches, $319,500; five schools, $2,039,700 were built in 1927.

The million dollar City Hall was started Oct. 12, 1927 and dedicated Dec. 17, 1929. Memorial Auditorium also was built that year at a cost of $400,000. The half million dollar Tivoli Theater, the million dollar county building, and the [illegible] State Bank building were erected Oct. 12, 19[illegible]. The Post-Tribune's new $[illegible] plant was opened.

On its 25th anniversary, in 1931 Gary boasted of having 13,500 residences, [illegible] apartment buildings; about 1,000 store buildings, including 2,100 stores, about 60 [illegible], 11 banks, 4 settlement houses and many public, institutional and civic buildings.

Great as the building development was in the first 25 years, the building of the [illegible] 25 [illegible]. However the [illegible] in exceeding [illegible] beginning.

New building in 1929 was around $10,000,000, but in 1930, following the Black Friday crash in the previous October, the total building slumped to $475,200.

In the five years of the depression 1930 through 1934, the total building amounted to only $1,880,351, an average of less than $400,000 a year. In 1931 the building figure was $939,660, of which $600,000 was for a new school building.

The building record dropped to $135,165 in 1932 and to $131,515 in 1933. Building picked up a trifle to $198,811 in 1934. The depression clouds began to lift in 1935 when new construction rose to $668,053.

Following the depression from 1935 to 1941, when World War II began, the investment in new building amounted to $14,691,127. The figures increased from year to year from $66,035 in 1935, to $947,779 in 1936; $1,642,130 in 1937; $1,000,413 (a slight decline) in 1938; $2,762,127 in 1939, $3,040,709 in 1940 and $1,631,397 in 1941.

In the four war years, 1942 to 1945, the total investment in new construction amounted to $9,079,577. In 1942 there was $3,190,894 of new building; $606,372 in 1943, $2,112,722 in 1944 and $3,169,589 in 1945.

In the succeeding 10 years to 1955, post war building amounted to $165,970,000, an average of more than $16,000,000 per year. The amount of building each year is shown in this table

1946	$ 6,046,100
1947	9,046,030
1948	12,120,675
1949	13,916,278
1950	16,872,050
1951	15,586,631
1952	18,007,805
1953	21,615,760
1954	25,804,224
1955	23,048,624
	$165,970,202

In this 10-year period, building permits were issued for the construction of 11,021 homes, valued at $86,538,063. The home building record was set in 1953 when 1,755 houses were built, costing more than $14,000,000. In 1954 there were 1,636 houses erected at a cost of $14,397,700. Last year, 1,233 houses were built costing $12,260,400.

Gary has been fortunate in having some outstanding contractors in the homebuilding business. Oldest on the list is L. I. Combs & Sons who have been builders in Gary since 1908. They developed eight subdivisions and have built 1,700 houses, 10 apartment buildings and 11 commercial buildings, the total constructions amounting to $24,000,000.

Andrew Means and his brother, Geter, have been building houses in Gary 34 years. They have developed five subdivisions, constructed 1,300 [illegible] and two commercial buildings representing the investment of $17,[illegible].

Glen L. Ryan has been in business in Gary for 30 years during which he has developed 10 subdivisions and built 2,200 homes, 20 apartments and four commercial buildings with a total valuation in excess of $23,000,000.

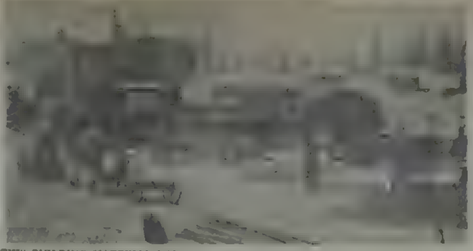
Otto G. Fifield has done $8,000,000 of new construction in Gary in the last 20 years. He developed the Aetna area and has built 900 homes, 18 apartment houses and two commercial buildings.

The largest volume of new home developments is claimed by Paul E. Schleicher and Sons who have been operating the last 16 years in Gary. The firm has developed 800 acres into eight subdivisions that have 3,[illegible]. They have built 3,400 homes and [illegible] apartments and [illegible] $[illegible],000,000.

Hilltop Construction Co. has built 1,200 homes and 10 apartment buildings in the 12 years it has been been in business. Its investments amount to $15,000,000.

H. L. Cooper Corp. in the last seven years has developed eight subdivisions and has built 1,100 homes, valued at $15,000,000. The Lazerwitz Finerty Corp., in business five years, has opened three subdivisions of 600 lots and has erected 150 homes, representing an investment of $8,[illegible].

Other big land developers and home builders have been Max Dubois, Jensen Bertram, the Major Corp., Pachter Construction Co. and Mirich Construction Co.



THIS BUILDING MATERIAL YARD was located where 8th avenue and Washington street now intersect. It testifies to the building boom in Gary around 1907.

GARY YMCA BUILDING at 5th and Adams street under construction in 1912. Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the U. S. Steel Corp., contributed $400,000 for the building and Gary

PARKVIEW APAR
GARY

PARKVIEW APARTMENT BUILDING at 8th and Jackson street erected in 1909-10 by J. E. Hammons and sons, William, an architect, and Roy D., civil engineer. After 40 years, build-

We Are Proud to Salute Gary!

• IRON & METALS DIVISION
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PHONE TUrner 5-6127

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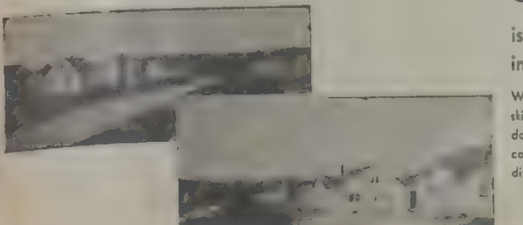
CO., INC.
DEALERS and BROKERS

We Salute a Great City *on Its* 50th YEAR!

27 YEARS
of subdividing, developing and building in Gary and vicinity . . .

1929 —Subdivided and Sold INDEPENDENCE HILL First Edition
1939 —Subdivided and Sold INDEPENDENCE HILL Second Edition
1940 —Subdivided, Sold and Developed FOREST HILLS In Merrillville



1947 Our faith in Gary was demonstrated when we purchased 300 acres of raw land in the AETNA area.

We cannot help experiencing a glow of pride and satisfaction every time we pass a residence that we have built. It is the visible evidence of the expert, painstaking workmanship and planning which is characteristic of every home.

William H. Fifield

Otto G. Fifield

Otto R. Fifield

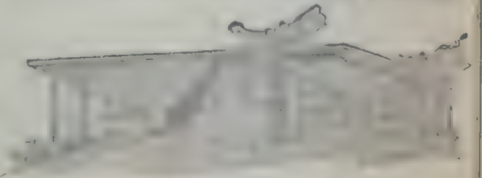
Otto G. Fifield, Inc.
is proud of its part in building in Gary . . .

We owe our success in our building operations to the work of highly skilled craftsmen employed by our firm and subcontractors capable of doing a quality job at the lowest possible cost. We are able to keep these costs down because of efficient machinery, and methods that make the difference in any construction job.

MORE THAN 600 HOMES BUILT
in all sections of Gary!

We feel certain that years hence the sturdiness of our construction methods will be a joy to the owners! On this great occasion . . . Gary's Golden Jubilee . . . we look with pride at the part we have played in the BUILDING OF GARY!

Since 1947
we have subdivided and are building in AETNA
A COMMUNITY OF FINE HOMES where you live among fine people with every city convenience.
We Invite You to Inspect Our
3-BEDROOM MODEL HOME
(with full basement)



4012 East 13th Avenue
(Corner 13th and Aetna St.)

OPEN EVERY SUNDAY AND WEEKDAYS
10 A.M. 'TIL 5 P.M.—6:30 P.M. 'TIL DARK

HOW TO GO:
Drive east on Rte. 12-20 to first stoplight east of Virginia St., turn south on Utah St., and follow model home signs.

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NOW EQUIPPED WITH
HONEYWELL ELECTRONIC MODUFLOW
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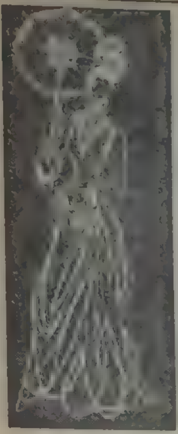


O'Malley-Kleinschmidt Co.

HARRY "SI" KLEINSCHMIDT

[illegible]

Paralleling the great growth of Gary is the undertaking and success of the O'Malley-Kleinschmidt Company. Founded under the leadership of Harry H. "Si" Kleinschmidt, and directed now by Robert P. O'Malley, the company has grown to incorporate three top-notch branches of business. These firms house some of the leading and most qualified personnel for serving the people of Greater Gary.

The Gary Travel Bureau, with an experienced and willing staff, offers the people travel to anywhere in the world. Whether it be from Gary to South Bend, or from Gary to Singapore, China, the Gary Travel Bureau extends its knowledge and facilities to all people. The Gary Bus Terminal, with complete station facilities, offers bus transportation to all of North Amer[illegible] for the traveler. The Village Card & Camera offers the finest in Photographic Equipment and Hallmark Cards, plus personalized service to insure customer satisfaction.

With the roots of its staff firmly implanted in Gary, the O'Malley-Kleinschmidt Company is in step with the fast pace and growth of the Gary Area.

ROBT. P. O'MALLEY, *Director*

LUCY BADANISH
Secretary

[illegible]
[illegible]

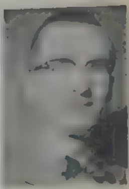
KATHERINE WILSON
Bookkeeper

Serving the people of Gary and suburbs.

O'Malley-Kleinschmidt Co.

With Outstanding Experience and Knowledge

Donna [illegible], Christine Petras, Charles Higgins, Mary [illegible], [illegible] Kleinschmidt, Louise Dicks; not pictured, Phyllis Secondino, John Hassell.



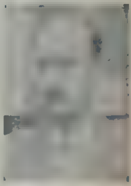
JAMES McNAMARA
Manager

T. D. KLEINSCHMIDT
Asst. Mgr.

GARY *Travel* BUREAU

HOTEL GARY, 6th & BROADWAY

ROSEMARY MISORA ALLEN MILLER

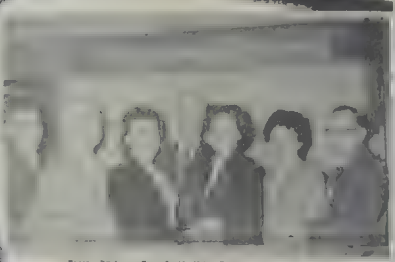


RUDY COKER, *Mgr.*

Village 35TH GRANT CARD & CAMERA

a division of O'Malley Kleinschmidt Co.

Village Shopping Center *Turner 7-1523*



Eugene Frisinger, Rose Gould, Millie Eagle, Clifford Brooks, Barbara Summers, Juanita Tripps, Paul Phelps

CHAS. J. BROWN, *Mgr.*

BAIRD HUTCHINS
Asst. Mgr.

GARY BUS TERMINAL

451 WASHINGTON STREET

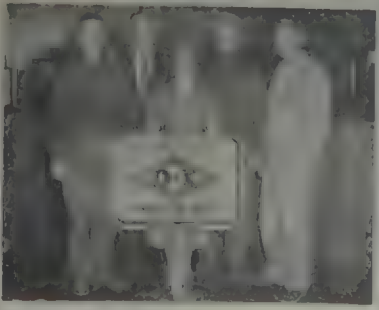
Maintenance crew, left to right, Clarence Walker, Eugene Murphy, and William Carson; not pictured, Bert Smith.

We Salute Gary

ON

50

YEARS



Of Progress

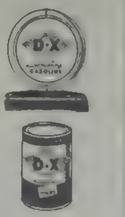
We've been here since 'way back in '46! (1946, that is) and we think it's wonderful to be a part of this great and booming city.

There are six of us in the organization and we're kept busy, thanks to the kind folks of the Gary area, with the supplying of D-X gasoline, motor oils and fuel oil to our various oulets.

We're certainly looking forward to this jubilee, just as all of you are, and we wish to congratulate all the folks who have worked so hard to insure its success.

Sincerely yours,

George Burbach



GARY OIL & SUPPLY Inc.

275 East 11th Ave. **Phone TUrner 3-8863**

Shaver A 'Crack' Salesman

Once Fired for Selling 50 Cars

John B. Shaver, a young man who was employed by a Chicago undertaker, came to Gary in 1921 to take a job as a salesman for the E. N. Bunnell Auto Sales Co., a Ford agency, then located at 625-27 Washington St.

However, after a few months Shaver was fired for selling too many autos.

The Ford oMtor Co. had made a drastic price cut in its current models ranging from $200 to $300. The ambitious salesman, taking advantage of the price slash, went out and got 50 orders in a single week.

Bunnell told Shaver he had sold so many cars, he wasn't needed any more. So Shaver went to Whiting and continued his auto selling career. In 1923, he returned to Gary and formed the Shaver Broms Motor Co., a new Ford agency in Glen Park at the corner of Ridge Road and Washington St., where a new food market now stands. Two years later, Shaver bought out his partner.

In 1925, Shaver built the first section of his present salesroom and garage at 36th and Broadway, where he is still located. The first building had a a 50-foot frontage.

Shaver went into the oil business in 1938, building a bulk plant at 9th and Chase St. He has a franchise for the [illegible] ty north of U. S. 30 [illegible] has held the last 18 years.

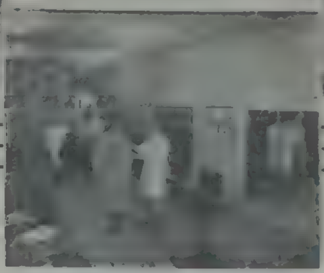
He added a 30-foot addition to his building in 1931, and in 1946 a third addition, giving him a 325-foot frontage on Broadway and a 125-foot car lot on the opposite side of the street.

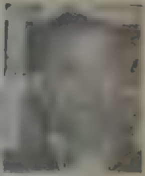
Shaver became seriously ill in 1935 and was hospitalized about a year. During his illness the Ford Motor Co. cancelled his franchise, but he was offered a Chevrolet agency almost immediately. Since 1936 he has dealt exclusively in Chevrolet cars and trucks. He estimates that he has sold 25,000 automobiles since he opened his agency in Glen Park.

[illegible]r's two sons—Richard [illegible]d William C.—a[illegible]ciated with him in the [illegible]bile firm. The junior [illegible] practically operate the automobile business, while their father spends most of his time directing his oil company.

. . . *the* FINEST *in* FURS
SINCE 1936

SALLY PRYWELLER





DAVE PRYWELLER

Since 1921 Mr. Dave Pryweller of Model Furs has played an important part in the history of Gary. For thirty-five years he has worked as an expert mechanic in every phase of fur manufacturing and designing. In 1940, Mr. Pryweller took over what was then known as the Model Fur Manufacturing Company located at 558 Washington St. Continuously working for improvement, he moved the firm in 1948 to its present location at 26 W. 7th Ave., and shortened the name to Model Furs.

Throughout the business, Mrs. Pryweller has assisted her husband as bookkeeper and saleslady. Being known especially for his custom-made coats as well as redesigning, repairing and fur storage, Mr. Pryweller has built and maintained a personal relationship with his customers, who have repaid him by their repeated confidence in his workmanship.

Throughout the years, Mr. and Mrs. Pryweller have made many friends among their customers. At this time they would like to thank them for trusting and "Knowing Their Furrier" and to congratulate them on Gary's Golden Jubilee.

"If you don't know your furs, know your furrier"

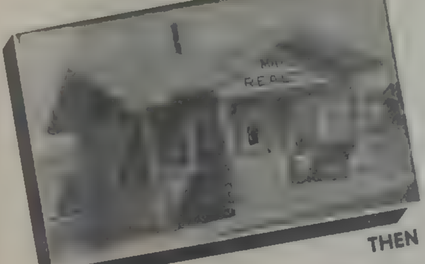
Model Furs

BY PRYWELLER

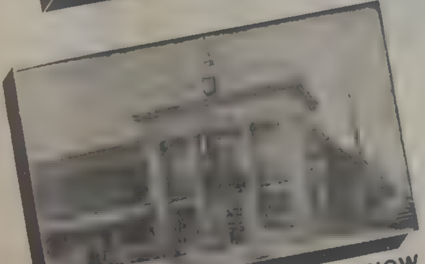
26 W. 7th **TUrner 2-5298**

It's Our Golden Jubilee, Too! In Gary Since 1906!

Our 50 years of progress Reflects the progress of A GREAT CITY



THEN



NOW

We are sincerely grateful that Gary has enabled us to become a statewide recognized institution in our field of endeavor!

. . . Grateful because we know that the opportunity we found here was created by the vision and industry of our predecessors who developed a great city in the comparatively few years that have intervened since Gary's historical beginning.

. . . Grateful to the untold thousands who have patronized us, in prosperity, in depression, in peace and war.

. . . Grateful for the privilege of furnishing the means to homes for people of many creeds and race extractions who make America unique among the nations of the world.

. . . Grateful that our policy of faith in the honesty in the average American has enabled Garyites of modest income to establish happy homes.

. . . Grateful that the spirit of achievement which transformed Gary from a wasteland to a truly great city still prevails in this community.

. . . Grateful that the famous Gary spirit inspires the civic leaders of today to work for a still greater Gary in the future!

Yes, we have much to be thankful for!

MID-CITY INVESTMENTS, INC.

1300 BROADWAY • REAL ESTATE • MORTGAGES • INSURANCE • PROPERTY MANAGEMENT • TU 3-0471

This is it: Pre-Tin Lizzie

Ford's Model "N" for 1906 was without running boards and the steering wheel was on the right side.

GARY, INDIANA
1906
GARY
1956
GOLDEN JUBILEE

GARY, 50 YEARS OLD, IS STILL VERY YOUNG. COMPARED TO GARY, McANARY & WELTER ARE

JUST KIDS!

. . . BUT LIKE GARY THEY CONTINUE TO GROW!

WE CONTINUE TO GROW, BECAUSE WE CONTINUE TO LOOK TO THE FUTURE. OUR "FORD SHOPPING CENTER" AT 1351 WEST ELEVENTH AVENUE IS PROOF OF THIS. THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS IN JUST 2½ YEARS IS TO OUR CREDIT. THIS NEW CONCEPT OF AUTOMOBILE MERCHANDISING IS A REVELATION TO THE AUTO INDUSTRY OF GARY --OF THE NATION. WE ARE PROUD TO BE PART OF THE GARY STORY. WE PLEDGE CONTINUED CO-OPERATION TO THE CITY AND--TO YOU!

MATT McANARY
FORD
BILL WELTER

McANARY & WELTER Inc.

Authorized FORD DEALER

"Finest Ford Sales and Service Anywhere"

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Branch—
5th and Harrison - - - - Phone TU 2-0628

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36th and Broadway - - - Phone TU 7-1421

Cage Crown Eludes Gary Preps

Basketball Made Gary High School Debut in 1908-09

The history of high school basketball in Gary originated in the winter of 1908-09 when the first schoolboy [illegible]

[illegible]

(1911) conta[illegible] 1908 bow in basketball competition.

[illegible]

[illegible] Cook, vice president; Miss [illegible] C. V. Bowlby, student treasurer; Prof [illegible]; Principal Sargent, faculty coach; Miss [illegible]

Candidates for First Team

"The most likely candidates for the first team are believed to be Paine, Bowlby, Hyman, Hackett and Green. There are other good men in the school, however, and it is possible some of them may make the first team.

"The assembly room of the building is being prepared for the practice games of the teams. If it can be arranged, the regular games will be played in the Casino skating rink, where there is ample room.

"Two games have been scheduled between the boys of the local high school and those of a Notre Dame school at an early date."

[illegible] team served as a competitive tune-up for Gary's first high school basketball team prior to making its bow in regular competition. From The Gary Tribune of Dec. 21, 1908:

"The first basketball game for the Gary High School team, played Friday night against the Lyrics, a team composed of 5 young men of the town, resulted in a 31 to 24 victory for the high school.

[illegible] was large, the contest proved to be interesting as the teams were evenly matched. The high school boys, however, had the advantage of better training and a lead of 7 points was kept throughout the game.

"Hackett, Gary right forward, made 5 field goals, Hyman 4 and Bowlby 2. Smith of the Lyrics made 6 field goals, Orsborn 1.

"Bowlby made a sensational play when the ball was tossed by the referee. He reached the ball first and by striking it while in the air drove it into the basket. The 2 teams lined up as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] Hackett [illegible] Paine [illegible]

[illegible] teams of the Gary and East Chicago schools will play first and the boys teams will follow. The game will be played in the Casino. After the East Chicago game the schedule has been arranged as follows:

"Dec. 19, Hobart at Gary; Jan. 5, Hammond at Gary; Jan. 12, Harvey at Gary; Jan. 19, [illegible]

First Basketball Doubleheader

[illegible]

Made Up for East Chicago Loss

[illegible] by a score of 40 to 22.

"The team showed a wonderful improvement after a week of practice and coaching by J. W. Giles, former captain of the basketball squad at Yale University. In the game with East Chicago the team lacked speed and teamwork but Friday night the men showed themselves to be entirely too fast for Hobart and by clever teamwork the guards kept the ball in the territory of the forwards throughout the game.

"Hackett won great applause by throwing baskets from the field surrounded by guards. Bowlby made 3 baskets from the field and Hyman 3. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Frank Hackett, left forward of the local team, made his [illegible] appearance as a member of the basketball team. He will [illegible] Monday for California."

[illegible]

See BASKETBALL MADE—Next Page

FIRST GARY TITLE THREAT—The Gary Emerson team of 1916-17 came up with the Magic City's first serious challenge for the IHSAA basketball championship. This Emerson team racked up 14 straight triumphs during the regular season. In the sectional tournament at Valparaiso wins were scored over Valparaiso, 20-12, Plymouth, 37-21; East Chicago, 33-23, and Gary Froebel, 26-19. In the state tourney at Indiana University Emerson defeated Rockville, 53-16, Vincennes, 19-9, and Rochester, 27-17, before bowing to Lebanon in the title game, 34-26, after having gone victorious through 21 straight games. In the rear row, left to right, Ray Davidson, Louis Erickson (coach), Bernard Szold, Vern Smith, Harold Skinner and Rundall Wood. In the bottom row, left to right, Ray MacLennan, Dewey Johnson, Johnny Kyle, George Dunleavy and Harold (Beanie) Harris.

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE

JUBILEE SPORTS

GARY, INDIANA, SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1956

3 Gary Quintets Unbeaten

Gary has been represented by 3 high school basketball teams undefeated during the regular season [illegible] Emerson in the 1916-17 [illegible] with 14 straight during the regular season and 21 straight through sectional and state tourneys before bowing to Lebanon in the [illegible]

[illegible] with 23 straight scheduled contests and 24 straight through the first round of the sectional tournament before being stopped by Emerson and

Froebel during the 1950-51 season when the Blue Devils won 20 straight scheduled games, 4 more in the sectional, and 2 more in the regional for a record of 26 straight before [illegible]

[illegible] sons were compiled by Emerson [illegible] 39 with an 18-4 record [illegible]

[illegible] 1926-27 season with a 24-1 record after losing to Emerson in the second round of the sectional, Froebel with a 19-4 record after losing to Horace Mann [illegible] the sectional final of the 1928-29 season; Froebel in the 1932-33 season with a 20-4 record after losing to Whiting in a sec[illegible]

[illegible]

Lew Wallace of the 1942-43 season with a 21-5 record after losing to Lebanon in the final [illegible]

[illegible] to Emerson in the second round [illegible] of the sectional, Lew Wallace of the 1952-53 campaign [illegible] 22-7 record after losing [illegible] Bend Central in the final of the semifinal tournament and

Tolleston of the 1940-41 season [illegible]

[illegible] losing to Horace Mann in the second round of the sectional and [illegible] East Chicago [illegible] the regional tourney.

BASKETBALL FIRST. Gary High School was represented in the IHSAA state basketball tournament for the first time in 1913. The tournament that year was open to any IHSAA member wishing to compete. In 17 games the 1913 Gary High School basketball team lost only 3 decisions, to Whiting and to South Bend twice. The second defeat by South Bend (16-8) came in the state tournament following [illegible] over Fairmount Academy, Marcos and Clinton. In the rear row, left to right, Lyle Townsley, Jack Gilroy (coach), Gerald Phillips. In the middle row left to right, Amos Thatcher, Paul Hake and "Chuck" Harris. On the floor, Carl Benson.

All-Time Records

The following all-time record of Gary high schools in basketball includes games won and lost both in regular season games and tournaments and in IHSAA tournaments.

Schools	[illegible]	L.
Emerson	591	[illegible]
Froebel	561	310
Horace Mann	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lew Wallace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tolleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roosevelt	[illegible]	111
Edison	[illegible]	161
William Wirt	110	210

Regional Records

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Froebel	7	6	12	[illegible]
Horace Mann	6	2	6	1
Lew Wallace	2	2	4	0
Emerson	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Boxing Exhibit In Big Tent

(Gary Tribune, April 24, 1909)

At the boxing [illegible]

On Fishing Expedition

[illegible] days trip in the [illegible] Superior region. Congressman Howard M. Snapp and Judge F [illegible] Mayor [illegible] and Chief of Police George Shippy will board the vessel. Addison [illegible]

Sectional Records

[illegible]

'Sweet 16' Records

[illegible]

2 Runners-up Top Gary Bids for Basketball Title

[illegible] Gary crusade in quest of Indiana's most prized interscholastic athletic bauble — the annual IHSAA basketball championship.

Gary has been represented by championship teams in all IHSAA-sponsored athletic championships except basketball and wrestling. Gary does not compete in the latter, but has made some valiant efforts to corral the only basketball championship that means anything in Hoosierdom.

Gary has won NIHSC, West NIHSC, Calumet Conference and various other basketball titles, but never has quite made the grade in its quest for the really big one.

Gary came closest in 1917 with Gary Emerson and in 1955 [illegible] Emerson [illegible]

[illegible] and 1927, Lew Wallace in 1943 and 1953 and Froebel [illegible] 1931; Froebel in 1936, Horace Mann in 1942 and Froebel in 1951.

Gary made its first appearance in an IHSAA-sponsored basketball championship tournament in 1913 when any and all members of the association could file an entry. In that tourney Gary defeated Fairmount, 23-22; Marco, 28-18, and Clinton, 18-10 before bowing to South Bend, 16-8. From The Gary Tribune of March 17, [illegible]

[illegible] games on Friday, Gary lost out to South Bend on Saturday morning in the state championship basketball contest at Bloomington by a score of 16 to 8 and was eliminated from the state tournament.

South Bend Lost to Wingate

"South Bend lost to Wingate on Saturday night by a score of [illegible] and Wingate is now the state championship basketball [illegible]

[illegible] game with South Bend was one of the feature events [illegible] tournament. Gary had much the smaller team and was [illegible] handicapped by the fact that Paul Hake had a very bad [illegible] ankle.

[illegible] game started off in fast style. The guards of both teams [illegible] close work and at the end of the first half [illegible] Gary might win, as the local team was ahead by a [illegible]

[illegible] recover for 10 minutes and [illegible] into the game, he was not at his best [illegible]

[illegible] ahead until the last [illegible] and forged slowly but surely ahead. [illegible] are to be congratulated on the [illegible] in the tournament. Benson, [illegible] substitute, played all of the game [illegible]

[illegible] Froebel with [illegible] Emerson and [illegible] Whiting, [illegible] South Bend 31-30 [illegible] to Valparaiso, 25-13.

The 1917 sectional at Valparaiso found an undefeated Emerson team [illegible] losing the title to Lebanon, 34-26. From the Gary Tribune of March 19.

Lebanon Too Tall for Gary

By STEVE HANNEGAN

"Bloomington, Ind., March 19—The Lebanon High School basketball quintet won the state championship here Saturday night [illegible] a score of 34 [illegible] held here Friday [illegible]

[illegible] Lebanon scores were made by [illegible] under the basket as the Gary lads were unable to outjump their giant conquerors.

[illegible] Gary YMCA [illegible]

[illegible] Lafayette [illegible]

Fourth Straight Sectional

[illegible] for a fourth st[illegible]

[illegible]

See RUNNERS-UP—Next Page

2 Runners-up

Continued From Preceding Page

Frankfort fans were thanking their southern stars that the game had not lasted a few seconds longer.

"The 2 teams were struggling for possession of the ball under the Frankfort basket when the game ended. Just a moment before a last attempt to tie the score with a long shot had failed.

"Despite the fact that their team was beaten, the playing of little Sammy Polizzotto, Froebel forward and Smith center was an outstanding feature of the game. Almost unaided with their team hopelessly beaten they set about to retrieve the day.

"The score of the game shows how close they came. Between them they amassed 22 of Froebel's 23 points and they made the last 5 minutes a nightmare for the bewildered Frankfort 5. The only fault was the nightmare ended a moment too soon, as nightmares have a custom of doing.

"Smith was high scorer of the game, an extra foul shot sending him ahead of his opposing center Cummins who was the keystone to the Frankfort offense. Jankovich with a goal from the charity line was the only Froebel man, outside of the diminutive Sammy and Smith, to break into the scoring column.

Frankfort Adds to Lead

"It was the first 10 minutes of the second half that spelled defeat for Froebel. A first half that ended 12 to 7 gave Frankfort an advantage, but not a certain one. So the Casemen stepped out and ran the count up to 19-12. Froebel scored on 3 foul tosses and reduced the margin to 4 points and the game looked like a nip-and-tuck contest.

"Then Cummins slipped away from his guards and 2 short tosses from under the basket together with a pair of free throws by Bear put the Frankfort quintet 10 full points in the lead.

"That was the spurt that beat the Gary team. Its offense got into motion then, but it was too late.

"The game looked like a Froebel march in the first moments when Smith made good a long attempt and Sammy slipped behind Frankfort guards for a short toss. But a foul and a basket by each of the Frankfort guards sent Frankfort into the lead, and the winners never were headed after that. Smith threw a foul to tie the score but Plunkett and Cummins ran the score to 12 to 7 as the half ended.

"Then the second half—probably the most sensational period of the first day's play with Frankfort, through Cummins' accuracy under the basket, getting a big lead and then stalling, praying and fighting for time as the Froebel players battled back in their last minute rally.

"Smith opened the scoring again with a short toss, but Plunkett, Cummins and Coulter sent 7 points hurtling through the iron hoop. Froebel scored on 3 foul tosses as Coulter was eliminated on personal fowls.

"The referee nipped Frankfort as the Casemen tried stalling tactics, and Sammy looped in his free throw. Smith came through for another short shot. The Froebel fans broke into renewed cheers. The heralded offense of the northerners seemed under way, but Cummins, that elongated and pesky center, broke loose again and, under the basket, made two pot shots which with a pair of free throws, lifted the score to 25-15.

"There were 5 minutes left—and they were all Froebel minutes. Smith took the ball off the backboard and dribbled the length of the floor for a basket. It was one of the prettiest plays of the game.

"Sammy got a long shot. Smith made another and Sammy came back with a third, but that ended it, Froebel two points behind when the gun sounded.

"It was Smith's last game after 4 years in a Froebel uniform and it was one of the best he ever played. Had it not been for those 5 short shots by Cummins, his efforts might have told a different story. Instead, it was Frankfort that met Martinsville this morning."

Ended Froebel Win Streak

Froebel's journey to the "Sweet 16" in 1925 was the forerunner of trips to be made in successive years by Emerson in 1927 and Horace Mann in 1929, both represented by teams still ranked among the best those schools have developed.

The Emerson trek to the "Sweet 16" in 1927 featured a victory over Froebel in the second round of the sectional at East Chicago Washington which ranked as one of the major upsets of that season.

Froebel had compiled a regular season record of 23 straight triumphs and in the first round of the sectional overwhelmed Horace Mann, 41-9.

Emerson had a 14-5 record for the season with 2 of the setbacks coming from Froebel by decisive margins. The Norse started out in the sectional by whipping Whiting, 38-14, and then sprang the upset by beating their Blue Devil tormentors 26-16. From The Post-Tribune of March 5, 1927:

"Scholastic basketball quintets of Gary and East Chicago this morning engaged in a duet of civil wars and when the smoke of the battle had been cleared from the gym of Washington High School of East Chicago 2 of the principal contenders for sectional tournament honors had been defeated. The Blue Devils of Froebel and the Senators of Washington went the way of Whiting, Hammond, Griffith and Merrillville as the result of 2 upsets which saw the Norsemen of Emerson and Rough Riders of Roosevelt crowned victors.

"Emerson's Norsemen upheld the time-honored tradition that a Froebel team cannot beat an Emerson team 3 times running by handing the Blue Devils their first defeat of the season by a score of 26 to 16. It was the first time in 25 games the Blue Devils have left a floor defeated and only makes the Emerson victory all the sweeter.

"In both of these upset contests the fallen favorites were anything but their usual selves. Emerson's Norsemen made the Blue Devils look just as bad as the Blue Devils made them look in the last scheduled game which the Orsbornites copped, 36-22.

"An impregnable Emerson defense completely smothered the attack which heretofore had carried the Blue Devils from one victory to another. Coach Orsborn's machine was stopped as cold as one could imagine a high powered basketball combination could be stopped. The Norsemen won and it wasn't a fluke victory. They were at least a 50 percent better team this morning than Froebel and no doubt of that fact was left in the minds of any of the 2,300 fans who packed Washington gym to witness the contest.

"With the score a tie at 7-all Burnam and Wood, the 2 dead eye shots of the Norse squad who Coach Brassemle saw fit to use in a new forward combination, got one each from the field and a free throw gave the Norse netters a 12 to 7 lead at the half.

"The 2 teams came back battling with every ounce of energy they possessed. The Blue Devils couldn't penetrate the Norse defense for their favorite under-the-basket shots and were lost.

"Burnam and Wood began functioning in a bewildering manner and with 6 minutes of the final period gone Emerson was out in front 19 to 10.

"Froebel battled on with Captain Sammy Polizzotto calling upon every bit of hardwood lore of which he is possessed in a futile attempt to stave off the first defeat in 25 games."

Norsemen Bowed to Martinsville

Emerson followed up its triumph over Froebel with a 37-12 win over East Chicago Roosevelt and a 32-20 decision over Hobart to advance to the regional where it beated Valparaiso, 31-19 and LaPorte, 30-19.

In the first round of the state tourney in the Exposition Building, Indianapolis, Emerson defeated Mishawaka, 28-21, and then took on Martinsville, the ultimate champion. From The Post-Tribune of March 19, 1927:

"Indianapolis, March 19—The sterling Martinsville quintet which last night eliminated Logansport from the state tourney dashed Emerson's hopes by almost the same score and advanced to the semi final round in this afternoon's game. The Artesian City team won over the Norsemen, 26-14, when its scoring combination got into high gear for a few minutes in the final half.

"The Norse defense worked perfectly through most of the game but faltered midway in the final session and Eubank and Reynolds sifted through to sink 5 field goals and sew up the game for the Martinsville quintet.

"Emerson never got its offensive working properly and only once or twice did the Norsemen seem started in the fashion they showed against Mishawaka last night. They missed countless shots at the basket, harried by the Martinsville guarding.

"Burnam, who tossed 7 through the netting last night, was watched closely and scored only twice. Wood, however, came through with 3 field goals as he did last night—2 of them in the final half when time was ebbing away.

"Martinsville scored [illegible] the basket [illegible] Stanford and Wood [illegible] a pair of free throws before Hutton dropped one in from the foul line for Martinsville's first points.

"[illegible] scored on a free throw. Wood made [illegible] another, the score 10 to 6. Reynolds missed 2 free throws and Altenhof dropped one in from the [illegible] line at the other end of the floor. Wooden sank a short [illegible] as the half ended. Martinsville was leading, 1[illegible]

[illegible]

23-10 and the cowbarn [illegible]

"Wooden scored twice on free throws and then the Artesian City offense got under way. Lockhart missed a free throw but

GARY'S 1929 CHALLENGER—Horsemen of Gary Horace Mann carried Gary's challenge for the IHSAA basketball championship to the "round of 4" in the 16-team finale at Indianapolis before bowing to Frankfort, the ultimate winner, 22-17. Frankfort defeated Indianapolis Tech, 29-23, in the title tussle. During the regular season Coach Keith Crown's crew posted at 20-5 record, including 4 wins in a Streator, Ill., holiday tournament. In the sectional tournament the Horsemen defeated Crown Point, 20-13; Emerson, 13-5; Hobart, 18-10, and Froebel, 20-18. In the regional tournament Mann disposed of Valparaiso, 24-13, and Brook, 31-19. In the state tourney the Horsemen bested Kokomo, 29-22, and Bedford, 23-18; before bowing to Frankfort. The Horsemen of the 1929 tournament left to right: Edgar Aubuchon, Leon Dailey, Walter Northey, Sam Massette, Pete Kos, Joe Hartill, Don Elser, Mickey Pavlick, Mike Sereda, Paul (Shrimp) Cavanaugh, Jimmy Johnson and Joe Altenhof.

Eubanks followed in to score a field goal. A moment later he scored a one-hand shot from under the basket. Reynolds repeated and Martinsville was leading 21-10 as Emerson called time out.

"Dauer was sent in for Stanford. The Martinsville quintet continued its offensive as play was resumed and Reynolds and Eubanks sank short ones. That made the score 25-10 and Wooden brought it to 26-10 a moment later with a free throw.

"'Deacon' Wood, Emerson star, flashed under the basket twice in rapid succession to cage two attempts at the goal and brought the count to 26-14 but time was almost up and the rally didn't continue."

Horace Mann to Fore in 1929

Two years later it was newcomer Horace Mann's time to rise and shine. The Horsemen had a 20-5 record for the season and in the sectional tourney defeated Hobart, 18-10; Crown Point, 20-13; Emerson, 13-5, and Froebel, 20-18, on a never-forgotten corner field goal by Sam Massette on the gun.

In the regional the Horsemen sidelined Valparaiso, 24-13, and Brook, 31-19. In the "Sweet 16" they measured Kokomo, 29-22, and Bedford, 23-18, before smacking into Frankfort and a 22-17 setback. From The Post-Tribune of March 16, 1929:

"Butler Fieldhouse, Indianapolis—Frankfort defeated a battling Gary quintet this afternoon and eliminated Horace Mann in the semifinal round of the state basketball tournament. Frankfort will face the winner of the Washington-Technical (Indianapolis) game tonight. The final score was: Frankfort, 22; Horace Mann, 17.

"Frankfort got the first tip-off, but the Horsemen recovered the ball and Cavanaugh dribbled under the basket. He missed the shot, but Kos tipped the ball in for the first score. The goal was the only one scored in the first 5 minutes of play.

"W. Unroe was fouled by Cavanaugh as he drove under the basket. He missed the free throw. W. Unroe fouled Kos, but the Horseman center missed. W. Unroe tied the score with a goal from the side.

"He scored again when he stole the ball from Johnson and looped a long shot through the basket. W. Unroe scored a third from the side, and the Horsemen called time out with Frankfort leading, 6-2.

"Frankfort got the tip-off. Johnson fouled Hadley, who made his free throw. Schaver fouled Kos on a jump ball. Kos caged the charity attempt. Hadley scored twice on free throws after another foul by Johnson and the Casemen went into a 9-3 lead.

"Johnson missed 2 shots, one a "sleeper," and Hadley added another goal for Frankfort from mid-floor. Cavanaugh missed a similar long attempt. W. Unroe fouled Kos on a jump ball, but Kos missed the free throw as the half ended, Frankfort leading, 11-3.

Horsemen Missed Too Many

"Frankfort got the tip again to start the second half, but Kos stole the ball and attempted a long shot. It failed. Schaver scored after a long pass from Hadley.

"Kos missed twice and Massette followed with 2 more misses. Kos missed again and Frankfort took the ball. Frankfort shot a long pass to W. Unroe, who scored from the side, bringing the score to 15-3.

"The Horsemen failed to score in another barrage of shots. Hadley fouled Kos, but the free throw missed the hoop. Massette broke the Frankfort scoring spree with a side shot for the second Horsemen field goal of the game.

"Cavanaugh fouled R. Unroe, who failed in the free throw attempt. Schaver fouled Johnson under the basket and the Horseman made the first of two free throws. The score was 15-6 for Frankfort.

"Schaver missed a free throw after a foul by Kos. Massette scored a field goal on a shot from the side. Frankfort took time out, leading 15-8.

"Cavanaugh scored when Kos took the tip-off and whipped a pass to him near the foul line. Cavanaugh fouled Lawhead, who scored his free throw.

"Cavanaugh took the tip from Kos, shot from the center and scored. The tally was 16-12. Kos got the center tip again and missed a long shot. Hadley recovered the ball, dribbled down the side and scored.

Kos took the tip and shot to Elser, who missed an attempt from the foul circle. Massette and Johnson both missed. Kos failed on another.

"Elser scored on a long shot from mid-floor. The score was 18-14, Frankfort leading.

"Kos took the center tip. Johnson missed a shot from the foul line and Frankfort recovered the ball. Cavanaugh scored on a follow-up shot after a melee under the basket when Kos and Massette missed shots.

Schaver fouled Massette, who scored one shot from the foul line. The score was 18-17, Frankfort leading. Two minutes of play remained.

"Schaver scored a goal as Kos fouled him. He made one and missed one free throw, bringing Frankfort's lead to 21-17.

"Kos took the center tip and passed to Cavanaugh. He tossed to Johnson, who missed, Frankfort recovering. A minute of play remained.

"Cavanaugh recovered the ball and missed. Kos fouled Lawhead, who scored his one free throw. Kos took the tip-off, but Massette missed a corner shot as the game ended."

Other Potent Challengers

That's the history of high school basketball through the first [illegible] of Gary's existence. Since then Gary has had other [illegible] such as Froebel in 1936 (35-29 loser to Frankfort in a Gary semifinal tourney game), Froebel of 1940 (loser to Hammond Tech's ultimate state champions in the regional finale, 26-25), Froebel of 1941 (29-27 loser to Madison in a semifinal game of the 4 team state tourney at Indianapolis), Horace Mann of 1942 (45-32 loser to Frankfort in a first round game of the "Sweet 16"), Lew Wa[illegible] of 194[illegible] in the second round of the "Sweet 16"), [illegible] loser [illegible] Lew Wallace [illegible] Central in the second round of the "Sweet 16"), Roosevelt of 1955 (97-74 loser to Indianapolis Attucks in the state title game), and Froebel of 1956 (71-59 loser to Lafayette in the second round of the "Sweet [illegible]

[illegible] Golden Jubilee series, major stress has been placed on the teams of Gary's beginnings. What has transpired in the last 25 years [illegible] history.

Won-Lost Records of Gary High Schools In Basketbal Will Be Published in Jubilee Sections of the Daily Sports Pages

Women Play Basketball

(Gary Tribune May 7, 1907)

The lead that has been taken by a large number of the young men of Gary in organizing bowling teams, tennis clubs, baseball teams and fencing clubs is now going to be followed by a band of women in Gary who have organized a basketball club. Between 15 and 20 of them have interested themselves in the sport and the games will be played out of doors during the summer.

The first game of the season was played Tuesday evening on the vacant lot at the corner of Eighth avenue and Van Buren street between the first and second teams. A series of games has been scheduled, the apparatus for fitting up the grounds have been scheduled, the appa. to be worn by the players have been ordered.

Miss Maud Jenness is manager for the aggregation. The 2 teams are composed of the following residents of Gary.

First team—Mrs. Eva Buchler, captain; Mrs. W. C. Covington, Mrs. E. E. Evans, Mrs. Parker, Mrs Reisinger, Edith Jackson, Della Miller, and Vida Roberts.

Second team — Mrs Wilson, captain; Dr. Mabel L. Faulds, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. C. W Packard, Faye Kyle and Grace Gaut.

For Indoor Baseball

(Gary Tribune, Nov. 22, 1907)

An indoor baseball team was organized Monday evening by a number of young men of Gary. It is the intention of the team to schedule a number of good games for the winter and they have already succeeded in placing dates with 3 Chicago teams—the Spauldings, the Marquettes and the Pirates. One of these games will be played in the near future, probably in Binzenhof hall.

The members of the team are E. Austin, W. H. Moore, L. H Moss, B. Smith, M. Lane, J. Keith, W. P. Herschberg, M. L. Heiss, R. S. Walsh, J Knight and J. E. Grimes. A number of these men have had experience in the game at colleges and in other towns and the combination is expected to make a very strong team. J E. Grimes, formerly of the Rogers Park semi-professional team, will act as manager for the team and is now busy getting games with out of town teams.

Play English Game Here

(Gary Tribune, July 17 1908)

A meeting will be held tonight at 7 o'clock, at the offices of Dr. W. S Faulds in the post office building for the purpose of organizing a cricket club in Gary.

There are a number of young men here who have played the English national game and there is no doubt but that a good team [illegible] be selected from the material here.

The South Park club, of Chicago, has asked Dr. Faulds to arrange for a game as soon as the team is organized and in practice.

Hunting Good On Calumet

(Gary Tribune, Dec. [illegible])

[illegible] in the [illegible] Gary are bagging great quantities of rabbits since the heavy snowfall [illegible]. The little animals were never more numerous, and along the [illegible] covered with tracks. One hunter bagged 52 bunnies in two days along the ridge south of the [illegible]

Many muskrats are also being caught in the marshes as well as numerous skunks and minks.

Basketball Made

Continued From Preceding Page

[illegible]

"In one of the best [illegible] School held South Chicago [illegible] School.

[illegible] Chicago [illegible] their team. The Gary scorekeeper [illegible] audience declared the game a tie and a number of [illegible] out of the [illegible]

"McKerlie, who played [illegible] the game and game with an injured arm, was [illegible] Bowlby finished the last 6 minutes [illegible]

The inaugural 1908-09 season for Gary High [illegible] in basketball was closed with the following in The Gary Tribune of [illegible]

"The [illegible] team of the Gary High School won the last game of the season Saturday night from Michigan City after a close fight which resulted in a score of 16 to 14.

"The Gary team was not up to its usual form on account of the illness of Miss Hyman, right forward, while on the other hand, the Michigan City team had greatly improved since the last game.

"In spite of her illness and [illegible] Miss Hyman succeeded in making 4 baskets [illegible] 8 out of 14 free throws.

"The boys team closed the season [illegible] a record of 6 out of 10 games. The attention [illegible] of the school will now be turned to track athletics."

GARY'S 1925 CHALLENGER — Blue Devils of Gary Froebel were just 3 points shy of beating the ultimate champion in the "Sweet 16" of 1925. In the sectional Froebel defeated Whiting, Hammond and Gary Emerson. In the regional the Blue Devils bested Brook and Plymouth. In the first round of the 16-team state tourney Froebel tangled with Frankfort and lost, 25-23, when time ran out on a blazing Blue Devil rally. In the rear row, left to right: Ed Burton (student manager), Andy Smith, Joe Zimmerman, Harold Kendt and Homer T. Orsborn (coach). In the middle row, left to right: Alex Ganowitz, John Jankovich, Ed Palevich and "Red" Mattingly. In the front row, left to right: Joe (Vilela) Vance, Joe (Moleski) Moles and Sam (Polizotto) Polly.

GARY'S 1927 CHALLENGER—This is the Gary Emerson squad of 1927 IHSAA championship basketball tournaments, last Emerson basketball team to advance through regional tournament competition. During the regular 1926-27 season Emerson had a 14-5 record with 2 of its defeats coming from all-winning Gary Froebel, 30-24 and 36-22. In the sectional tourney at East Chicago Washington the Norsemen first whipped Whiting, 38-14, and then Froebel, 26-16, before dunking East Chicago Roosevelt, 37-12, and Hobart, 32-20. Froebel previously had won over Gary Horace Mann, 41-9, to run its record to 24 straight wins before bowing to Emerson. In the [illegible] Valparaiso, 31-19, and LaPorte, 30-19 [illegible] 16-team state final tourney at Indianapolis Emerson defeated Mishawaka, 28-21, before bowing to Martinsville, ultimate champion, 26-14. In the rear row, left to right: Evan M[illegible] (student manager), Harold Avery, Ray Dauer, Arthur Jones, Morris (Moose) Kincaid, Carl Hollander, Paul Cohen and Ralph (Pop) Brasse[illegible] [illegible] right: Russell Hutton, R[illegible] Dike, Wood, Ray Altenhof (captain), Leon Stanford and Delbert (Red) Burnham.

City Health Department Started In 1906 With 4 Members on Board

Treatment of Smallpox First Serious Task; Urged Building of Hospital

By DR. WILLIAM A. TOWNSEND
City Health Commissioner

To adequately recount the progress of a community one must take into consideration the health of the people living in that community.

It is readily apparent that as a community grows and develops, health problems also grow. What the community does to deal with these problems determines, to a great extent, the success or failure of the city or town in its struggle for survival.

Having grown in population from a handful of residents in 1906 to more than 160,000 residents in 1956, [illegible] that [illegible] throughout the [illegible] when the [illegible] necessary to [illegible] and protect the health of its citizens.

But let's look at the record. When the United States Steel Corp. purchased 12,000 acres of and here in 1906, there were less than 50 people inhabiting the site of what was to become the city of Gary. The terrain was rough and primitive, con-

W. A. TOWNSEND

sisting of swamps, sloughs and sand dunes. In order to level some of the dunes, fill in the swamps and provide a water supply prior to constructing a plant, the company found it necessary to import workers from other parts of the country.

In July, 1906 Gary incorporated as a town and the first meeting of the town board of trustees was held July 30. By the end of that year, there were 2,000 people in the community. Some of the families were living in tents, while others made their homes in tarpaper shacks which had been erected by the steel company.

On Dec. 14, 1906, Dr. Harry F. Walsh was appointed secretary of the Board of Health at a salary of $150 a year. This appointment was the first official record pertaining to health to be included in town board minutes. Three other physicians were appointed members of the Board of Health at that time, but no record can be found that identifies them.

By 1907 there were nearly 10,000 people in the town of Gary and a public water supply had been provided. Engineers from the steel company had platted the town and the town board was in full operation.

Town Marshal Joseph D. Martin and Dr. Walsh, on Feb. 24, 1907, were instructed to build a pest house for smallpox victims. On that date, one case of smallpox had been reported. Several months later the pest house was stolen in this town of tents and shacks, presumably by some one who was black marketing lumber for living quarters.

The 29th Ordinance adopted by the town board was one which compelled every resident of the town to be vaccinated against smallpox within ten days following adoption of the ordinance, June 22, 1907. It would be reasonable to assume that smallpox, at that time, was either out of hand, or at least a serious threat to the people of Gary.

Following passage of the ordinance, two physicians administered the vaccine, charging 25c per person for the service.

During his first year of service as secretary of the Gary Board of Health, Dr. Walsh advocated construction of a general hospital, to be financed through popular subscription.

Dr. Walsh and Dr. Theodore B. Templin, another general practitioner, set up an emergency office on the corner of Fourth avenue and Connecticut street and from this office the Board of Health business was conducted.

Early in 1907 (either March or April) Dr. Templin was appointed secretary of the Board of Health, replacing Dr. Walsh. Since the two physicians practiced together, it is possible that both men assumed interchangeably the responsibilities of health officer.

Dr. Templin submitted the first official report (on record) of the health department in 1908 and this report was published in the first annual report of the town of Gary. In his report, Dr. Templin related:

"The year (1908) was unusually healthy insofar as contagious diseases were concerned. We had but 14 cases of typhoid fever, five cases of diphtheria and five cases of tuberculosis.

"As to typhoid fever, more than 50 per cent were among foreigners along the river near the gas plant and in the shacks along the river east of Broadway.

"We had all pumps within the houses pulled, and placed 50 feet outside and caused the owners to remove all privies from homes to a safe distance."

Six ordinances relating to health and sanitation were adopted by the board of trustees that year, but no record of the nature of these ordinances can be located.

In April of 1909, Dr. John N. Hurty, then secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health made the following observations in his annual report to the governor: "At Gary, I inspected the town and its sanitary arrangements with the health officer Dr. Theo B. Templin. . . The new city will finally be almost hygiene perfect. It is provided with an excellent and comprehensive system of sewers and most of its streets already are well paved. I say already, because in March, 1906, three years prior, there was not a building upon the present site of Gary. The houses are all well constructed (by standards of those days) and the United States Steel Corp. which owns the great majority of the ground and has control, will not permit construction of cheap business buildings or dwellings, nor are unhygienic conditions tolerated."

Dr. Hurty also mentioned Gary's efforts on behalf of school construction: "At the present time Gary is constructing what I believe to be the most perfect schoolhouse in the state. There is not a sanitary requirement missing, and the convenience, ingenuity and beauty of the building is something to be greatly admired."

That Gary fathers were interested in the health of the school child is borne out again in 1913, with the appointment of Dr. Otis Burgess Nesbit, as the first full time school physician in the state. Dr. Nesbit, a pioneer in the field of public health, was called to Gary in 1913 to discuss the high incidence of scarlet fever at that time with school superintendent William Wirt. Mr. Wirt is said to have made the plea, "help me keep my schools open," to Dr. Nesbit.

In 1925, Dr. Nesbit initiated a program which required that pre-school children must be vaccinated for those diseases for which there was a preventive material available at that time.

In 1927 and 1928, Gary school children were given diphtheria toxoid, and in 1929, after talking with Madame Curie and Dr. R. Ramon of the Pasteur Institute, Dr. Nesbit obtained from the Institute 3,764 doses of the toxoid for Gary school children. This marked the first extensive immunization program ever to be conducted in an Indiana county.

Dr. Nesbit was responsible for building the Gary schools medical staff to a total of 20 persons, including dentists, hygienists and nurses. He also inaugurated tests to discover children with defective vision and hearing and was responsible for organizing classes to help hearing or vision handicapped children.

Food handling establishments were given some attention in the early days of Gary, according to Dr. Hurty. He wrote that in 1909, 73 inspections were made in Gary. "Of 19 groceries visited 6 were found good, 7 fair, 1 poor and 2 bad, being very unclean. The groceries owned by P. Jarabek, Tittle Bros., and L. S. Eisler were visited and found to be in excellent condition. Five meat markets were found good, 5 fair, 1 poor and 2 bad. The meat market owned by L. S. Eisler and the Tittle Bros., were in excellent condition."

By 1911, Gary population was 16,802, and for that year 299 deaths were reported. Some of the deaths were listed as having been caused by the following diseases: tuberculosis, 12; diphtheria and croup, 12; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 2, whooping cough, 5; lobar and bulbar pneumonia, 23; diarrhea and enteric, 64; polio, 1; influenza, 1; cancer, 7; external causes, 64, and smallpox, 0.

The public water supply, always a potential health hazard if necessary precautions are not taken, was described as follows in 1916, again by Dr. Hurty:

"The intake of the Gary Water Company, a private corporation, extends into Lake Michigan 7,500 feet . . . Water drawn from this portion of the lake is clear at practically all times and far less subject to pollution than the supply of most other cities taking their supplies from the lake. Liquid chlorine treatment which was installed during 1915, adequately sterilizes the city supply. The public water supply is examined two times each week in the municipal laboratory. The supply is normally satisfactory. It is recommended that more frequent tests be made of a supply which through the presence of an unusual pollution at the intake or the failure of sterilization apparatus to work properly, may become the cause of infected water reaching the citizens."

According to the records which have been kept on the Gary Board of Health, a three-member board continued to serve until 1953, when four members, two physicians and two dentists constituted the board.

Rabies has continued to present problems to the community down through its history. In 1943, it was necessary for the health department to take action against the disease by promoting a program to control stray dogs. Again in 1944, preventive action was taken, and once again in 1948, rabies threatened the city of Gary.

Despite efforts to control or eradicate the disease, a number of cases already have been reported in the county this year. While the disease has been confined to the animal population thus far in 1956, every infected animal is a threat to the human population.

On a state level, Lake County is considered one of the counties with the highest incidence of rabies. It appears that the City of Gary, and Lake County as a whole, has an important job ahead of it in eradicating rabies from the scene.

A notable step forward was taken by the City of Gary in 1946 when a Grade A milk ordinance was passed. The Grade A program is aimed at assuring the consumer of milk and milk products high in quality and free of contaminating materials.

Dr. Donald M. Harris became Gary's first full time health officer in January of 1948. With Dr. Harris' appointment as commissioner, intensive programs were launched in the areas of restaurant and tavern sanitation, garbage disposal, bakery sanitation and a number of others.

Dr. Harris was the first formally trained health officer to assume the post in Gary. He had been in the field of public health for 11 years at that time, and had served in local health units in Nebraska, Iowa and Michigan, both in rural and urban populations. Dr. Harris resigned in June 1951.

He was succeeded by Dr. Frank J. Kendrick, who served as an interim health commissioner for 3½ years and then in the spring of 1955 was appointed commissioner. Kendrick, however, resigned six months later, charging the health board with playing politics with health. Dr. William A. Townsend, who came from the Massachusetts State Health Department, became the full time commissioner last September.

At one time in 1948, Dr. Harris ordered the bakeries of Gary to "clean up or close up." When he took office he asserted that Gary's major public health problem was one of over-all environmental sanitation.

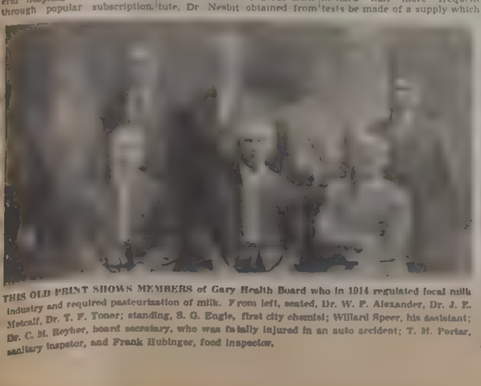
In 1953, the Gary Health Department experienced an expansion. At that time the staff nearly tripled in number. Although the board still consists of four members and the health commissioner, the health department staff is now composed of the following personnel: 9 sanitarians; 1 sanitary engineer; 4 nurses; 1 [illegible]; 1 veterinarian, 3 venereal disease physicians; 1 venereal disease investigator; 3 laboratory technicians, 7 clerks and a custodian.

In reviewing our progress from a health standpoint, we may well pause and ask the question, have we kept pace with our excellent beginning? There is much which remains to be done to make Gary a city which can be justly proud of its sanitary environment and healthful citizens.

LABORATORY AT HEALTH DEPARTMENT Building, 15th and Virginia street. At left is John Ellsworth ZumFelde, city chemist 35 years, who died in February this year at 75. An assistant technician is at right.

Kendrick

Harris



THIS OLD PRINT SHOWS MEMBERS of Gary Health Board who in 1914 regulated local milk industry and required pasteurization of milk. From left, seated, Dr. W. P. Alexander, Dr. J. F. Metcalf, Dr. T. F. Toner; standing, S. G. Engle, first city chemist; Willard Speer, his assistant; Dr. C. M. Reyher, board secretary, who was fatally injured in an auto accident; T. M. Porter, sanitary inspector, and Frank Hubinger, food inspector.

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As GARY starts its second 50 years we of CONJALKA REALTY CO. hope to grow right along with GARY.

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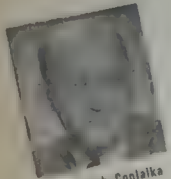

Mr. Joseph Conjalka

Conjalka Realty was started by Mr. Conjalka in 1952. He has many years experience in the Gary area. Mr. Conjalka is a graduate of the University of Indiana and former vice president of the Gary Real Estate Board. Also, he is teaching principles of real estate at the Indiana University Center.

The pictures on the right are the courteous staff of 5 full time salesmen who specialize in residential real estate brokerage.

They do not handle insurance, property management or other phases.

Instead Conjalka Realty concentrates in serving the real estate buyers and sellers in

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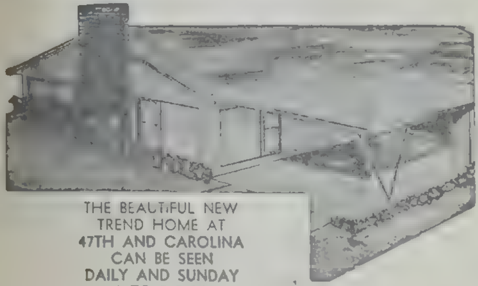

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First Lake Polio Drive In 1934

Chapter Cares for 1,088 Patients

[illegible] most humane and most efficient health promoting organizations.

[illegible] sponse to a plea from President Roosevelt, himself an infantile paralysis sufferer, that the nation unite in an all out fight to rid itself of this dread disease.

As its first efforts to raise funds with which to help the president finance his battle against polio, the Gary chapter sponsored a president's birthday ball on the night of Jan. 30, 1934. That affair resulted in the collection of nearly $1,000 for the polio war chest.

That sum was a far cry from the $51,125 donated to the polio war chest by Gary residents in 1956 and from the $61,000 donated in 1954.

When the first polio drive was launched, no one realized it would ever develop into the long and gigantic project into which it has grown. Campaigns in the early days were poorly organized and scarcely no records kept. However, among the early Gary leaders in the polio fight were, Mrs. John Angle, Mrs. Emmet N. White, Rep. Ray J. Madden, Former Mayor Joseph E. Finerty, the late John King the late William J. O'Donnell, former Gary postmaster, who served as treasurer of the organization for many years, Miss Anne Barrett and Mrs. Edward Gerrard.

The Gary chapter's collections were small at first. However, according to early sponsors, before uniting with the county organization, the Steel City chapter raided approximately 50 polio patients in one way or another.

With Mike Kernan of East Chicago serving as county chairman, the Lake County Chapter of the National Foundation for [illegible] resigned the chairmanship and was succeeded by another East Chicago man, L. R. Robertson. Within the next few years, practically all of the separate county chapters united with the county organization. However, Gary continued to function as an individual organization until the summer of 1945, when it surrendered its charter and joined the county chapter.

Since 1944, the Lake County chapter has collected, with Gary's help, a grand total of $916,977. However, of this sum 50 per cent has been donated to [illegible] National Foundation to help [illegible] work, which finally [illegible] in the development of the [illegible] it is believed will in time eradicate polio. Added to the $158,488 the county chapter actually has [illegible] $158,250 in emergency grants from the national foundation [illegible] ment of 1,088 polio patients, many of whom were Gary residents, a grand total of $616,738.

Indicating just how much the county chapter's collections have increased, its total collections in 1944 amounted to $37,000, while this year it amounted to $131,406.

When in 1949 the work of the county chapter became much too extensive to be handled by volunteer workers, Mrs. Frankie Helman was employed to serve as its first full-time executive secretary. This post Mrs. Helman is still holding.

With more and more money to spend, and ever increasing facilities for fighting infantile paralysis, it is the chapter's hope according to its president, Bert O. Keeler of Hammond, that it will continue to be of more and more help to the people it was chartered to serve.

Bank Building Also Served as Funeral Home

It would take an extremely fertile imagination to pair the present Gary Trust and Savings Bank with an undertaking establishment, but in Gary's early [illegible] these two businesses operated cheek and jowl in Broadway's 600 block.

That was when C. Elmer Johnson came here from New Carlisle, Ind., to take a job as teller in the bank in November, 1907.

The building served a triple purpose as a furniture store, bank and undertaking parlor.

Part of Johnson's work was to keep the fire going in the bank's pot bellied stove and to collect bills.

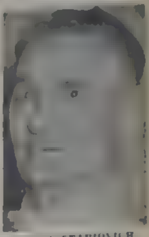
Johnson now lives at 745 Pierce St.

Mrs. Johnson was one of [illegible]y's first poets, having many [illegible] her verses published in the city's early periodicals.

Since 1944 we have Grown with Gary...

Here is a sincere 50th Birthday greeting to all of Gary, with especial reference and warmest thanks to my old neighbors and many friends for the generous help they gave me in starting business.

I came to Gary in 1911 getting work in the steel mill. Then for nine years I followed the builder trade before opening my first restaurant in 1930. Ambridge restaurant and night club was opened in 1944 [illegible] and my own best efforts have been rewarded by the loyalty of a large and steady clientele.



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5th and Bridge

Today is not too different from '06...

Not in the fascinating field of fur creations . . . not in the integrity that is the foundation for any sound fur business, then and now. Oh, the styles have changed and the popularity of certain furs has waned, others becoming more attractive . . . but, the creative skills and inspired craftsmanship of the true fur man are as rare and as much in demand, as in 1906.

In 1906, the custom furrier set very high standards of quality and design, which were maintained in only a few [illegible] the trend is once again toward the dependable, trusted, custom fur experts . . . the scores of fur "departments" and stores having gone the way of many [illegible] pedents. In 1956, you can depend once [illegible] specialist . . . the true furrier.

C. Robert Stevens

owner, **BEREZNER'S FURS**

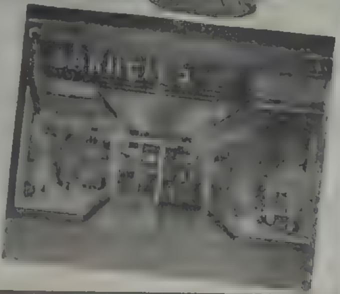
577 Broadway, Across From Hotel Gary

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

. . . the fashionable lady dressed in the latest, though cumbersome fashions . . . purchased from a mail order house or what passed as a Women's Fashion Shop. In almost every case her garment was made of either Cotton or Wool . . . purchased without a try-on and with no guarantee of satisfaction or fit.

Speaking of Progress—1931-1956

We feel that we can be justifiably proud of our growth with Gary. Memory can be fickle, and it's a little hard to recall what our store was like 25 years ago. But we seem to remember a store front trimmed in gingerbread fashion and lights that would seem like candles now. There were customers who gladdened our hearts then, and who are still customers as well as wonderful time-tried friends today.



BUT NOT TODAY'S LUCKY LADY—

she just drops in to Barnetts, where she has a wide selection of Brand Name fashions, made in all of today's modern fabrics. . . . She tries on ALL her selections before purchase.

At Barnetts satisfaction is guaranteed.

Barnetts

611 Broadway

Eibels In Gary 49 Years

Plumbing, Heating Firm Began in '07

CARL HUETTNER SR.

Eibel and Sons Inc. is one of the city's pioneer firms that has been continuously in the plumbing and heating business in Gary for the last 49 years.

Fred F. Eibel and his brother-in-law, Carl A. Huettner, came to Gary from Joliet, Ill., in 1907 and started the aPople's Hardware Co., in the Hall building on the northwest corner of 7th and Broadway. Huettner ran the store, while Eibel took charge of the plumbing business.

They kept step with the increasing growth of Gary, and their business thrived. In 1913, the firm moved to the Savage building at 668 Broadway, where it continued in business until 1947 when the company was dissolved. Huettner, who was one of the charter members of the Gary Elks Club, is now retired and resides at 2520 W. 5th Ave.

Eibel and his son, Fred J. who joined the People's Hardware in 1929 after graduating from Purdue University, withdrew from the hardware firm to organize the plumbing firm of Eibel & Son, which opened shop at 625 Washington St. in 1930.

The Senior Eibel died in 1941, but Fred J. continued in the plumbing and heating business. His son, Frederick R. Eibel, is a senior at Purdue and will join his father's company upon his graduation in June. Mrs. Myrtle Dortal, sister of Fred J. Eibel, was a member of the plumbing firm from 1930 to 1947, when she moved to Ludington, Mich.

Eibel and Son Inc. moved into a new building at 1421 E. 5th Ave. on Feb. 1, this year

A TRADITION

OF

COURTEOUS SERVICE

—AND—

FAIR DEALING

IN THE COURSE OF

GARY'S GROWTH!

LEWIS O. LONG

REMEMBER

Buying and selling real estate involves a lot of work and detail. Selling a home is not the easy task that some owners believe. Trying to find a home to buy is also a difficult task. You may search for a long while and never find what you want and at the price you expect to pay. This is a full-time job for someone to do for you. When BUYING or SELLING a home, or any other type of real estate through my office, you will also receive my personal attention in arranging all details of financing and other problems requiring most careful study and constant consideration. Then do like hundreds of others have done; buy and sell through my office and receive this dependable service so essential to all satisfactory real estate transactions. That's "the Lew Long way."

LEWIS O. LONG

Realtor

"30 YEARS OF DEPENDABLE REAL ESTATE SERVICE IN GARY"

522 Broadway

PHONE TUrner 3-0015

BACK in nineteen hundred and six
When Gary's stakes were first laid down
Well-dressed folks were comparatively rare
For Lytton's hadn't yet come to town!

It wasn't till Gary reached twenty-one
—Nineteen twenty seven was the year—
As a birthday gift to a growing town
A Lytton's store was established here.

Established in Gary since 1927

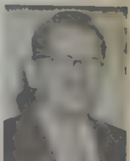
WE'D LIKE TO INTRODUCE

THE FOLKS FROM

STAMPER'S . . . .

MIKE STAMPER
President

JACK BARNES Mgr

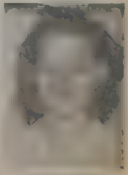


DANIEL BARRICK Rep.

FRANCES STRUBLE
Bookkeeper

[illegible]

ROBERT CATES
Shopman



[illegible]

Perhaps many of you have seen or possibly own our products. Since 1947 Stamper's has pioneered in a field that has grown steadily in size and importance—home improvements. The great building boom in this area gave us a chance to show the people of Gary that our aluminum FOLDING awnings, in particular, offer unrivaled protection and added beauty at very reasonable cost.

I was born in Gary in 1909, and have always enjoyed the many acquaintanceships and associations that have been formed through the years. In the event that you are not yet familiar with our firm, we are introducing our personnel so that you can see who they are.

As I said, we feature the SUN CONTROL FOLDING aluminum awnings, and, in addition, handle only the better lines of ALUMINUM COMBINATION DOORS AND WINDOWS, aluminum insulated siding, plus related products that can go far in improving your home at prices we know are reasonable

Sincerely,

MIKE STAMPER

STAMPER'S

HOME IMP. INC.

Gary's Only Folding Aluminum Awning Dealer

2232 West 11th

Phone TUrner 5-7495

Tribe of K A Family Enterprise

Selling Fireworks Their First Business Venture

The Tribe of Kleinschmidt is a story of family solidarity. In the spirit of pioneers, Frank and Anne Kleinschmidt with their four children, John, Mary, Edward and Harry (Always called Cy) came from Davenport, Ia., to the wild and rugged town of Gary in June of 1907.

Mary, now Mrs. L. L. Henderson, tells of the ups and downs, the advances and reverses, the gains and losses the Kleinschmidts faced in their 49 years in the Steel City. Mrs. Henderson today is the only survivor of her original family.

The Kleinschmidts lived for four months after their arrival in a tent or a [illegible]

FRANK KLEINSCHMIDT

near where the Armory stands today at 11th and Madison street. Tents and shacks were being used by most of the newcomers to Gary in those early days.

Their first business venture was selling fireworks from a stand located at 10th and Broadway a few days before the 4th of July. There was a ready market for the explosives and they sold out their stock.

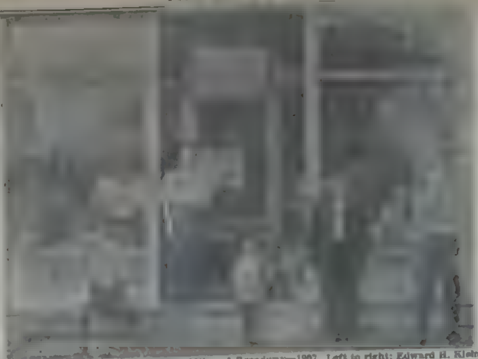
A few weeks later, they opened their first store on 10th avenue, between Broadway and Washington street. It was a small building only 20 by 20 feet in which the Kleinschmidts sold newspapers, magazines, candy and cigars. Because the whole family worked in the store, Father Kleinschmidt conceived the idea of making "Tribe of K" their trademark.

The father obtained the agency for the Chicago dailies in 1908 and he and his sons trudged over miles of barren sand on their daily paper routes.

In the fall of 1908, the Tribe of K moved to its second location in the Hoover Building on Broadway between 6th and 7th avenues. Here they established a book and stationery store and continued with the newspaper and magazine agency. In 1917 the firm moved into much larger quarters in the Hall building on the east side of Broadway near 7th avenue where Neisner's store is now.

The Tribe of K added to its merchandise office supplies and gifts, as well as cigars and stationery and magazines. In June of 1926, the building and merchandise were destroyed by fire, caused by the explosion of fireworks in the basement.

Work had already commenced on a new, five story building to house the Tribe of K on the west side of Broadway, south of 8th. Temporarily, the Tribe of K found quarters in the building at 8th and Broadway, now occupied by the Lytton store.



WHERE THE "TRIBE" STARTED—10th and Broadway—1907. Left to right: Edward H. Kleinschmidt, Mary K. Kleinschmidt (now Mrs. L. L. Henderson), Harry H. (Cy) Kleinschmidt, Frank Kleinschmidt and John Kleinschmidt.

MRS. L. L. HENDERSON

L. L. HENDERSON

H. H. KLEINSCHMIDT

It was late in 1926 when the Kleinschmidts occupied their newest quarters. The business had now blossomed into a full fledged department store. The building was one of unique design and artistically decorated. Its restaurant was a popular eating and meeting place. The business continued until 1933, when the store was forced by the depression to close its doors. The Tribe of K building long stood empty, but was purchased and remodeled by Northern Indiana Public Co. in 1953 as a regional office for the utility.

The elder Mrs. Kleinschmidt died in 1911, and the older son John, in 1914. The son Edward moved to San Francisco in 1916 and passed away in 1935. The senior Kleinschmidt died in 1939 while aboard ship on his way to Europe.

Meanwhile, Harry (Cy) Kleinschmidt had become associated with Robert Dering and Earl Hodge in the Gary Office Equipment Co. and remained with the firm until his death in 1950.

Cy Kleinschmidt was especially prominent in the civic life of Gary for many years. He was the fourth president of the Chamber of Commerce and a founding director of the Gary Industrial Foundation. He was a leader in the movement to organize the Community Chest and was campaign manager in 1939 and president in 1940. He was president of the Gary Rotary Club in 1938-39 and district governor in 1940-41. He was president of the Midwest Independent News Dealers' Assn. and traveled widely in the interest of the organization.

Kleinschmidt was active in Masonic affairs and was a member of the Consistory and Orak Shrine. His widow still resides in Gary, and his son Tom is associated with the Gary Travel Bureau and his daughter Nancy is married to Robert P. O'Malley, director of the bureau.

Cy Kleinschmidt and L. L. Henderson formed the K and H News Co. in 1934 for the distribution of out-of-town newspapers and magazines throughout the Gary area. They acquired and remodeled the building in 1942 at 4th Place and Washington street for a bus terminal. A portion of the building is used as the headquarters of the news company, which is now managed by Richard Henderson. His father, L. L. Henderson, head of the company, recently retired.

Galloway, 'Visitor', Stays 46 Years

Frank Galloway Sr., 712 Van Buren St., has been a "visitor" to Gary for 46 years.

The former policeman and detective came here from Chalmers in 1910 for a short visit with a friend and never did go back to his job with the telephone company.

For many years Galloway was active as a leader in the Republican party and several times campaigned for sheriff.

His service on the police force came during a period when crime was "rough and tough" in Gary.

One of America's very few . . .

It is an honor to be among the very few in the entire country whose business is devoted to tailored-to-measure men's fashions. It is an exacting and highly skilled elite level of the clothing business, and our success has been due to our insistence upon 100% satisfaction with EVERY customer . . . and the fact that our prices are never higher than ready-made clothing.

The Wellner Family arrived in Gary in 1910 . . .

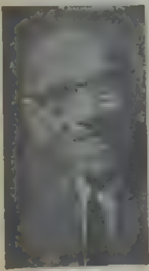
When Jacob Wellner arrived in the "magic city" of Gary in 1910, neither he nor any of the other pioneers realized that 50 years would see such progress. The present owners of Superior Tailors pictured above with their staff in conference, were raised and attended school here in Gary. The remarkable tailored-to-measure business that they have built, with your help, is noted for featuring the largest selection of woolens in the Midwest. Superior Tailors of Gary is a unique highlight nationally, in the clothing trade.

Superior Tailors

818 BROADWAY . . . HOME OF UNUSUAL WOOLENS

COSMOPOLITAN RADIO CO., Inc.

ESTABLISHED IN 1927



Ezequiel Gonzalez

Aldenso "Dan" Garcia

CONGRATULATIONS, GARY, ON YOUR GOLDEN JUBILEE

GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

COSMOPOLITAN RADIO CO., Inc.

—REPRESENTING—

• RCA VICTOR • PHILCO • ZENITH TELEVISION AND RADIO • BELL SOUND • FISHER RADIO
• BOGEN • ELECTO VOICE • SHURE • GARRARD • PRESTO • GENERAL ELECTRIC

A

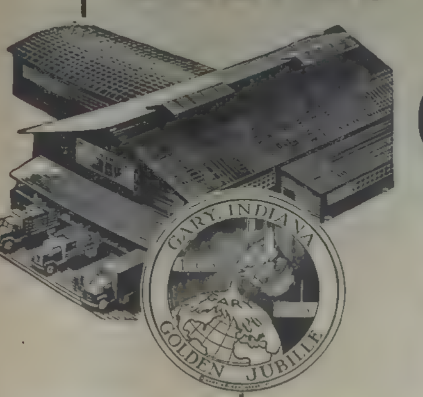
Jubilee Salute

TO

GARY

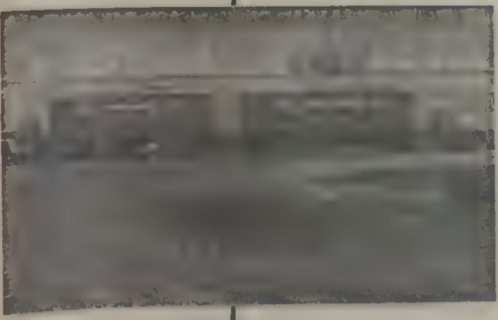
1906

1956



Left to Right:
Mary Parker
Martin Dluzak and
Frank Kramer

Interior View
of Warehouse.
Charles Miller
Operating
Lift Truck



Partial Exterior View
of the
Gary Warehouse Co.
Storage Warehouse

GARY WAREHOUSE CO.
1005 MASSACHUSETTS GARY

Early Architects Helped Plan City

12 in Gary by 1908 Drafted Designs For Many During Building Boom

Since the first structures were erected 50 years ago for the Gary steel mills and commercial buildings began to rise on [illegible], Gary has been a city continually building.

The magic of the Steel City in its first couple of decades was the rapidity with which the mills and town were built. But behind the building was planning and behind the planning were men of vision and know how who made dreams come true.

A. F. WICKES

Three years after Gary was founded, there were 12 architects on hand drafting plans and specifications for many buildings and dwelling houses. Their names appear in Gary's first city directory. The firms included: F. E. Brotherton, J. E. Hammons and Son, Albert Jewett, C. E. Kendrick, August Kinkel, William G. Krieg, Labunski & Zaleski, J. L. and Ralph Silabee, and J. J. Verplank.

The first architect of note was J. E. Hammons who with his son Ray, had an office on Broadway at the Michigan Central tracks. Second was C. E. Kendrick, father of Dr Frank J. Kendrick, former city health commissioner.

Among other architects of prominence in the early days were Joe J Verplank who designed the Gary theater, now 90 and residing in Los Angeles, Cal., Herbert Frickson who now lives in Indianapolis and is on the staff of the state highway department; A. Frank Wickes, who became the denominational architect for the Disciples of Christ and designed more than 900 churches across the nation, and Harry Warriner, now deceased, who planned the Dalton Apartments, Roosevelt Hotel and the present Post Tribune building.

Seven architectural firms in Gary have recently organized the Gary Council of Architects. All members are registered by the state. Other registered architects in the city who have not yet affiliated with the new organization are August J. Ignelzi, David Kaplan, Robert Gerometta and Uno Larson.

In order of length of service in Gary, these firms comprising the architects council are: Wildermuth and Wildermuth; R. S Kastendieck; Beine, Hall and Curran; Schutt-Haley Associates; Fred Collins, David J. Katz and Clifford H. Warriner.

The oldest architectural office in Gary is a father and son partnership of Joe H. Wildermuth and Richard L. Wildermuth. The senior Wildermuth has been a principal private practicing architect in Gary since 1920. His son graduated from architectural school in [illegible].

Wildermuth has lived in Gary continuously since June, 1907, when he came here by horse and wagon with his father from Star City, Ind., a distance of 80 miles—a three-day trip.

After getting his architectural degree in 1920 after service in World War I, Wildermuth taught mechanical drawing at Emerson school, at which time he became architect for the school city with his first drawing table in the private office of Supt. William A. Wirt.

In the summer of 1921 he opened a private office. The firm now is located at 527 Broadway.

Joe Wildermuth served on the Indiana State Board of Architects from 1932 to 1945, several years as board chairman. He also was a member of the Indiana State Building Council from 1936 to 1945.

Wildermuth designed 19 school buildings and five libraries for the city of Gary. He also planned the new city jail and municipal court building, the central fire station, municipal auditorium and five Gary fire stations.

He designed the Indiana State Board of Health Building, Indianapolis; married students' dormitory, Indiana University, and State Hospital and dormitory at Knightstown, [illegible]

Kastendieck is a graduate architectural engineer from Washington University, St. Louis. He came to Gary in 1925 as architect's representative of William B. Ittner on Gary school construction. He served in this capacity on the construction of Horace Mann, Roosevelt and Lew Wallace buildings.

Local projects Kastendieck designed include public housing projects in Gary and Hammond as well as a number of schools, churches, business and public buildings in the Gary area.

He has served as Rotary Club president, district governor of Rotary International, president Indiana Society of Architects and the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects, representing the Great Lakes region.

Beine, Hall and Curran Inc., was organized as a partnership in 1940 and incorporated in 1952. It is located at 607 Broadway.

George N. Hall, president, is a Gary pioneer, his family settling in Gary in 1907. He is an Emerson High School graduate, graduate in architecture at Cornell University and a member of the American Institute of Architects. Active in civic affairs of Gary, he is now serving as consulting architect to the School City of Gary and is on the board of directors of the Industrial Foundation and the Gary Rotary Club.

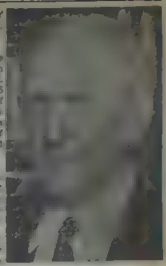
C. L. Curran, vice president of the firm, is also a Gary pioneer, his family settling in Tolleston in 1907. He later settled in the southwest, practicing architecture in Oklahoma and Texas for several years, but returned to Gary in 1930.

Other directors are C. T. Curran and B. B. Straight.

The firm has designed many projects in varied fields such as: schools, hospitals, institutions, public housing, airports and various public, commercial and industrial projects.

Frank Schutt, charter member and first president of the Indiana Society of Professional Engineers, in 1936 established an office for the practice of engineering at 26 W. 5th Ave. This firm was known as the Frank Schutt Engineering Service and during the following 17 years produced many of the community's churches and commercial buildings.

In 1935, Douglas F Haley of Chicago, became a partner and subsequently the firm moved to 510 Jefferson St. Ralph L. Muller, former assistant superintendent of Gary schools, became director of the educational planning division and business manager for the the firm in 1953. James A. McCarthy, chairman of the Indiana Examining Board for Structural and Mechanical Engineers, is chief structural [illegible].



HERBERT FRICKSON

Among the 45 churches designed since 1950, some were built in Hobart, Highland, East Gary, South Bend, Mishawaka and in Homewood, Ill. A number of schools have been done in area cities.

Fredric W Collins established his firm in 1944. Associated with him are Ray F. Dunn, business manager, W. L. De[illegible] and Charles T. Hagerstrom, registered architects, James Hornak and Thomas [illegible], graduate architects, and George H. Fulton, mechanical engineer.

Collins was architect for the city plan commission 1944-46; assistant building commissioner 1947. He is author of a book "Planning Gary's Tomorrow."

The firm has designed federal customs houses, a number of shopping centers including Gary's Village center, federal buildings, American Legion Post 270, Miller schools and business structures.

David J. Katz, the newest architect to open an office in Gary, began practicing general architecture in 1953. His field has been in schools, commercial buildings, medical centers, residences and churches.

Clifford H. Warriner is carrying on the work of the firm founded by his father prior to 1910. He has the same office at 527 Broadway, where his father worked for more than 40 [illegible].

KIDDIES BAG SNAKES

Using forked sticks and bags, daring South African children are making pocket money catching snakes for the Port Elizabeth snake park. Cobras bring about 25 cents a foot. Pythons are valued at $2.80 to $11 and vicious mambas bring $11 to $14 each.

KINNEY'S
FASHION FOOTWEAR FOR SMART AMERICA
SINCE 1894

since Grandmother was a girl…

In 1894, when Grandmother was a girl, she hooked and eyed her shoes. . . . and in Waverly, New York that year, George R. Kinney founded Kinney Shoes.

In the years to follow, steel from the mills of Gary hastened the day of automation and push-button living . . shoe styles have changed, too. These past 50 years of Gary history.

Keeping ahead of this demand for foot comfort and shoe style is the only business of Kinney's Shoes . . . one of the largest chains of its kind in the country.

In 1894 the first Kinney Shoe Store was opened in Waverly, N. Y. The store was owned and operated by Mr. George R. Kinney, founder of the Company and first President after its incorporation in 1917.

Kinney is today America's largest retail chain of family shoe stores operating under one name.

The Corporation is comprised of more than 330 individual stores located in approximately 300 communities catering to the needs of the citizenry of thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia.

The Company is the sole owner of five large modern shoe factories. Approximately 60% of the shoes sold in our stores are produced by these factories.

Purchases made in the Kinney stores now exceed 10,000,000 annually.

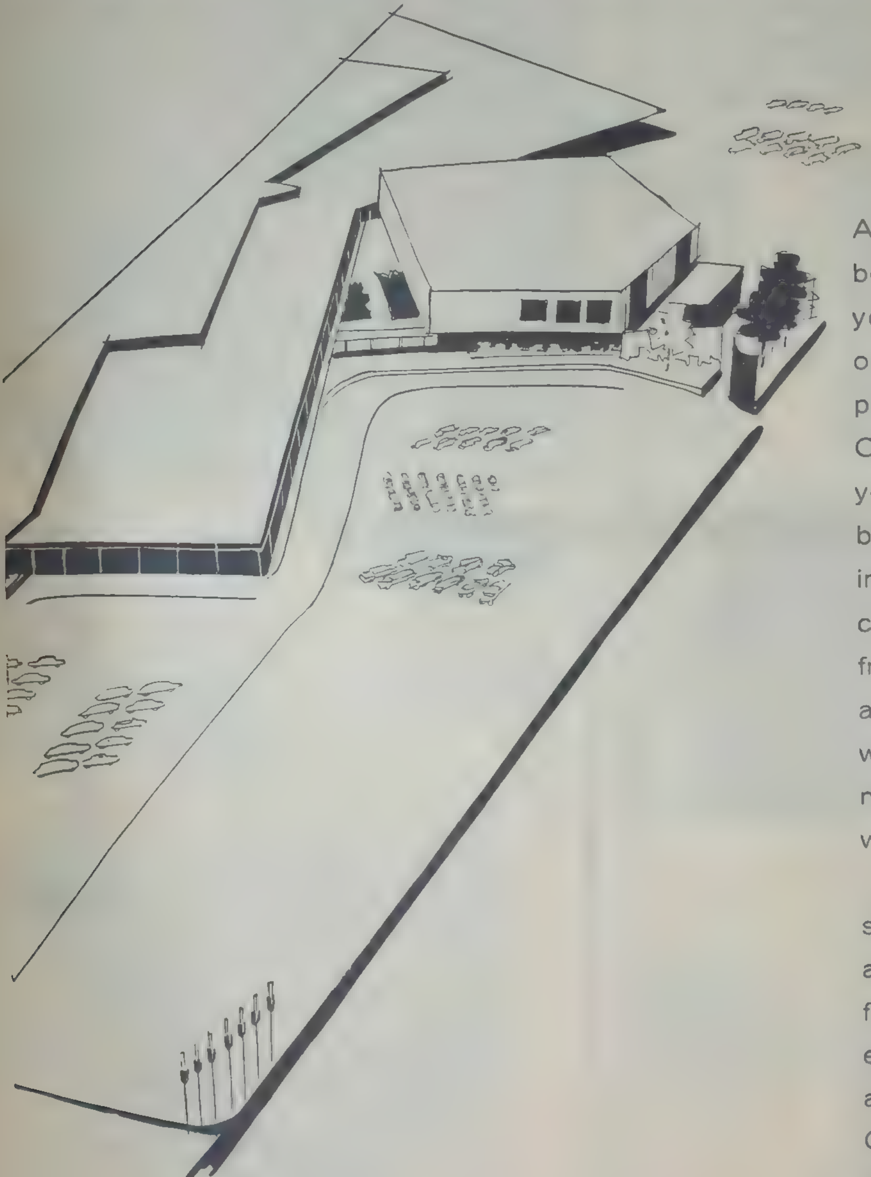
More than 5700 individuals look to the G. R. Kinney Co., Inc., and its subsidiaries for their livelihood.

congratulations GARY

WOODMAR

Shopping Center

HI NEIGHBORS!



A warm handshake to you neighbors in Gary as you celebrate your 50th anniversary! You're old-timers—we're babies by comparison . . . Woodmar Shopping Center is now a healthy one-year-old . . . humming with new business, and the hopeful comings and goings of a whole new community of folks. It's a warm, friendly place, where local pride and a sense of responsibility toward you, our old friends and new neighbors, go hand in hand with devotion to family and home.

We invite you to come over and see us—we're only a few minutes away! We offer you free parking for 1600 cars, covered all-weather canopies, music to shop by, and 3 delightful eating places. Come share in the fellowship of our thriving young community!

Woodmar Shopping Center, 165th to 167th and Indianapolis Boulevard, Hammond

Andes Candies
Benson-Rixon
Carson Pirie Scott & Co.
Chapman Laundry
Cotton Shop
Einhorns
Fabric Fair
Hansel & Gretel
Hoosier State Bank
Household Finance
Kinney Shoes
Lerners
Maling Shoes
Maternity Modes
Miles Paints
National Foods
J. J. Newberry
O'Connor & Goldberg
Palace of Flowers & Gifts
Powell Bakery
Ritz Millinery
Rothschild's
Slenderella
Stork Town
Walgreen Drugs
Watland Camera
Woodmar Grill

Outdoor SPORTS... through the years

have always played an important part in America's way of Life!

We are proud of the merchandise we sell as it means so much to the health and recreation of our hundreds of fine customers.

YOUR HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SPORTS EQUIPMENT . . . FISHING . . . ARCHERY . . . HUNTING . . . BASEBALL . . . SOFTBALL . . . BASKETBALL . . . WATER SPORTS . . . FOOTBALL.

WE SPECIALIZE IN OUTFITTING TEAMS AND CLUBS . . . SCHOOL SWEATERS, WOOL JACKETS . . . ACCESSORIES . . . JOHNSON MOTORS AND CADILLAC BOATS, MOTOR REPAIRING . . . FISHING & HUNTING LICENSES

HOSANG & TITUS

SPORTING GOODS, INC.

118 EAST 6TH AVE. TUrner 3-2723

Radigan Brothers Furnished Homes Of Early Residents

In Gary's horse and wagon days, when hundreds of families were arriving to make their homes in the new Magic City of Steel, John B. Radigan and his brother, Mike, were prepared to sell them furniture.

The demand was for minimum requirements. The usual order included a bed, table, four chairs and a coal stove. Some families also bought a grass rug. The whole outfit cost from $60 to $80.

In not a few cases, Radigan said, the incoming mill workers paid $5 down and $2 per payday until the bill was liquidated. To furnish a 5-room house in those days would cost $600 to $700; to furnish a 5-room house today would mean an outlay of $1,500 to $3,000.

"Payday at the mills was on the 10th and 25th of each month," the furniture merchant recalled. "The people kept up their payments pretty well. The great majority of people were honest, and they still are."

Radigan said his sympathy went out to the new brides who came to Gary in the early days. There were relatively few women, perhaps 20 men to one woman. When the honeymoon was over, in not a few cases, the young brides went home to mama.

The Radigans set up business in a 35-by 60-foot store room at 562 Washington St. Mike came here in 1911 from Toledo, where he was a furniture salesman in a department store. John remained in Providence, R. I., where he and Mike both had worked in a furniture store. When Mike got the new Gary store opened, he urged his brother to join him. John came to Gary in 1912.

As their business grew, the Radigans in 1914 opened a new store in what is now the YWCA building. The store was in the east end of the building at 6th and Massachusetts street. The west end was Charles Baker's livery stable. Baker kept his horses in the basement. He soon sold his livery and converted his quarters into a restaurant and leased the second floor for roomers.

John lived there prior to his marriage in 1914. The furniture man and his bride spent their first six months in a three-room apartment at 529 Adams, which was known as Honeymoon Flats.

In 1916, the Radigans erected a building at 637 Broadway, which is the location of their present store. It had a basement and three floors. The building was 125 feet in depth and had 50 foot frontage.

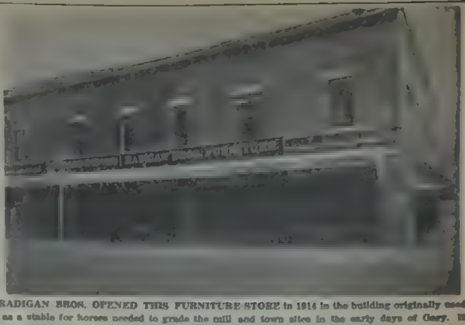
An addition was built in 1927, extending the store to Massachusetts street. The Radigan store is said to be the largest in Indiana devoted exclusively to furniture.

John, president of the firm was cited at the National Retail Furniture Assn.'s convention this year as one of the 12 leading retail furniture dealers in the nation. Brother Mike withdrew from active participation in the business in 1925 when he went into the banking business in Los Angeles, where he still resides.

Radigan has been an outstanding leader in the community. He is a charter member of the Gary Downtown Merchants Assn., of which he was vice president, of the Lions Club; St. Thomas Council, Knights of Columbus; Gary Industrial Foundation and Gary Alerding Settlement House.

He is a member of the YMCA; 4th degree, Knights of Columbus; National Retail Furniture Assn.; American Marketing Congress; the Chicago Motor Club Area Council, and the Gary Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of Gary National Bank, a trustee of Holy Angels Church and Mercy Hospital, and an honorary life member of the Gary Moose Lodge.

The Radigans have seven children and 22 grandchildren. Four of the sons are associated with their father in the operation of the store.



RADIGAN BROS. OPENED THIS FURNITURE STORE in 1914 in the building originally used as a stable for horses needed to grade the mill and town sites in the early days of Gary. It was located on the northwest corner of 6th and Massachusetts street. Some years later, the building was converted into the YWCA. Radigan's first store was at 562 Washington.

JOHN (LEFT) AND MIKE RADIGAN have carried on their furniture business for 45 years. The firm has been cited by the National Retail Furniture Assn. as one of the 12 leading retail stores dealing exclusively in furniture.

Recalls Hotel Gary With Side 'Veranda'

Hotel Gary of this Jubilee Year would make rather an expensive "hunting lodge" for [illegible] most affluent, but Mrs. Fra[illegible] of 600 Jefferson st. remembers its predecessor as a "lodge" with [illegible] in [illegible] in 19[illegible] when Mrs. [illegible] first came to Gary from her [illegible], Ohio.

First Automobile a White Steamer

One of the first automobiles to make its appearance in Gary was a "White Steamer" owned by Thomas Gormley. Unreliable at its best, it was frequently rented to real estate men to show their prospects the "wonders of Gary." Later, C. M. Baker purchased a Rambler. V. U. Young sported a classy E. M. F. roadster.

Dr. H. M. Hosmer was the owner of Gary's first Cadillac. It was a "one lunger" but would always run, rain or snow. The car had a habit of freezing up in the winter but the doctor would free some gasoline, light it and let the fire burn under the car until the pipes thawed. Insurance men canceled the policies on the car, fearing it would "blow up," but this never happened. After driving it for eight years it was sold and converted into a truck.

"Judge" Williams Westergren of Miller, later a policeman on the Gary department, once owned an early model Buick in which he would ply back and forth between Miller and Gary when the only route was a trail through Section 10 (about 12th avenue now), east to the Aetna powder works, thence to Miller.

But the trail was so tortuous and the danger of holdups so great that Westergren only made the trip during daylight hours and then only when he had several passengers each of whom was armed.

The "White Steamer" owned by Gormley was a thing of joy and beauty to behold. On one occasion when Judge E. H. Gary and other steel corporation officials were making a trip about the city, the Steamer ran out of water, threatened to blow up and as a result the fire department was summoned.

OLDTIMERS REMEMBER JOHN GOOD'S ICE WAGON—Good delivered ice made of distilled water to early Gary residents long before artificial refrigeration was in vogue. The iceman is at left, his father, Fred Good, drives the team, and John Jr. went along for the ride.

APOLLO DRUG COMPANY—INTERIOR VIEW—WHERE SERVICE IS A PLEASURE

SERVING GARY FOR 25 YEARS . . .

We are also happy to congratulate Gary on its 50 Years of Progress! . . . Our business was founded on a "Live and Let Live" policy. We've found that Friendliness, Quality Merchandise and Reasonable Prices pay big dividends. Evidence of this fact is the wonderful patronage you are giving us. . . . Apollo Drug is conveniently located on the busy Broadway business district, and features a complete drug store, with a large Prescription Department and a Registered Pharmacist on duty at all times, a large Soda Fountain, and cosmetic display of leading nationally known merchandise. . . . Open daily 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m., 7 days a week. "HAVE YOUR DOCTOR PHONE US — FREE PRESCRIPTION DELIVERY."

Also THE HOME OF MRS. HANLEY'S ICE CREAM

Drugs
Vitamins
Baby Needs
Cosmetics
Perfumes and Colognes
Liquor and Wine

EXTERIOR VIEW

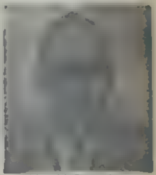
Sick-Room Supplies
Trusses
Photo Supplies
Photo Finishing
Greeting Cards
Toys

APOLLO DRUG CO.

1600 Broadway - - TUrner 5-7987

Grover Deimel

Established 1939



Harold Deimel

17 Years Behind Us . . . but

The Next 50 Years Are Most Important!

We are a forward-looking store, and conduct our business in such a way that we expect to BE in business a long, long time. Your good will and confidence means everything to us. That is why we go out of our way to please you when you select your furniture at Deimels. Our selection is so vast, our prices so favorable, our service so good, and our business ethics so high that you'll always "do better at Deimels."

We are progressing with Gary by opening a new "Colonial Room" with 7500 sq. ft. of floor space devoted to Early American furniture. You're invited to come in and browse around.

"Our Low Rent Location Means Lower Prices to You"

Deimel FURNITURE . . . 2137 BROADWAY

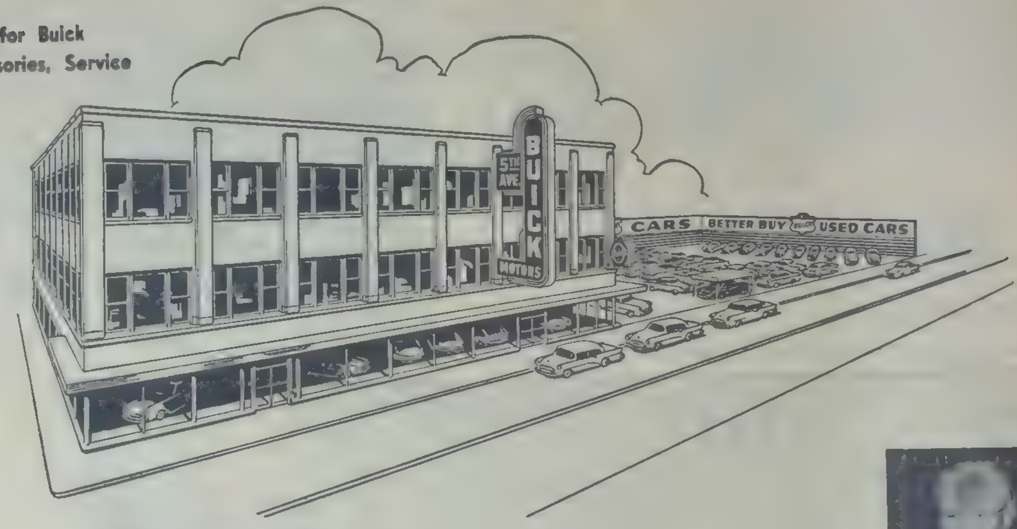
2137 BROADWAY TUrner 6-9121

1912 **44 YEARS** 1956
of Service

FIFTH AVENUE MOTORS Inc.

Gary's Oldest Continually Franchised Automobile Dealership

Authorized Dealer for Buick
Cars, Parts, Accessories, Service



320 West 5th Ave.
Gary

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Our many years in business has only served to strengthen our belief in the product we have sold for 44 years!

There's a reason for our steady popularity . . . and this is the integrity of the owners, you know you can depend on anything purchased here. . . . If it fails we will always make it right. Over 46,000 square feet of the finest facilities . . . and every inch dedicated to your automotive needs! Our Service Department is one of the finest in the nation. Plenty of space. Very latest equipment. Trained mechanics who really know their business.

And we're proud to have in our showroom America's SMART BUY . . . BUICK! We're proud of our reputation, too! We're proud of our association with the great Calumet Region! Since 1912, FIFTH AVENUE MOTORS has rendered a service to automobile owners in this area, with an unequalled accumulation of AUTOMOBILE KNOW-HOW!

RALPH T. SYKES
President

W G DORMAN
Vice President

MRS EDITH E DORMAN
Treasurer

ROBERT B BAILEY
Secretary

HISTORY OF GARY CREDIT BUREAU

The Gary Credit Bureau was incorporated March [illegible] by the Retail Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. It was opened for business May [illegible] and has been in [illegible] operation since that date. [illegible] first officers were:

President
Mr. Jess D. Hughes
Merchandise Manager of [illegible] Bros.

Vice-President
Mr. Fred Borns, Grocer

Treasurer
Mr. Harry L. Arnold
President, Gary Trust & Savings Bank

Secretary-Manager
Miss Jo Tarpey

There were 56 members when the organization was incorporated and the initial staff was Miss Tarpey and one assistant. Of the original list 17 are still in business and 15 are still members. Today there are more than four hundred members and a staff of 31 of which seven are part time workers. The official staff includes Mr. Buell Crum, Membership secretary, Mrs. C. O. Hahn, senior supervisor, and Mrs. Elmer Clark, junior supervisor.

The Gary Credit Bureau Inc. is affiliated with the Associated Credit Bureaus of America which is the international association of credit bureaus, the State and District associations, the National Retail Credit Association and the Credit Management Division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Present officers are:
President Forrest S. Briggs
Vice Pres. Eskil Eskilson
Treasurer James Hansen
Ass't. Treas. Roy Montz
Sec'y-Manager Miss Jo Tarpey

Miss Tarpey has served as secretary-manager continuously since the Bureau was placed in operation.

The organization services Gary, East Gary, New Chicago, Hobart and Crown Point.

Folks can keep their good old days,
No TV, dishwashers or easy ways.
Just give me good credit and time to buy
And I'll have a home in Miller with a new HI FI.

Thanks be, that the day of credit based on heresay and personal friendship is a thing of the past. .The convenience of charging and buying on time is an accepted practice today because customers have proved their willingness and promptness in paying obligations. Whether you are clearing a mortgage or just buying a TV, a good paying record is vital to your purchase. Yes, there's no doubt that readily available credit information makes buying easier . . . living more pleasant.

CREDIT BUREAU of GREATER GARY
GARY CREDIT BUREAU, Inc.
[illegible] BROADWAY

Patton Sisters Active In Civic, Business Life

Mrs. Jennie Patton, a Chicago widow with the pioneer spirit and three teen-aged daughters, in the fall of 1906 came to Gary to make her home in the City of Steel.

When the four arrived they found no paved streets nor sidewalks, no street lights, and the only water supply coming from hand pumps that syphoned water from beneath the ever present sand.

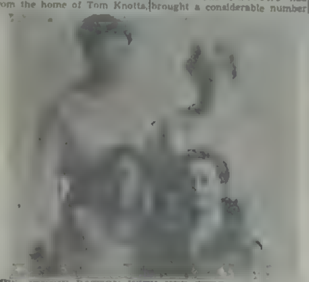
Mrs. Patton located a building at 11th and Adams street which she converted into a hotel and named it Hotel Patton. She later moved to 2280 Broadway, where she opened a rooming house, and subsequently to a house at 7th and Adams, across the street from the home of Tom Knotts, shortly before he was elected mayor.

Subsequently, they built a house at 765 Van Buren St., where members of the family still reside. It was in this home that the city's first library was located. The Pattons had brought a considerable number of books from their Chicago home to Gary.

KATHARINE PATTON

Frances, who became Mrs. W. C. Ewing, organized the library so the books could be loaned to friends and neighbors. She also became Gary's first society editor, working on the staff of the old Gary Evening Post. She remembers, too, that she and her sister, Katharine, were among the first passengers who rode the first street car that operated in Gary.

Ewing who married Frances Patton was an engineer in the Gary mills. In 1918, he resigned to go to India to build and operate a steel plant. Mrs. Ewing went to the Orient with her husband and [illegible] remained in India until 1933, when they returned to Gary. Ewing returned to work in the Gary blast furnaces and retired only last year.



MRS. JENNIE PATTON WITH HER THREE daughters in 1918, at time Frances left for India with her husband, W. C. Ewing, a steel mill engineer. Lower left, Mrs. Frances Patton Ewing; right, Mrs. Jennie Patton; upper left, Mary Patton; right, Katharine Patton.

Katharine Patton was one of the best known among the three sisters. She was the only girl in the first graduating class of three at the Gary High School.

The other members were Earl Kohler, who became a Cleveland business man and a member of the Ohio Securities Commission and Charles A. Hyman, the only one of three now living, who retired last year from an executive position in U. S. Steel's Ohio Works at Youngstown.

In 1909 commencement exercises were held in the Jefferson school gymnasium and afterwards there was a banquet in honor of the three in the old Victoria Hotel.

Katharine Patton had two years' college study in business, real estate law and banking. She became an office secretary to J. J. Kelley, real estate promoter, and later a clerk in the Commercial Trust Co. and subsequently joined the Calumet Securities Co. and was an official of the corporation when she died in the fall of 1950.

For 16 years, she [illegible] ber of the City C[illegible]l, starting in 1934, and the only woman who ever was elected to serve on the Gary Council. At the time of her death she was president of the city plan board, on which she had served seven terms. She also served three terms, ending in 1940, as a member of the Logansport State Hospital board of trustees.

Mary J. Patton was for 30 years an employe of Goodman Department Store, which was located where the Goldblatt store now stands. She was long in charge of the women's ready-to-wear department. To this [illegible] meets people who tell [illegible] the helped them pick [illegible] bridal dresses.

She also was interested in politics, as were her sisters and her mother. For 20 years she was a Democratic precinct committeewoman and has served as a district captain. Her mother was the first Gary woman to register when women were [illegible].

When the Gary Tribune [illegible] [illegible]adway b[illegible] [illegible] floor of the Tribune building. It proved successful but was closed after three years.

MISS MARY PATTON, seated, and her sister, Mrs. W. C. (Frances) Patton in the old Patton homestead at 765 Van Buren St. where they still reside.

J. C. Penney Store Opened Here in 1920

Since the opening of J. C. Penney's first store in Gary in 1920, the volume of its annual business has gone up over 400 per cent.

The first Penney's store was opened at 548 Broadway by O. A. Barr, manager, who was transferred four years later and John Malone of Pomeroy, Wash., succeeded him in January, 1924.

The store was moved Jan. 1, 1923, to 725 Broadway and again in November, 1929, to 534 Broadway, where it is still in business. In 1936, Willard C. Boehlke became manager, haing been transferred to Gary from Dickinson, N. D. on Feb. 1, 1929 as assistant manager.

The store began in Gary with only six employes. In 1920 the clerks were paid $12.50 a week. By 1929, the wage scale was $65 to $75 a month. The present wages are three times those of 1929 and the store now has 120 regular employes.

The firm began in the fall of 1954 to make plans to modernize its store. A lease was signed to acquire the Bowers building that stood just south of its Broadway store. The old building [illegible] torn down and a new one erected. The old store building is now being rehabilitated and annexed to the new building. The construction will be completed in August. The total construction cost is estimated at $850,[illegible]

W. C. BOEHLKE

While the improvements have been going on at the Broadway site, Penney's began construction of a large store in the Village Shopping Center at 35th and Grant street. This store costing over $600,000 was opened last October.

Boehlke became manager of the new Village store and Alvin Streiff was transferred from the Kewanee, Ill., store to become manager of the downtown store.

The two stores are now doing business amounting to more than $1,000,000 annually. The Penney company in a two-year period is investing in excess of $1,500,000 to enlarge and mod[illegible] its facilities in the Steel [illegible]y, a testimony of its faith in the future of Gary.

Boehlke has been a commu[illegible] leader in the 27 years he [illegible] been in Gary. He is a former president of the Gary Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN MALONE

from **1919** to **1956**

THE HOCKER ELECTRIC CO.
HAS SERVED A GROWING GARY

Left to right Carl Hocker, owner; Howard Trimble, Materials & Service Manager; Louis Truett, Manager.

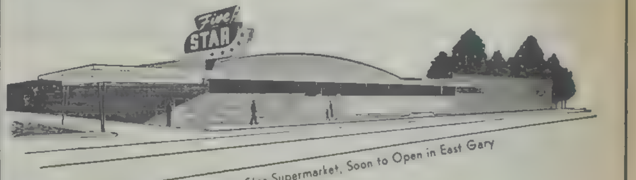
CARL HOCKER—Successful business man is President of the HOCKER ELECTRIC COMPANY, 1915 W. 11th Avenue, Gary, Indiana, and is a leader in the field of electrical contracting in this city.

Carl Hocker was born in July 1896, in Beaver Dam, Kentucky. He received his grade and high school education in Beaver Dam, attended the West Kentucky Seminary, and later spent two years in the Evansville Technical Schools. During World War I he was in Baltimore, Maryland, working for the [illegible] as an instructor and in charge of the installations of sound and signal equipment for the emergency fleet. While there he was vice president of the Baltimore Electrical Society.

In March 1919 he came to Gary and became very active in the electrical construction business serving first as an electrician, foreman and then manager. Later he established his present concern—the Hocker Electric Company, which is well known throughout the city and community for the many electrical installations in all types of buildings—residential, commercial, government housing and projects.

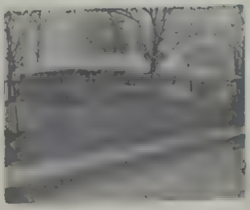
Carl Hocker is a member of the City Methodist Church, the Chamber of Commerce, the Gary Club, is a past president of the Lions Club, past president and past governor of the Lake County National Electrical Contractors Association, past president of the Calumet Electric League, past officer of the Elks, the Masons, and is still active in the general social life of this great steel city.

HOCKER ELECTRIC CO.
1915 W. 11TH AVE. GARY, INDIANA



The Magnificent Five Star Supermarket, Soon to Open in East Gary

REMY...
SALUTES GARY'S 50 YEARS



Home and Office of Remy Snemis,
Built by Remy Construction Company

As one of the many major interests which have contributed to the phenomenal growth of this booming City, we are especially proud of the high class construction talent we have put into some of the finest Commercial and Residential buildings in this area.

Right now, we are nearing completion of the largest supermarket in our community. This is the 100x121' Five Star Supermarket in East Gary.

The founder of this Company, who is celebrating his own 50th birthday as Gary's Golden Jubilee celebration starts, is Remy Snemis. He was apprenticed in the Carpenter's Trade in 1924, member of Local 985, and gained experience through employment with the outstanding general contractors. He has four sons, two of them, Remy, Jr., and Thomas, associated with him now in Remy Construction Company . . . and all boosters for an even greater Gary in the future.

REMY CONSTRUCTION CO.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Commercial • *Residential*
5475 MASS. GARY, IND.

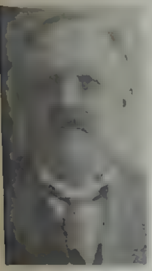
Tom Knotts Called Gary Strong Man

Character, Leadership Marked Him During Early Days

When Gary was in its infancy, a rugged individual was needed who could withstand the storms and stresses of a pioneer community and give it leadership. Thomas Elwood Knotts filled the bill.

Judge O. L. Wildermuth, Gary's first school teacher and a former president of the Indiana University board of trustees, once called Knotts "the most interesting and intrepid and certainly the most colorful character who played upon the stage of Gary's first quarter of a century."

Knotts was the type of actor who preferred a leading role in every play in which he took a part. He had the character of a leader. He was definitely on one side or the other of most every question and consequently in early Gary every one was either "with him" or "against him."



THOMAS ELWOOD KNOTTS

He was Gary's strong man!

The official date for the founding of the city is April 18, 1906. On that date, A. F. Knotts, U. S. Steel property agent; Tom Knotts, his brother, and Fred Gaskel, a well digger drove the stake where 5th and Broadway now intersect and thereby established the hub of Gary.

Three days thereafter, on April 21, the Knotts brothers, Gaskel and a Mr Bick, a photographer, came to Gary to pitch six tents that were furnished by the steel company to house the first residents of the new city that was to be.

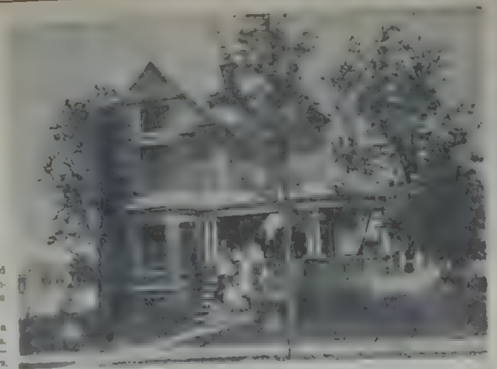
They also located two wells to furnish water for those who soon would come to do the work of building the future city. One well was located on Euclid avenue where the tents were pitched and the other at the southwest corner of 5th and Broadway, where Gary National Bank stands.

The Knotts family came to Gary the 4th of May, 1906, which was Tom's birthday. No house was there awaiting them so a tent had to suffice for the summer. The family came from Hammond by way of Tolleston with two wagon loads of furniture. They reached Tolleston about 3 in the afternoon, but it took five hours to go the remaining two miles to reach the tented settlement due to the sand hills and swamps.

Their tent was pitched a short distance west of what was to be Broadway and on a ridge just north of the present location of Gateway Park. Others settled along this ridge and it was christened Euclid Avenue by a young engineer named McLain, who came from Cleveland, O., where Euclid Avenue was its most prominent thoroughfare.

As fall approached the Knotts family saw the need of more protection from the elements so the tent was succeeded by a board shack that was covered with tar paper.

In the months since his arrival, Knotts had become a very important individual. [illegible] the initiative [illegible] the petition to incorporate Gary as a town. He was one of three elected to the town board and, of course, he became the president. He also became the postmaster.



THIS IS THE OLD KNOTTS' HOMESTEAD which was located at 7th Ave. at Adams. There were no other homes nearby when it was constructed and from its veranda one had an unobstructed view of Jefferson School.

The town board was of more importance than most persons know. The whole municipal government had to be set up. Knotts picked the clerk, the treasurer, the police chief, the town attorney, the city judge—called a police magistrate—and members of the police force. It also prepared the franchises for telephones, electric lights, water and street cars.

By 1909 the town had grown to such a size that it qualified as a city, with perhaps 10,000 residents. In the fall of that year the first city election was held and Knotts became the Democratic candidate for mayor. The Republicans named John A. Brennan. The campaign was a sizzler.

The foreign born were allowed to vote by merely declaring their intent to become citizens. Floaters and erstwhile residents cast ballots. Threats and counter threats were made. Both sides proposed to appeal to the governor to call out the militia for protection.

The Republicans doubted the [illegible] of trusting th[illegible] tion to a Democratic governor (Thomas R. Marshall) and Knotts was not in accord with [illegible] Knotts was [illegible] the Re[illegible] of the other offices. Knotts assumed the office Jan. 1, 1910.

THOMAS KNOTTS' TWO DAUGHTERS still reside in Gary. They are Mrs. John O. Bowers, 10115 Maple St., (left) and Mrs. Charles Mulcahey, 4324 Madison St. Here they look over some of the family's collection on early Gary with Mrs. Mulcahey's seven-year-old son David.

As mayor he presided over the city court. He was not a lawyer and knew little of legal procedure. His court was not decorous nor technical but Knotts' good judgment and sense of justice prevailed.

In the fall of 1907, the Knotts family, consisting of four sons, two daughters, a grandmother, Mrs. Knotts and her husband, the town board president, moved into a two story brick house on the northeast corner of 7th and Adams street.

From the veranda of the Knotts home one had an unobstructed view of Jefferson school which was then being built. There were no other houses nearby. A railroad track ran down the center of Washington street so Wabash trains could deliver building materials for buildings going up on Broadway.

Knotts bought three lots on which he engaged William J. Williams, the father of Floyd E. Williams who later became mayor, to erect his home. The house had nine rooms plus two in the third floor attic where the boys slept. The house still stands, but many years ago it was converted into a mortuary and is now operated by Williams and Burns.

Two of the Knotts sons are deceased. Benjamin died in 1918 at the age of 18; Frank was a World War I casualty and died in Europe.

John followed his father into politics and became a Lake County sheriff and treasurer. He now lives in Park Falls, Wis.

The other son, Eugene, has lived in Florida since 1921, where he went into the real estate business with his uncle, A. F. Knotts, who died in 1930 at the age of 80.

The two Knotts daughters are living in Gary. Susan, Mrs. Charles Mulcahey, resides at 4324 Madison St. and Hazel, Mrs. John O Bowers, at 10115 Maple St.

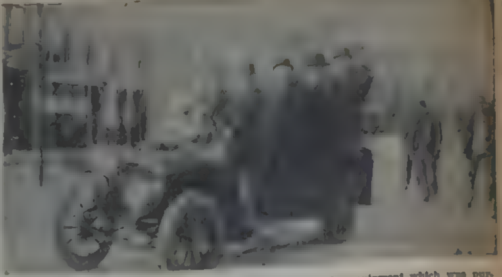
Mayor Knotts was a man who always had time for his children and his family, according to Mrs Bowers. Around the dinner table at night he often read to his children. He was fond of Dickens, he could quote copiously from Shakespeare and greatly admired the writings of Elbert Hubbard.

Knotts liked to cook and often got breakfast for the family. He was an early riser, no matter how late he got to bed. He always came home for meals. Mrs Knotts cooked great quantities of food for the family had many guests. Knotts continually brought people home for meals.

Mrs. Bowers remembers that her parents never objected if she brought her friends in to eat with the family. Her father was fond of children and was the kind of a man that children would rush out to meet. They all knew him, and he liked them and often took them with his own children to special events.

The Knotts family always had pets around—dogs, cats, a crow. The boys would bring home turtles and snakes. The family had a "hired girl" and an aunt who lived with them to help take care of the children, read to them and do the mending.

"Father never turned down anyone who came to the door and asked for something to eat," Mrs Bowers said. "Many people especially the foreigners came to the house with their problems and father always tried to help them.



KNOTTS PROUDLY POSES IN THE city's first mechanized fire equipment which was purchased in March 1909. To his right is the city's first fire chief, Joseph J. Feely who had worked as a fireman in Chicago before coming to the Steel City.

"On festival days, the various foreign groups would come to the house to give the mayor fruit or wine. They often brought their instruments to serenade him, dressed in their national garbs.

"My father was godfather to about half the babies in the early days, though he was not a churchman. He would take part in christenings, barbecues and picnics. He would help dedicate the flags of their countries by breaking a bottle of champagne over them. He never drank or smoked but he usually kept wine on the sideboard to serve visitors.

The Knottses never went to church. Their father revolted when he was young against "hell fire and damnation" sermons and became an agnostic, adopting the philosophy of Robert Ingersoll. He was not irreligious but believed in a moral life. He would not allow his children to go to Sunday school.

He liked music and was one of the first in Gary to own a phonograph. He liked the records of McCormack, Caruso and Harry Lauder.

Knotts had great faith in the future of Gary and expected it to grow into a large city. He sought annexation of the surrounding communities and was an early advocate of parks and supported the school system. All of his children were graduates of Emerson High School.

While the city was being developed, Knotts acquired extensive real estate holdings. Following his defeat for reelection in 1914, he devoted his time to his real estate business and maintained an office in the old Knotts building at 7th and Broadway. He died in 1921.

Clarence Darrow, celebrated Chicago attorney, came to the city to deliver the funeral oration.

Mrs Knotts, the mayor's widow, died in April, 1954, at the age of 88. She was born on a farm near Medaryville in Pulaski County, where Knotts also lived.

They were married in 1888 and Knotts, a graduate of Valparaiso University, took his bride to a Sioux Indian reservation in South Dakota, where he became superintendent of schools.

From there Knotts went to Hammond, where his brother was mayor, and became police commissioner. Knotts came to Gary from Hammond.

JOHN KNOTTS FOLLOWED HIS father's footsteps in politics and was elected sheriff and treasurer. He now resides in Park Falls, Wis. His mother, who was Gary's first lady, died in 1945 at the age of 88.

32 Years in Real Estate and Building in Gary!

Few cities of the nation can boast of 50 years of such rapid growth.... We personally take pride in being a part of the building of such a city!

2200 HOMES built in Gary Since 1924

NOW DEVELOPING *RYAN* SUBDIVISION in Miller

Glen L. Ryan

LARGE HOMESITES FOR SALE!

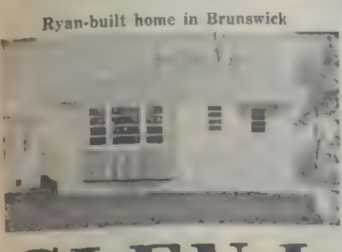
- 3 BEDROOM HOMES Brick or Frame with full basements, 7 floor plans
- Side Drive
- All Utilities
- Bus Stop at the Corner
- Site for Future Shopping Center
- Proposed Park for the Kids

Easy GI and FHA Terms

...and all in your price bracket $14,000 to $21,000

Ryan-built West Side home

Ryan-built home in Brunswick

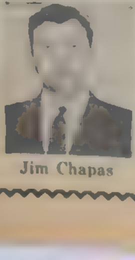


Another Ryan-built home!

HOW TO GO—
Drive east on Rt. 12 and 20 to first stoplight east of Fifth and Virginia. Turn left over South Shore tracks to go east on old Miller Road, follow arrows to our model home.

— Our Sales Agents

Chapas Realty Co.



Jim Chapas

Phone YE 8-3932

Evenings TU 7-1766

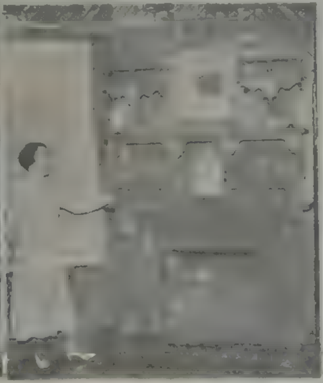
GLEN L. RYAN • Builder • Developer

Phone YE 8-3932; Evenings TU 2-4531

Bailly Trading Post of 1822 First Settlement in Area

JOSEPH BAILLY lies buried in this family cemetery on a ridge overlooking Dunes highway not far from his pioneer trading post. The graveyard was sadly neglected until about 40 years ago when Bailly's granddaughter, Frances Howe, had a concrete block wall built around it and a wooden cross erected. It has received little attention in recent years.

A STURDY SURVIVOR and one of the few remaining buildings on the homestead site founded by Joseph Bailly is this two-story servants building. It was renovated by Frances Howe.



MRS. JOSEPH LA ROCHE, wife of the present owner of the old Bailly homestead, points to the original fireplace in the home with its fine hand-carved woodwork.

Dream of Lake Shore City Never Realized by Trader

By EDDIE SEAY

The dream of a bustling lake shore community at Burns Ditch today faces the cold test of a financial yardstick with an excellent chance of becoming a reality . . . 134 years after its conception

A similar "dream town" at what is now Marquette Park, was the brain child of Joseph Bailly, man of legend, who carried his hopes of a thriving lake city into the Calumet area wilderness in 1822

Unfortunately for the strong man of the woods, the first white settler in northwestern Indiana, his vision of "a harbor all his own" had to wait for the slowly turning wheels of progress for fruition.

The imprint made by Honore Gratien Joseph Bailly de Messien on his chosen territory has all but faded

A wooden marker on U. S. 20, about 14 miles east of Gary, directs the historically minded to an obscure spot a quarter mile north, between the highway and U. S. 12, where the mouldering remains of Bailly's once sumptuous home still stand

In the area also are his tomb and the burial place of his wife and other members of his family.

There is a small settlement near where Bailly labored during his adult life in Westchester township, but it fails as a proper memorial to the old fur trader in its misspelling to Baileytown

But if his memory has grown dim, it is not because of any lack of vigor and enterprise during his lifetime.

He was born in 1774 of an aristocratic French-Canadian family in Quebec and from his 18th birthday until his death in 1835 blazed a trail of exploration and culture in the American wilderness

The Kankakee, Sauk and Iroquois Indians knew him as a fur trader long before he first put ax to a stand of oak on a bluff overlooking the Calumet River and built his permanent home

From this home, the only civilized spot between Fort Wayne and Chicago's forerunner, Fort [illegible], flowed most of the northwest territory's culture and religion to the Indians.

His unbounded interest in the Indians brought Bailly a rich return in furs and spread his name among the tribes west of the Mississippi until it became profitable for him to open a second trading post at Baton Rouge, La.

Although he spent several months at a time at this southern outpost, Bailly's true love was his Calumet settlement and it was here he built up a fortune in the fur business.

Bailly's peltries were shipped from his Calumet post by long boat across Lake Michigan to Mackinac and from there to New York.

These New York connections gave rise to a story during his lifetime that he was an agent for John Jacob Astor and was credited with helping Astor and his American Fur Company amass what is still known as one of the world's greatest fortunes

His own journal lends credence to the story with its record showing that in one year alone he received in trade from the Indians the equivalent of $500,000 in furs.

Bailly's wife was an Ottawa Indian whose name Monee has been preserved as the designation of a station on the Illinois Central Railroad

The couple had four daughters and a son, the boy Robert dying at the age of 10 while attending a missionary school

The pioneer's dream of a lake city included his love for his children as the ancient plat he drew for the city shows

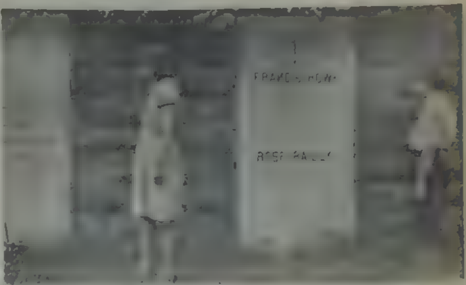
He named the streets for Esther, Rose, Ellen and Hort[illegible] Other thoroughfares [illegible] names of President [illegible] Jackson, Napoleon, and L[illegible] Michigan Superior, Huron Erie and St Clair

The federal government put the dream into a deep freeze in 1831 when it mapped its mail route to Chicago and bypassed Bailly's proposed new community.

In 1837, two years after Bailly's death, a depr[illegible] slammed the lid on the ori[illegible]

But the vision wasn't [illegible], it was merely waiting for the right century.

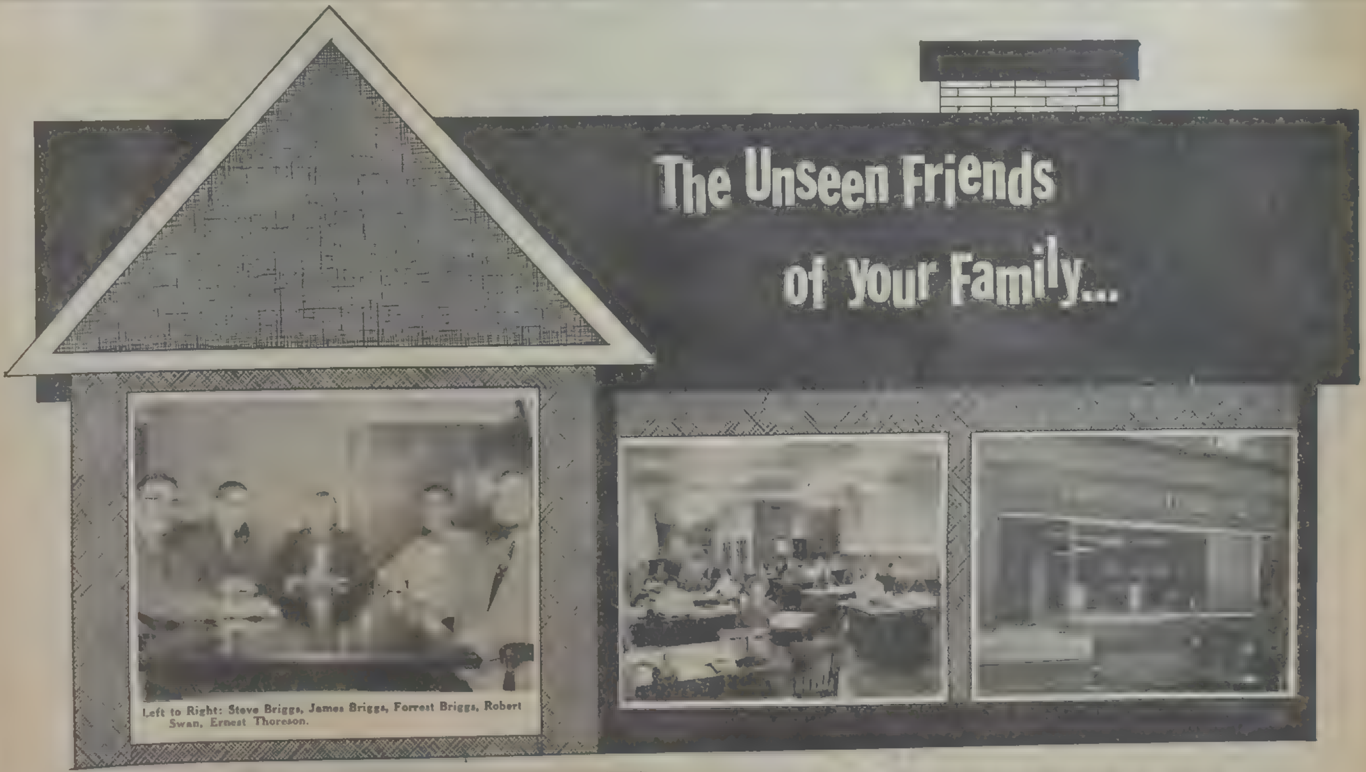
So if old Joseph Bailly is st[illegible] in contact with his adopted state, he still may see his fondest dream come true



MEMORIALS IN STONE, imbedded in cement on the south side of the Bailly graveyard, being examined by two unidentified youngsters. The stone at left is the memorial for Joseph Bailly and his wife, while that at the right marks the burial place of Rose Bailly and her husband, Francis Howe.

OLD INDIAN TRAIL leads to the present entrance to the old Bailly homestead. Indian trappers moved over this trail with their pelts to trade with Joseph Bailly after he established northern Indiana's first trading post here in 1822

MR. AND MRS. [illegible] LA ROCHE [illegible] tends one of original trading post buildings of the homestead. This building housed furs taken in trade from the Indians by Joseph Bailly



Left to Right: Steve Briggs, James Briggs, Forrest Briggs, Robert Swan, Ernest Thoreson.

In every community there is one organization dedicated to the mortgage and insurance needs of the community—such an outstanding example is Lake Mortgage Company. For many years, home buyers have been depending upon this group of capable, farsighted men. But that's just the beginning. Lake Mortgage is growing with the community to build a BIGGER AND BETTER GARY.

LAKE MORTGAGE CO.

570 Washington
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3564 Village Ct.
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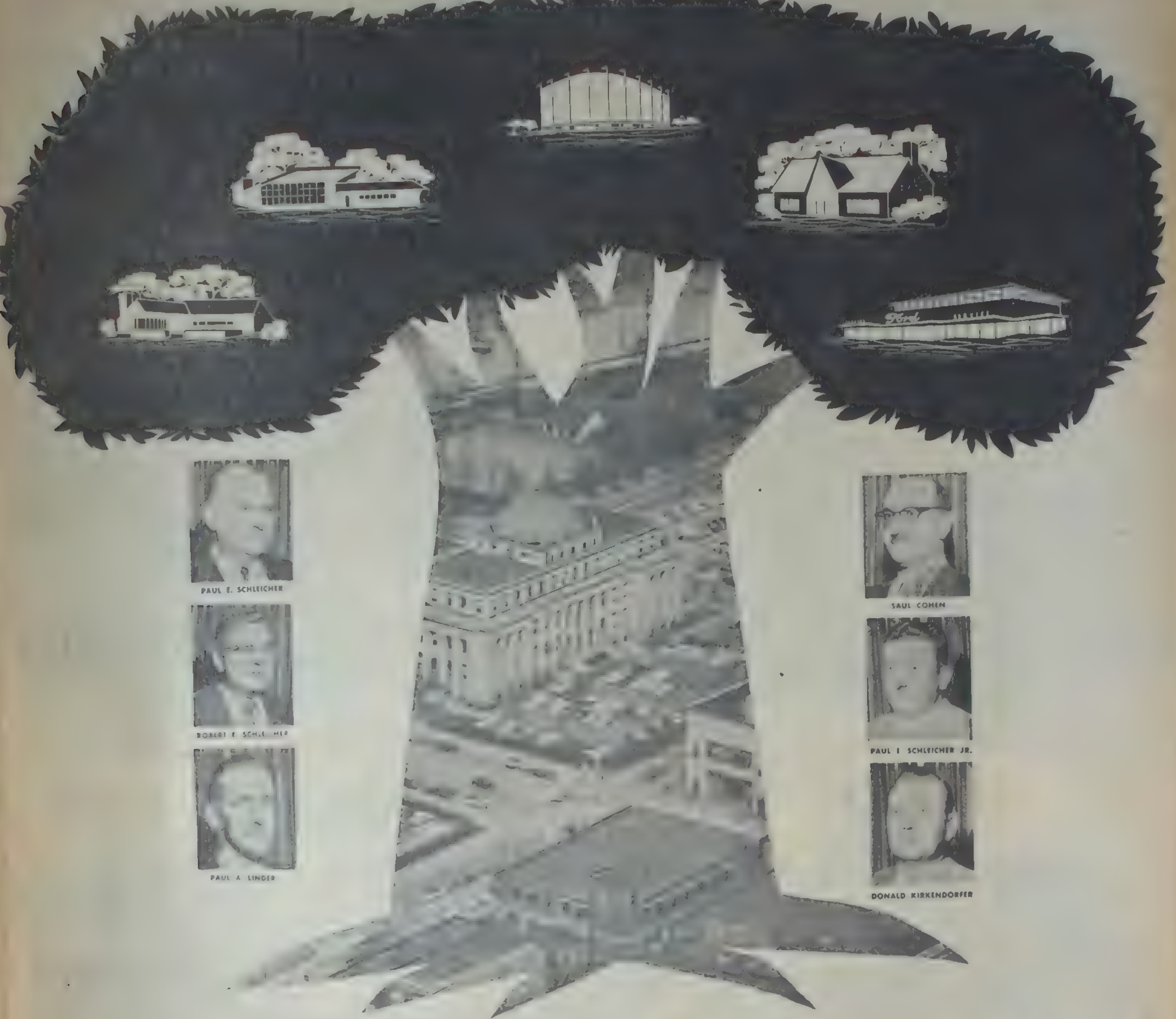

PAUL E. SCHLEICHER

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Growing with Gary and Helping Gary Grow!

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MEADOWDALE

56th and Harrison St.

Gary's newest, most desirable residential neigborhood!

$33,000,000 OF NEW BUILDING IN JUST 16 YEARS...

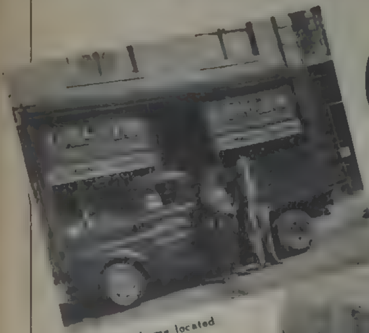
Paul E. Schleicher & Associates, a Schleicher-Cohen Affiliate, is proud to be a part of the outstanding 50 year growth of Gary . . . particularly the tremendous strides forward in the last two decades. In addition to the commercial, industrial and municipal phases of our activities, it is our special pride to have been able to shoulder a Trojan share of the responsibility for meeting the acute housing problems that accompanied the spiraling industrial growth of the entire Calumet region. We believe this to be just the beginning of another 50 years of progress for Gary. To back up this belief in our city's future, we will continue to provide new homes in new areas that will represent extraordinary value and a pride of ownership

SCHLEICHER-COHEN & ASSOCIATES

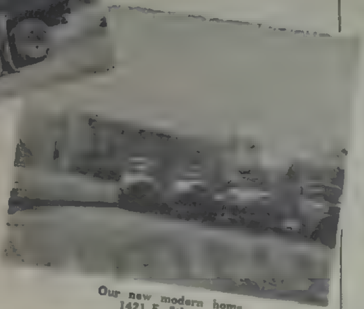
BUILDERS — REALTORS — DEVELOPERS

541 WASHINGTON STREET, GARY

We Are Saluting GARY'S . . .



First home located at 625 Wash.



Our new modern home 1421 E. 8th Ave.

1907—Fred Eibel Sr., one of the founders of Peoples Hardware in 1907, now deceased.

1930—Fred Eibel Sr., Fred Eibel Jr., and Mabel Eibel Dostal, founded Eibel & Son, in 1930, at 625 Washington St.

1956—Moved to new and larger quarters at 1421 E. 5th Ave.

Eibel & Son Inc.

CONTRACTORS
and
SUPPLIERS

PLUMBING & HEATING

1421 E. 5TH AVE. GARY

Heeter 30 Years in Business

Binzenhoff Bldg. Houses Agency

[illegible] who had [illegible] resigned [illegible] $10 [illegible] in his pocket. It represented his savings during the four years he was in uniform.

He knew about the rapid growth of the Magic City of Steel while he was a student at Valparaiso University, where he received a degree in chemistry. He decided that Gary was a city of opportunity.

It so happened at this time that the Studebaker automobile agency was in bankruptcy. The ex-captain was interested in automobiles and soon made a deal to purchase the agency, which then was located at 754 Washington St.

Arnold E. Heeter now looks back over 33 years of selling Studebakers.

When he arrived in Gary on March 15, 1923, he intended to apply for a job as a chemist at the steel mill. In the army he had been assigned to the chemical warfare training school in Maryland and became a chemical instructor.

At one time he considered seriously making the army his career, but after the war was over army life became less attractive. His savings, he said, lured him toward business.

Heeter retained the old Studebaker garage on Washington street until [illegible] when he moved and remodeled the old Benzenhof building into a modern garage and automobile sales room.

The famous Gary landmark that stood on the site of the present city hall was the town's social center in the early days. The moving of the two-story brick building from 4th and Broadway to E. 5th near Virginia street was considered an amazing engineering feat.

During his third of a century in the automobile business Heeter has sold in excess of 6,000 new Studebakers and 18,000 to [illegible] used cars.

"I always sold enough cars to keep up with expenses," Heeter said, "even in the depression and during World War II when the government had a strict ban on civilian auto purchases. In 1945 I could get only two new Studebakers."

CONGRATULATIONS GARY

Bucko Const. Co.--Since 1928--Growing With Gary!

OLDEST ASPHALT CONTRACTORS IN GARY
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ALL WEATHER MIX—KOMAC

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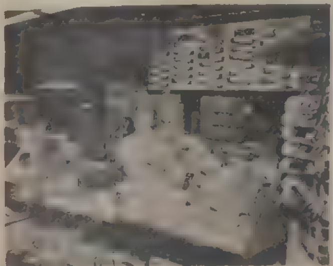
SALUTING GARY'S ANNIVERSARY

1946 1956

Cosmetics Department—Hazel McIlvried. (Experienced cosmetician always on duty).



Lois Moldenhauer in charge of Tobacco and Candy Department.

Prescription Department
Pharmacists on duty, from left to right, owner Marshall Gardner, Allen Larson and Harold Nelson.

Be it breakfast, lunch, or fountain treat see Wilma Smith at our fountain, able assistant Ellis Humble.

Miller Drug — Where Friendly Service Is a Pleasure

DAILY FREE DELIVERY

The Headquarters for Prescriptions

MILLER DRUGS

564 SOUTH LAKE STREET

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HILLTOP
Construction Company
GARY, IND.

After 24 Gary Home Developments . . .

still digging

to keep Gary a center
of fine housing
with the brand-new

HILL TERRACE HOMES

AT 50th AND TENNESSEE

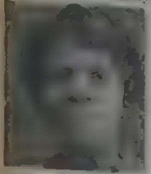
ED KEOUGH

RALPH WYMER

HILLTOP CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
614 WASHINGTON STREET
TURNER 5-7493

Founded Home for Children

Mrs. Harris Won Aid From County



[illegible] years old, was one of [illegible] pioneer social workers who for nearly 20 years cared for unfortunate or homeless Negro children.

Mrs. Harris was inspired by her love of children to open her home to them. She was the mother of eight children, but seven died in childhood. She began her mission in 1921 when she assumed the care of an unwanted infant. From time to time other children were taken in.

She appealed to the Lake County Board of Children's Guardians (the agency that cared for indigent children before the creation of a county welfare department) for financial assistance from the board and her project became known as the Harris Home. It was located at 2661 Washington St.

She continued using her home for the unfortunates until December 1927, when the board of guardians recommended to the county commissioners the purchase of the old L. A. Bryan homestead at 23rd and Jefferson street for a Lake County Children's Home.

The proposal was sponsored by the Gary Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Chester Johnson of the Gary Women's Club; Mrs. Frank Davis president of the Lake County Federated Women's Clubs, Rev Charles S Hawkins, Mrs. Ida Guy and Dr. H. H Clay of the First Baptist Church and others.

When the county commissioners approved the request and purchased the Bryan property, Circuit Judge E. Miles [illegible] named Mrs. Harris matron of the new home. She continued to managed the institution until 1939, when she retired.

Circuit Judge J. Joseph Sullivan, who accepted her resignation, thanked her personally and officially for her long and faithful service to the unfortunate children of the county who had come under her care. She was 74 when she retired.

Mrs Harris now resides at 1925 Adams St. with her son Percy Harris, who is a decorating contractor. She is quite infirm and seldom leaves her residence.

Orlich Got Start In Mills

Helped Europeans As Interpreter

Steve Orlich, owner and operator of the Hooper Hotel, 429 Adams St. and one of Gary's first settlers, came within a few [illegible] of quitting the mines and returning to his native Serbia two years after coming here.

Orlich

He arrived in Gary as a lonely 20 year old in 1906 and immediately took a job as clerk in the [illegible] Dry Goods Co. at 752 Broadway.

The work didn't appeal to him and he had difficulty making friends as most of his fellow immigrants worked in the U. S. Steel works on shifts whose hours prevented his close contact with them.

Early in 1908, the lonely Serbian youth had saved enough money to return to Europe and had gone so far as to quit his job when fate intervened in the form of Emerson L. Bowser, chief of the steel mill plant guards.

Bowser found Orlich standing disconsolately on a street corner debating his next move. He tapped the ex-drygoods clerk on the shoulder and inquired if he were Steve Orlich.

"Yes, I am, "Orlich says he replied, "but whatever it is I'm not guilty."

But it was merely the finger of fate beckoning.

Bowser took Orlich to see U.S. Steel's chief clerk, A. M. Roberts, later auditor for the corporation, who offered the Serbian a job as interpreter, adjuster and investigator in the personnel department.

Roberts told Orlich his linguistic ability would make him valuable in handling the legal and language problems of [illegible] years employed at the new mill.

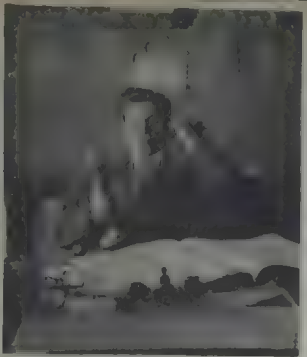
He took the job "for a few months" just to see what it was like, and liked it so much he kept it for eight years.

These eight years were the reverse of the first two and Orlich made friends by the score.

In 1913, five years after taking the job, Orlich joined with others of his nationality in a drive to raise funds for St. Sava's Church.

The going rate of $1.65 a day for laborers, as most of the foreign employes were at the time, left little over after necessities were bought and it took years to complete the project. But it was done under the leadership of the man who almost quit in 1908.

After leaving the U.S. Steel job, Orlich went into the grocery business and then branched into real estate.



STEVE ORLICH, IN SAFETY OFFICE in Gary Works in 1909, served as interpreter for European immigrants who came to work in the Gary mills before they had mastered the English language

Empire Firm Started in Small Shack

From a small furniture store established in 1908 by Leo Putz in a shack at 14th and Broadway has come one of the city's most modern furniture houses—the Empire Furniture Corp which stands on the same site where Putz began business.

The present head of the Empire company is Morris Fleishman, who came to Gary in 1913 and bought the store and stock for $100 from Putz, including the junk wagon he used to make [illegible] deliveries. The store was distinctly primitive. It had a sand floor and no water or [illegible].

Fleishman made improvements on the property and in 1917 erected a one-story brick building with double the original frontage. In that year the firm's warehouse burned and was rebuilt. In 1953 the company remodeled and enlarged the store. It now has two floors with 18,000 square feet of floor space.

The firm now has 16 employes. Morris Fleishman has now retired from active management of Empire and his son Allen, has taken over the management. When Fleishman began business in Gary he had only two competitors, now there are 36.

Fleishman was the founder and first president of the Central District Chamber of Commerce, which was formed in [illegible]

FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Central District Chamber of Commerce, founded in 1936, was celebrated by banquet at Lake Hotel. From left are Morris Fleishman, head of Empire Furniture Co. and chamber president; H. B. Snyder, editor of The Post-Tribune, principal speaker, and M. M. Dewey, chamber vice president and toastmaster

Left to right, Charles Bublitz Jr., Secretary; Charles Bublitz Sr., President; Robert Bublitz, Treasurer.

1919 at 900 Washington

1956 Now at 2051 Adams St.

1919-1956
(Our 37th Anniversary)

Like Gary, we started in a modest way. In 1919, Charles Bublitz, Sr., opened a millwork shop at 900 Washington St. It was a building of 1,000 square feet, and it soon became apparent that it wasn't large enough. In 1920, we moved to our present site at 2051 Adams St. Here, we found the land we needed, and the company has grown through the years until we now occupy 61,000 square feet.

At the present time, the lumber and millwork business which we have developed is under the guidance of Charles and Robert Bublitz, sons of Charles Sr. Both, incidentally, are Horace Mann graduates. The staff numbers around 28 persons depending on the season.

CALUMET SASH & DOOR
COMPANY
2051 ADAMS
TUrner 5-7411

JAY GRANTHAM, SR.

Forty-six years ago my office was a wooden shed set in the middle of the sand dunes. Today that spot is the corner of 4th and Johnson Street. Cars were shipped in from Detroit by boat—and Broadway was a hard-packed road made from hauling materials into the mills. Yes, Gary has grown from a sand covered, mosquito-infested settlement into Indiana's second largest City in a short 50 years. As Gary has grown in scope and size, so the Grantham Auto Corporation has kept pace. Now as in the past, we stand ready with the largest and most complete facilities in the Midwest. It was possible only through our always striving to serve the people of Gary to the best of our ability.

The future of Gary is based on progress and constant ability to change and improve. Nowhere else is there greater opportunity. As Gary grows, we of the Grantham Auto Corporation are duty bound to expand and continue to offer the best products, and to back them with service second to none.

progress IS the grantham story...

Our reputation over the past 46 years has always been first and foremost. It is my most sincere aim that when Gary has its Centennial we will again be able to say "Still Indiana's Oldest Dealership." Let it always be my goal to make Grantham's the best place to work and the best place to buy.

DODGE (Since 1910) PLYMOUTH
GRANTHAM AUTO CORP.
737 WASHINGTON STREET • GARY
"INDIANA'S OLDEST DEALERSHIP"

JAY GRANTHAM, JR.

Gary Sanitary District Guardian of Public's Health

Board Organized In '38, Built Sewage Disposal Plant

By W. W. MATHEWS
Superintendent, Gary Sanitary District

A sanitary district is administered solely to protect the public health. Such a district was established in Gary only 18 years ago, when intercepting sewers were built to carry the city's liquid wastes to a sewage treatment plant.

The treatment plant functions to treat the sewage so that the final effluent can be discharged to a drainage outlet without imposing any load on the stream or causing a nuisance. The Gary treatment plant does just that.

It would cost in excess of $12,000,000 today to reproduce the Sanitary District plant. The city was fortunate in 1938 to 1940 to get federal grants amounting to 45 per cent of the total cost. No federal grants are now available.

Formation of a sanitary district is a relatively simple matter. Only after a district is formed and begins to function can construction projects be started. There are approximately 25 actions that must be taken such as passing ordinances, advertising etc. before a sanitary commission can operate.

Omission of any one of these legal requirements would invalidate the legality of a bond issue to finance the project. The Gary Sanitary District came into being in 1938. An ordinance was passed by the city council declaring the city's intention to proceed under the Indiana sanitary district act of 1917.

The ordinance was certified to the State Board of Health which is authorized by law to nominate one member for the Board of Sanitary Commissioners that must be formed within 10 days after the Board of Health gives its approval. The statute provides that the city engineer should be the second member and the third member is nominated by the other two. The mayor is advised of the nominations and makes the official appointments, after which the commissioners qualify.

The three members organize, electing a president, vice president and secretary. The city controller and city treasurer act for the district as they do for other city departments.

The authorizing ordinance to proceed was adopted by the city council on April 4, 1938. City Engineer R. Howard Atcheson became the first member of the board by virtue of his office. On May 12, Mayor L. B. Clayton appointed Boyd E. Phelps of Michigan City, as second member having been previously advised that Phelps was the nominee of the State Board of Health. These two commissioners then met and nominated Ralph E. Rowley as the third member and on May 13, 1938 the mayor appointed Rowley as the third board member.

On May 16, 1938, the Board of Sanitary Commissioners held its first meeting. First order of business was to organize and Rowley was elected president, Atcheson vice president and Phelps, secretary.

Listed below are the names of the men who have served as members of the sanitary board district from 1938 to the present:

R. Howard Atcheson, Boyd E. Phelps, Ralph E. Rowley, William P. Cottingham, [illegible] O'Brien, Otto V. Gray, Harold E. Beine, C. Turner Curran, Gerald E. Rhodes, Harold Zweig and Walter A. Zahutnik.

The present board consists of City Engineer Zweig, president, Zahutnik, vice president and Cottingham, secretary. Zweig is now serving his second consecutive four year term. Cottingham is in his third. (First term was as city engineer while the other two were State Board of Health nominations.) Gray was serving his second four year term and had reached the fourth year when his last illness occurred. The four year terms of office are so scheduled that only one commissioner is changed at any one time.

SANITARY BOARD PRESIDENT Ralph Rowley turned the first spadeful of earth in 1938 in a project to rehabilitate the Miller treatment plant and which qualified the city for PWA grants. In the back row are: (left to right) Boyd E. Phelps, secretary of the board; James E. Barrett, contractor on the project, and Harrison Walker, resident PWA engineer. Shown in the inset is R. Howard Atcheson, a member of the sanitary board in 1938.

The board moved as rapidly as possible to inaugurate a construction program. Alvord, Burdick and Howson, consulting engineers, Chicago, were engaged to design and supervise the construction of the main sewage treatment plant at Clark road and Old Industrial highway. Charles W. Cole, consulting engineer of South Bend, was retained to design and supervise the construction of intercepting sewers and rehabilitate the Miller treatment plant.

During this period the federal Public Works Administration (PWA) was supervising the construction of public works and the federal government was granting 45 per cent of the cost of construction with the exception of real estate costs, to encourage the building of public works.

COTTINGHAM

ZWEIG

The work completed under the first construction program included the main treatment plant, main interceptor extending west from Alley 9 east to the plant, also main interceptor from Colfax street east to treatment plant, Pierce street interceptor system, 16th avenue interceptor, 25th avenue relief interceptor, new crossing over the Little Calumet River at 32nd avenue and Alley 1 east, south side interceptor in Massachusetts street from 42nd avenue south to 32nd avenue and rehabilitation of the Miller treatment plant.

Eighteen contracts were let and total cost of all projects was $4,371,579 and the grant from the PWA was $2,166,133. The sanitary district issued bonds in the amount of $2,652,000 which with the government grant covered the total expenditure noted above. These bonds carry 3¼ per cent interest and are being paid off in 26 annual installments of $102,000 each. Sanitary district bonds cannot be refinanced and they are tax exempt which makes them attractive for taxpayers in the high income tax brackets.

It should be noted here that Gary was fortunate in building these various projects at that particular time. The construction index cost was low and this with the help of the federal grant made it possible to construct facilities which at the present time would cost in excess of $12,000,000. It would be impossible at present to carry out such an extensive program since federal grants are no longer available and construction costs have risen considerably above the levels of 1938 to 1940. There is not sufficient bonding power now available to finance such a program.

The first Board of Sanitary Commissioners showed excellent judgment in its selection of the existing plant site. It permits building interceptors to the plant from any direction. The area of approximately 52 acres was purchased on Nov. 23, 1938, for $40,000 from the Gary Land Co.

Milwaukee, Wis., with a site of 56 acres and with a similar type of plant treats the sewage from a population in excess of 700,000 and in addition has a large fertilizer plant on the site. There is no reason to suppose that Gary cannot duplicate this, since the Gary plant is of later design, and research work in operation has demonstrated that it is possible to load the process much more heavily than was thought possible when the main treatment plant was built.

The type of treatment plant built by the Gary Sanitary District is that known as the activated sludge process.

ZACHUTNICK

Activated sludge type of treatment consists of aerating the sewage in one part of the treatment from 4 to 5 hours under Gary conditions. The process produces a clear final effluent carrying sufficient oxygen to support fishlife.

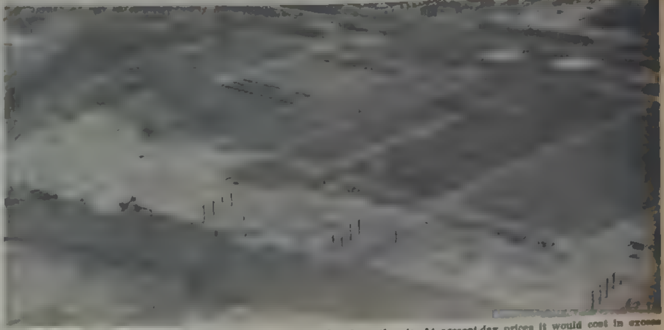
Sludge resulting from the process is pumped to digesters where it remains from three to five months and gas is produced in the digesters which is used to drive gas engines connected to pumps and blowers.

This gas is produced through bacterial action and has a heat value of approximately 600 BTU per cubic foot compared to 1,000 heat units in natural gas. Under normal conditions gas production per day ranges from 150,000 to 175,000 cubic feet. The value of this gas based on heat unit content and if purchased on the basis of using approximately 5,000,000 cubic feet per month, for the years 1941 to 1955 inclusive, amounts to $344,213 and averages about $22,900 per year over the 15 year period.

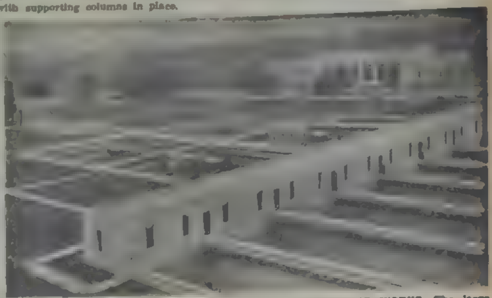
This is the financial return from the process. In addition dried sludge is given away to be used as fertilizer and to date there are 29,625 registrations in the sludge book which was started in May 1941 when sludge first became available. Customers use the sludge on lawns, flower beds, truck farms, farms and for general landscaping purposes. Sludge customers come from as far away as 35 miles.

Although the first construction program of the district in 1939 to 1940 had funds from a PWA grant and utilized practically the full bonding power of the district at that time, it was not possible to build all sewers then needed. Alley 9 east sewer, the first built in [illegible] for some time. By 1955 the assessed valuation of Gary had increased materially and with the retirement of the first bonds annually at $102,000 it became possible for the district to issue $2,250,000 sewer bonds to build relief interceptors.

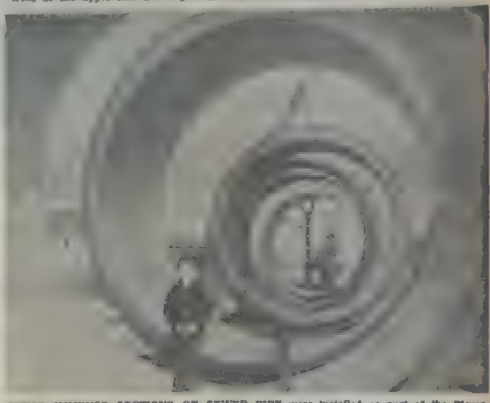
There are two intercepting sewers now under construction. Rhode Island street interceptor extends from the Grand Calumet River to 13th avenue and alley 9 east. Broadway interceptor extends from the Little Calumet River to 36th avenue and alley 1 east with a main lateral on 35th avenue from Broadway to Harrison street. As of this date Broadway interceptor is practically completed while the Rhode Island street sewer will be completed shortly.



GARY'S MAIN SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT as it looks today from the air. At present-day prices it would cost in excess of $12 million to replace the plant and its facilities. Because of its location was decided to use the activated sludge process and this method has proven more economical than had even been estimated. In the foreground can be seen some of the toll road construction with supporting columns in place.



THIS IS A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS. The large building in the background is the pump and blower house. In the foreground is the control house for the aeration basins, portions of which are visible. In the rear of the trees at the upper left is the garbage disposal building.



THESE IMMENSE SECTIONS OF SEWER PIPE were installed as part of the Pierce street interceptor in 1939. Their size can be readily compared with the boy's height. Since then Gary's sewer system has been improved with additions in Glen Park and the East Side Gary area.

Medical Inspection in Schools Pioneered as Health Service

The Medical Inspection Department of the Gary Public Schools had its beginning in 1912 when Dr. C. W. Yarrington, a pioneer Gary physician, served as part time school physician. Dr. O. B. Nesbit came here in 1913 as the first full time physician, and served as director of the department for 27 years until his retirement in 1940.

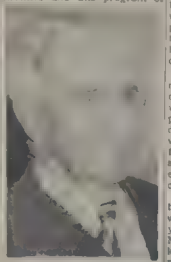
In this field Gary truly pioneered, for this was one of the first full time school health services in the country, and certainly the first in Indiana. Student nurses from Mercy Hospital at first served part time in the schools as part of their training. Then Mrs. Oscar Lind was employed as the first school nurse, followed by Mrs. Marion Wetzel and Mrs. Kacid Get[illegible] who retired in 1951.

Early emphasis in the school health program was on the control of communicable diseases and environmental sanitation since these two areas still were major public health problems. Dr. Nesbit reasoned that by inspections, examinations of pupils and employes, and exclusions when necessary, much could be accomplished in this field in the schools. Except during the great influenza epidemic in 1918, the Gary schools were never closed because of sickness.

In the 1920s the scope of school services began to expand. It was recognized that discovery of physical defects and recommendations for their correction could greatly improve children's capacity for learning.

When the first means of testing large groups of children for hearing was introduced, Gary again pioneered by beginning group hearing tests in [illegible] later adding lip reading and hearing therapy services. In 1928, Miss Elizabeth Schleicher was employed to carry on this service in the schools and she continued in this work since that time.

A dental program was begun in 1924 under joint sponsorship of the schools and Gary dentists. This also was a unique school service. Immunization against scarlet fever and diphtheria was begun in the early twenties and this program of testing and inoculations earned national and international fame for Dr. Nesbit.



DR. O. B. NESBIT

As the service expanded more personnel was needed, and the number of nurses was increased. Also for the dental program there were two dentists and three hygienists. One of these, Miss Sophia Hockenstaller, is still a member of the department.

A sight saving class for partially blind children was organized in 1928 at Emerson School where it is still located. This, too, was a school health service in which Gary was among the first. Miss Mildred Moon, the sight saving teacher, came to Gary in 1930.

The tuberculosis control program was instituted following World War II. With the great advances in public health and the use of antibiotics, the control of communicable disease, while still a function of the department, diminished in importance and emphasis on the total health of the school child increased.

The nurse-teachers (school nurses are licensed as teachers of health and hygiene) play a vital role in this program by performing screening procedures such as the hearing and vision testing, health education, first aid, and in following up and counseling with pupils, parents, teachers and other agencies.

Three of the present nurse-teachers have been connected with the department for many years. They are Mrs. Gladys McCroskey, Miss Adeline Golkowski, and Mrs. Winifred Harrison.

Supervision of employe health also is one of the functions of the department. All new employes are given complete physical examinations by the school physicians and certain groups are examined periodically.

The present staff consists of two physicians, Dr. Mattie Bullard and Dr. Mark Piper; 12 nurse-teachers, the two special teachers, and one secretary, Mrs. Lois Linthicum, who likewise has served many years.

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Pioneer subdivision developer in Gary, M. I. Diamond was the founder of many well known residential areas in Wilson, Gross Park, Diamond, Glen Park and Tolleston, all during the early 1920s. Since 1911, M. I. Diamond and Staff have contributed to Gary's growth.

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FOR CHILDREN

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Serving Gary electrically since 1916

Jack Sendak	40 years
Bert Sendak	18 years
Ed Mormol	27 years
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Whitlock Founded Gary American

A. B. [illegible] retired founder of the Gary American, started [illegible] career in Gary [illegible] 1916 [illegible] with a horse [illegible] wagon [illegible] he drove from Chicago to Gary. [illegible] returned him [illegible] post through 1924 [illegible] newspaper.

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Bricklayer Saves, Becomes Builder

Among the early contractors who built many of Gary's first residences was Joseph Frost, who had settled in Gary shortly after arrival from England.

Frost with Alfred Patch worked as a bricklayer on the Knotts building at 7th and Broadway [illegible] and "made a stake" and then started to build homes. He first operated on Adams and Connecticut streets.

Other well known Gary home builders were [illegible] Ward, H. N. [illegible], A. H. [illegible], [illegible] G. [illegible], H. H. Dexter, Harry Hall and the firm of Harris and Bretsch.

In the general contracting line also were A. S. Hess, Ing[illegible] Maxer, [illegible] C. C. Cronin, Schellenger Brothers, A. R. Hoover and J. L. Pyle.

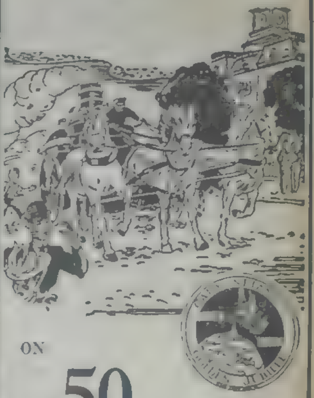
Alarm Clocks Haze Bridegroom

One of Gary's pioneers who got much out of life was Harry [illegible] who was associated with John A. Brennan in the Brennan and [illegible] drug store at 7th and Broadway.

In one corner of the drug store Isadore Kleinman operated a small jewelry counter. Kleinman had [illegible] several [illegible] alarm clocks which he sold to workers who were compelled to make the early morning shift at the mills.

One Saturday evening Kleinman took time off to go to Chicago to get married, returning Monday morning. In the interval [illegible] wound up all of Kleinman's alarm clocks [illegible] on his return had hardly been congratulated by his friends in the drug store, before the alarm clocks started to ring.

WE SALUTE GARY . . .



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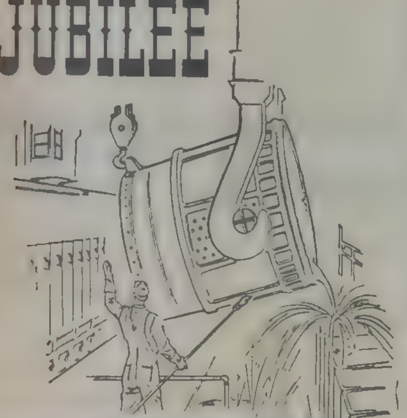
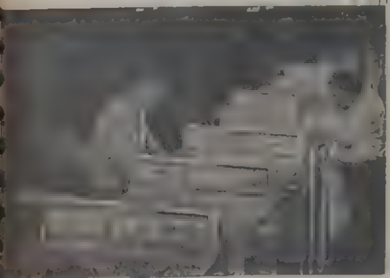
a salute to
the Gary community
on its

GOLDEN JUBILEE





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MANUFACTURERS OF
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"the peak of sleeping comfort"
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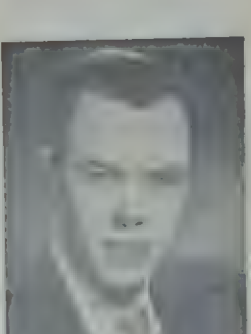
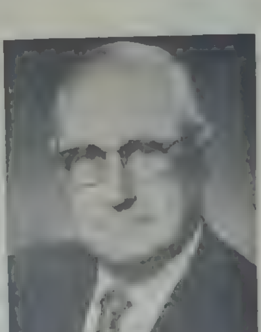


WILLIAM C. SHAVER



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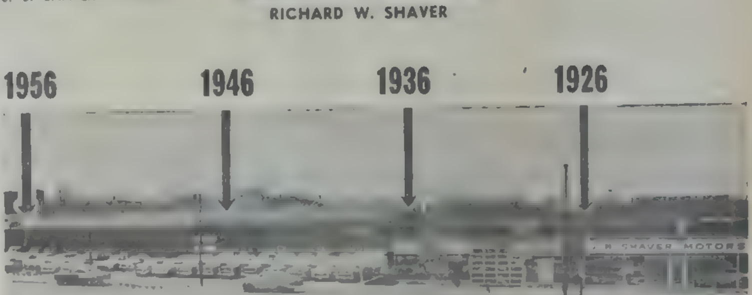

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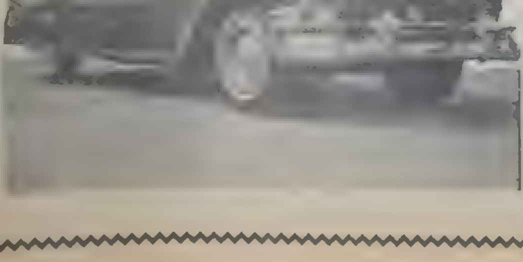

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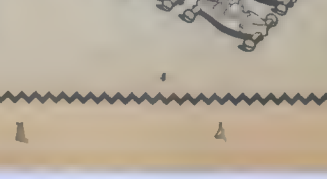

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3600 Broadway TU 4-1125

St. Mary's Mercy Hospital, Gary's First, Opened in '07

Fr. Jansen, Aided By Land Company, Started Institution

By MRS. MARIAN J. DANEK
Personnel Director, Mercy Hospital

Gary's first hospital came into being in November 1907, approximately 20 months after the first stake was set to lay out the townsite of a new city. It was the beginning of St. Mary's Mercy Hospital.

The hospital had an unique start. Father Jensen, the priest who founded Holy Angels Church, the first Catholic parish in Gary, was visiting with Dr. Theodore B. Templin in the [illegible] when they [illegible] across [illegible] south of the [illegible] on Broadway.

The sisters were [illegible] to Templin's [illegible] and were asked if they were of an order that [illegible] hospitals. They replied that they were of the Franciscan Sisters from Burlington, Ia., and were collecting funds for hospitals in other cities.

As a result of this chance interview, the mother superior of the Burlington order came to Gary to discuss the possibilities for opening a hospital in the new mill town.

The Gary Land Company, steel company subsidiary, agreed to donate four of its [illegible]

Bed and bedding were first provided, and gradually the four dwellings became usable for hospital purposes. Someone donated an "operating light"—an old-fashioned hanging oil lamp—the type in vogue at that time with crystal prisms hanging from it.

The first sterilizing equipment was a wash boiler. In this boiler, over an oil burner, Gary's first physicians sterilized their instruments and apparatus. A $15 operating table completed the hospital's equipment.

The hospital consisted of the four frame dwellings that were attached together by one long hall at the rear of the buildings which made it possible to go from one house to the other without going outside. The first three houses were used for patients. The downstairs rooms were converted into wards, and three private rooms were on the second floor. A small operating room was in the first house. There were accommodations for about 20 patients.

The fourth house was used for an office, classroom for student nurses, the superintendent's and chaplain's quarters. There also was a small room occupied by a 14-year-old girl who had been adopted by the Franciscan sisters. When, in 1914, the Ancilla Domini Sisters (Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ) took over the hospital the girl refused to go with the Franciscan sisters and remained in Gary.

The first patients to be admitted to the hospital at 624-34 Carolina were Anna Zink and John Joice, both having typhoid fever. There were many cases of typhoid in 1907 and 1908 and the hospital was constantly filled to capacity. Many were turned away.

Dorothy Phalen, now Mrs. John Brennan, was the first superintendent of the old hospital. She was a graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital in Chicago. In addition, there was a staff of eight undergraduate nurses. The undergraduates included Mary and Helen Arnold (Mary later became the wife of Dr. James Craig); Katherine Crumley, who is now Mrs. Thomas E. Keegan, 744 Harrison St.; Miss Mary Koska, who is still in Gary following her profession; Alta [illegible] Wignall who was an overseas nurse in World War I and died soon thereafter; Beatrice Foreman, who became an army nurse and died in Texas, and a Miss Murray and Miss Crawford.

The first mother superior was Sister Mary Helen, who left because of ill-health, and Sister Mary Cecelia succeeded her. In 1909, Gary Commercial Club sponsored a fund drive for the hospital. A baseball game in Gleason Field raised $2,600, which was the nest egg for a hospital fund. Dr. Templin was the chairman of the drive and succeeded in raising $20,000 which was subscribed by physicians and business firms.

One of the long remembered features of the Carolina street hospital was its "human elevator." A husky millworker named Frank was assigned by the steel company as an orderly at the hospital. Winding stairs in each of the four houses led to the patients' rooms on the second floors. Since it was impossible to transport a patient on a stretcher, Frank carried them. He could handle a 200-pound man with apparent ease.

On Nov. 17, 1913, Sister M. Magdaline and Sister Aurilla of the Order of Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ arrived in Gary to take over the hospital from the Franciscan Sisters who lacked funds to continue. Contact had been made with Mother Tabitha, head of the order, who finally agreed to purchase and take over management of the hospital.

With the funds that had been raised for the hospital by the community, plans had been made to erect a new building on a site in the 500 block on Tyler street. The steel company donated the lots and the erection of the first unit to cost $90,000 was started early in 1914 and completed by December. With the actual building the cost ran to $120,000.

In March 1914, Miss Phalen, a graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, was succeeded by Miss Lenore Brady, also a graduate of St. Joseph's. Miss Catherine Jones, who received her diploma from St. Mary's Nazareth, Chicago, was successor to Miss Brady in 1915. Owing to the death of Miss Jones' mother, in January, 1917 she returned to her home.

It was at this point in the history of the school that Sister Angelica became superintendent of nurses. Her devotion and untiring effort in the school's behalf continued until her death in March, 1923.

Sister Flavia, an efficient directress, has presided since Angelica's death. Since 1922 the students have also had the excellent added direction of Miss Mary T. Walsh, a graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y.

Development and growth continued and on Hospital Day, May 12, 1928, a new south wing was opened to the public. Progress has not ceased; all departments were brought up to highest standards. In April, 1935, the present front addition was begun. In February 1956, enlargement of the pathological laboratory was underway.

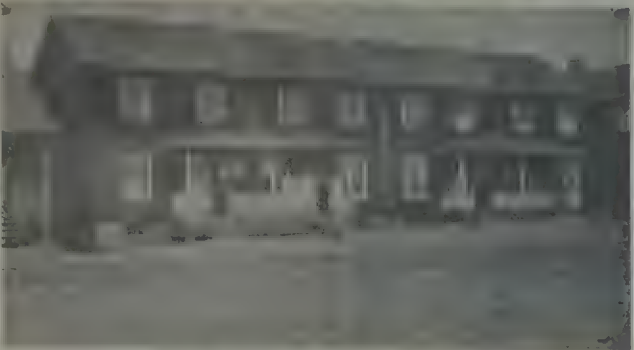
Classes have increased in size from year to year. With the removal of the hospital to its present location a larger home was provided opposite the hospital and finally in 1923 ground was broken for the splendid new Nurses Home.

There is a vast difference between the four frame residences that served as a hospital at 6th and Carolina and the spacious, well ventilated, brightly lighted and completely equipped home of today. Classrooms, study halls and recreation rooms have been provided to give the students opportunity to seek perfection in their courses.

Four graduates of St. Mary Mercy school gave their services to their country during World War I. The first year after the war found nursing conditions rather chaotic, owing to the devastating effects of the influenza epidemic and the usual post bellum conditions.

The increased high standards of methods employed in teaching and the splendid facilities with which the present school is equipped are serving to attract greater enrollment in each year's class of young women with excellent education who are seeking a profession outstanding in its benefit to mankind.

When the new entrance and front addition now under construction is completed, the bed capacity of Mercy Hospital will provide for 203 adults, 68 children and 64 bassinets for infants, a total of 335.



GARY'S FIRST HOSPITAL WAS IN THIS GROUP of homes at 600 Carolina St. It was opened in November, 1907, just 20 months after Gary was founded and was the beginning of St. Mary's Mercy Hospital. The hospital consisted of four frame dwellings, three of which were used as wards and the fourth as a school for student nurses.

ON MAY 21, 1912, GROUND WAS BROKEN for the first unit of the present-day Mercy Hospital. Actual work, however, began early in 1914 and completed by December. It was constructed on land donated by the steel company and at an approximate cost of $100,000.

THIS IS MERCY HOSPITAL at 6th avenue and Tyler as it appears today. When the addition now under construction (at left in this photo) is completed, the hospital will have a total capacity of 335 beds. This will include 203 for adults, 68 for children and 64 bassinets.

Dr. Giorgi Founder Of Hospital

One of the early day physicians in the Steel City was Dr. Antonio Giorgi, who came to Gary in 1908. He established a hospital in 1915 at 19th and Jefferson street, which he operated for more than 30 years.

He was born in Rome, Italy, in 1864, and came to the United States in 1903. He attended the Franciscan Seminary in Rome and obtained a medical degree from the University of Pavia in 1891. He practiced medicine in Utica, N. Y., and Canton Ohio before locating in Gary.

Dr. Giorgi had a private hospital with 13 beds at 19th and Broadway before he opened the St. Antonio Hospital in 1915. This hospital had 50 beds, four of which were maintained without cost for charity patients. There were 16 physicians on the hospital staff.

In 1925 he was appointed by Mayor Floyd E. Williams to the board of health. In 1926 he was elected president of the Roosevelt League, in which some 400 Italians were active members. In 1936 he accepted an appointment by the county commission as doctor for the county poor farm; the next year Gov. M. Clifford Townsend named him board secretary of the Central Indiana State Hospital.

During World War I, Dr. Giorgi donated 10 beds for the use of drafted men or men eligible for war service if they needed an operation to improve their physical condition. He made no charge for his services.

He sold his hospital shortly after World War II and it was renamed the Patients Hospital. It was closed about 1950.

Dr. Giorgi, 86, with Dr. O. B. Nesbit, 76, for many years Gary's school physician; Dr. W. P. Alexander, 90, and Dr. O. C. Wicks, 78, traveled to the Indiana State Medical Assn. meeting in Indianapolis in September, 1947, to receive their awards for 50 years of service to humanity. All four doctors are now deceased. Dr. Giorgi died on July 30, 1948.

Big Snow Recalled by '09 Society

Storm on Night Of Charity Ball

A raging blizzard back in 1909 failed to daunt a crowd of holiday society folk who braved the elements to attend Gary's first annual Christmas Charity Ball in Assembly Hall. More than 60 couples were registered for the event which netted $200 to St. Mary's Mercy Hospital.

According to the "way back when" social records, the snow storm began a couple of hours before the time set for the ball to open. Sheets of blinding snow made the streets almost impassable.

The hall had been decorated in keeping with the Yuletide season. The orchestra was seated upon a platform amid palms and ferns. Although the grand march was scheduled to start at 9 o'clock, it was long past that hour before all the available "carriages" in town had been able to bring guests to the hall. The march was led by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Homer J. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Elbe. These also served as patrons and patronesses of the charity event and as reception committee for the evening. Programs for dancing were distributed during the progress of the march and it was 10 o'clock before the dancers began on a program of 18 numbers and three extras.

Mrs. Gleason wore a gown of blue chiffon over blue satin trimmed with gold lace and ornaments of diamonds and pearls.

The ticket holders attending the ball were as follows: A. B. Keller, Dr. Ira Miltimore, Homer J. Carr, J. H. Hyman, W. F. Rockwell, L. W. McNamee, W. P. Gleason, William MacNeill, Ingwald Moe, Frank Hartzer, John McFadden, J. E. Hammons, T. S. Morgan, R. S. Newlin, T. E. Knotts, A. P. Melton, L. Linn, E. G. Elbe, H. E. Corbett, Dr. H. M. Hosmer, Dr. E. E. Geisel, A. M. Roberts, Thomas Williams, L. W. McNamee, R. E. Rowley, Harvey Watson, F. H. Moyer, W. G. Reinhart, H. V. Call, W. H. Warren, C. V. Gough, R. Lennon, L. Fitzgerald, R. H. VanDusen, T. R. Barrett, R. W. Campbell, M. A. Caldwell, Dr. C. A. Baylor, J. J. Nyhoff, J. J. Kelley, H. G. Hay Jr., G. H. Manlove, H. W. St. John, Dr. O. C. Wicks, R. W. Cousins, A. G. Gregory, Dr. E. L. Schaible and E. C. Simpson.

Crippled Children Get Help

County Society Organized in 1946

The Lake County Chapter, better known as the Lake County Crippled Children's Society, is affiliated with the Indiana Society for Crippled Children and the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. It is [illegible] known as the Easter Seal [illegible].

The local Chapter was organized in Gary in 1946 by citizens who were cognizant of the unmet needs for crippled children. The first Easter Seal sale in 1946 raised $3 000. In [illegible] the total income was more [illegible] $52 000.

Shortly after it was organized the local Chapter engaged a full time executive secretary, and the present staff has increased to eight.

The Chapter's policy is to develop services for children ranging from birth to 21. It believes that the school systems have a responsibility to provide services to the handicapped school age child. In 1946 the Chapter spent over $5,000 providing home bound tutoring. By 1950 school systems had accepted this responsibility and the Chapter could move on to other programs.

In 1948 in cooperation with a local parent group, the first crippled children's school in Lake County was established in Gary and known as the Norton Park School for Crippled Children. After one year of operation the Gary School system accepted this responsibility. Subsequently Hammond and East Chicago developed special services for the handicapped in their school systems.

In 1950 the Chapter established the Cedar Lake School for Exceptional Children, and finally in 1956 this school is being taken over by the Center Township Trustee.

In 1949 the Society established Lake County Speech and Hearing Clinic which now serves approximately 125 children ranging from 15 months to 21 years, in three centers located in Gary, East Chicago and Hammond.

In January 1953 the Society established the first Occupational Therapy Center in the county at 901 W. 11th Ave. This Center provides occupational therapy and nursery program for physically handicapped children ranging from 2 to 7 years.

Each year the Chapter operates a Cerebral Palsy Diagnostic Clinic under the sponsorship of the Lake County Medical Society. This is held at either Methodist or Mercy Hospital.

The Chapter believes that parents of handicapped children can do much in promoting the public's interest in crippled children, and has helped organize 10 groups in the county, 3 of which are located in Gary—The Advisory Council for Cerebral Palsy and Physically Handicapped Children and the Gary Council for Retarded Children. It has also helped organize a countywide organization in which many parents of Gary are involved. It is known as Calumet Council for Blind Children.

The Chapter's programs are guided by a medical advisory board and only children with a doctor's referral are accepted for therapy. During the past 10 years the Chapter has served more than 1,500 children.

Mental Health Clinic Organized in 1941

By DR. PHILIP L. FRANKLIN
Psychiatrist, Mental Health Clinic

The nation's mental health is the concern of all people. The Indiana State Legislature recognized this concern in the Indiana Public Welfare Act of 1934 in special legislative session.

This act provided for the development of traveling clinic teams under the auspices of the State Welfare Department to give part time psychiatric service to the state's various counties. The hope was that the individual counties would be stimulated to develop their own facilities locally.

In Lake County this hope bore fruit when in September of 1941 the Lake County Mental Hygiene Clinic was organized with the cooperating sponsorship of the County Welfare Department and the state department.

From a small beginning the clinic has been able to enlarge and improve its service progressively until today it operates two offices and numbers a total personnel of [illegible]. The larger office and administrative headquarters for the clinic is in Gary. It is housed in the basement of the County Courthouse in new air-conditioned offices, provided for it by the County Council.

The organization of the Hammond office, which has been a clinic goal for years was finally accomplished in January, 1956. The first clinic team was made up of a full-time psychiatrist, Dr. Philip L. Franklin, a full-time psychiatric social worker, Miss Margaret Emery, who was assigned to that position by the State's Children's Division, and a half-time psychologist, Dr. L. M. Krueger of Indiana University, Calumet Extension, and a full time clerk, Miss Albina Spychalski.

Today's clinic operation, under the direction of Dr. Jay L. Bisgyer, psychiatrist and medical director, musters a total staff of two full time psychiatrists including Dr. Thomas N. Davis who heads the office in Hammond, five part-time psychiatrists, six full-time psychiatric social consultants, one part time psychiatric social consultant, two social work students, three full-time psychologists, one part time psychologist and two interne psychologists and a clerical staff of five full time employes.

The state-county welfare department sponsorship ended in 1947 with the creation of the Indiana Council for Mental Health in which was vested the state's share of the sponsorship. From 1946 to 1952, the clinic was under the direction of Dr. Mary Gorton, psychiatrist, and Miss Doris Todd, psy[illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible]. Both are now [illegible] by the California Mental Health division in charge of the program in the north third of the state. They reside in [illegible], Calif.

The Lake County Welfare Department continued to participate until 1953 when the State Legislature enacted a special law, creating the Lake County Mental Health Clinic Board which is empowered to raise tax funds independently with which to operate the clinic. Today's board consists of Dr. Raymond Modjeski of Hammond, president; Charles Carlson of Gary, vice president; Warren Anderson of Gary, Dr. John Ferry of Whiting, Richard S. Kaplan of Gary, Mrs. Michael Kraft of Gary, Thomas Lynch of Gary, Dr. John Nicosia of East Chicago, Mrs. Joseph Plewa of Hammond and Fred H. Steininger of Gary.

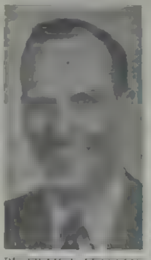
The local psychiatrists who have been helpful in giving service as staff psychiatrists and advisers have been Dr. Harry Brantman and Dr. August J. [illegible].

The clinic offers three types of service: diagnosis, treatment and teaching. In its diagnostic and treatment services, the [illegible] is oriented toward child [illegible] means the offering of help primarily to disturbed or troubled or mentally ill children and adolescents.

In providing this service it is often necessary to give concomitant advice, counseling or treatment to the parents of such disturbed children. The clinic attempts to work in close cooperation with the Juvenile Court, the school systems and other public and private agencies who work with children; [illegible] a great many of the persons seen and helped by the clinic are referred by their family physicians or come in on their own.

At various times in its history the clinic has served as a training center for students in psychiatric social work from the University of Chicago and Loyola University and for candidates of doctorates in psychology from Loyola University. As a less formalized kind of teaching, the clinic staff has always been ready to offer consultative and guidance services to the personnel of any other agency involved in work with children.

The Lake County Mental Health Clinic is not only the largest but the oldest full-time local public mental health clinic in Indiana.



DR. PHILIP L. FRANKLIN

MARGARET EMERY

PHYSICAL THERAPY AND RECREATION at the same time is part of the program of the Lake County Crippled Children's Society at Norton Park School.

Norton Park School Gives Aid, Recreation to Crippled Tots

Eight parents, who banded together in March, 1947, formed the foundation for [illegible] work with cerebral palsied children and have seen their efforts develop into the fully staffed Norton Park School.

These parents formed Gary's Parents Advisory Council in answer to a call from Theodore Dombroski, executive secretary of the Indiana Chapter, Society for Crippled Children.

With the aid of the society the parents hired two occupational therapists and a year after the council's formation on March 15, 1948, started the school.

Their work in teaching the handicapped children the first months of the school's operation attracted the attention of public school officials and the next September the school system provided a teacher to help the council's therapists.

The project came into full flower the following January when the Gary School System took over the whole operation and expanded it.

In the first years, parents brought their own children to school, but in September, 1951 the school system took over the transportation problem.

A bus with a hydraulic lift went into action and made it possible for the most difficult wheel chair cases to attend the school.

In 1953 the physical therapy quarters were enlarged through public contributions and in 1954 the first summer day camp program was tested over a six week period.

It gave the children the opportunity to enjoy outdoor activity as a group and now has become an annual fixture.

The climax to the small beginning started by the original eight parents came last September when the council, in cooperation with the Goodwill Industries of Gary opened its Prevocational Therapy Center.

This class in the Goodwill building provides the opportunity for the older Norton Park pupils to fit themselves for self-supporting roles in the future.

During the growth of Norton Park School to its present enrollment of 33, the Parents Advisory Council has been active in working with local groups to provide special equipment such as wheel chairs, standing tables, braces, parallel bars, special [illegible] and the other things necessary for the children's fight toward normalcy.

Goldblatt's Store Has Long History

[illegible] the next two [illegible]

[illegible] lot in the middle of the [illegible] in Broadway.

He [illegible] story brick [illegible] fall of 1908 [illegible] was [illegible] ing on the east [illegible] ock, except for [illegible] ilding at 6th and [illegible] the I. N. Moody [illegible] and [illegible].

The Goodman [illegible] proved to be [illegible] in 1912 and added to the original building. He later acquired 200 more [illegible] store [illegible] 15 raised the [illegible] stories. Later he built [illegible] ch ex[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible] which owned [illegible] department stores. [illegible] ed the store for [illegible] 1935 it was taken over [illegible] blatts.

Business [illegible] has made [illegible] last two [illegible] today are [illegible] per cent [illegible] year. [illegible] today has ap[illegible] regular em[illegible] to 200 extra [illegible]

Never before has there been such an expansion of retail business by one family in one generation [illegible] the Goldblatts claim.

GEORGE E. LAPPING

[illegible] in industry have paid tribute to Joel, Louis and Maurice Goldblatt, and posthumously to Nathan, who died 10 years ago. Through their chain today they employ over 6,000 persons.

Goldblatt employes are provided with a profit sharing and pension program, free hospitalization, interest free family emergency loans and other services.

Through inspiration of the cancer research fund, headed by Maurice Goldblatt, chairman of the board, millions of dollars have been raised for this cause. Goldblatt employes have given freely of their time, efforts and [illegible] over $200,000 alone.

In addition to helping cancer research, the Goldblatt brothers have shown a fine sense of civic responsibility to help other charities and cultural projects.

35 Descendants Of Austrian Group Still Here

In the early days of Gary about a dozen Austrian families settled here to work in the mills. Their homeland was in the Burgenland area where the people speak the German language. The area lies between Austria and Hungary and contains 35 towns and villages.

Mrs. Conrad Buzecky, 4815 [illegible] resident, [illegible] found that of the original settlers of her nationality group there were 17 children now grown up, excepting one killed in World War I, and 19 grandchildren.

Marich An Early Grocer

Helped Many Get Start in Gary

Setting up a grocery store on a lot he did not own marked the beginning of a successful career for John T. Marich, who came to Gary in February, 1907, before the town was one year old.

Marich, who came to the Steel City at the age of 19, by way of Serbia (now Yugoslavia), New York and South Chicago, had had previous experience in [illegible] his father's food shop in the village of Trbinja, Heregovina.

Arriving in Gary Marich looked for a good spot for his store. He picked out a lot at 911 Adams, but was unable to find who owned the lot. A year later Robert O'Connor, an early Gary real estate dealer, informed the grocer that he had sold the lot to somebody else before Marich had come to town.

Undismayed, Marich bought a site at 1001 Adams, moved his shack there and has been in business at that address for the last 45 years. Marich built a two-story brick building in 1910 on the 10th and Adams street corner where he continues to do business. In December, 1912, he formed the Marich Provision Co. at 1536 Broadway, where he ran a meat market until after World War I.

In addition to his grocery business, Marich in 1908 opened a travel bureau which he [illegible] operates. He estimates that his travel bureau sold on the average $50,000 of train and ship tickets a year except during World Wars I and II.

Marich has been for many years a friend of the immigrants from South Europe. They came to him for advice and [illegible]tance. In 1914 he organ[illegible] a Foreigners Protective Assn., of which he was the president. Its purpose was to help the people who came to Gary from all [illegible] the world. The organization [illegible] disbanded during the first world war.

The genial grocer was one of the stockholders of The Gary Post who disposed of their holdings to J. R. and H. P. Snyder when they acquired the newspaper in 1910.

Marich was a charter member of St. Sava's Serbian Orthodox Church and was president of the congregation in 1916. He is a [illegible]ber of the Masonic Lodge, the Consistory and the [illegible]

Marich was president of the [illegible] in [illegible] Gary's [illegible] an em[illegible]

MIROSLAU DJORDJEVIC, at left, and his family are being welcomed to Gary by John T. Marich, pioneer grocer, who has been instrumental in bringing 933 displaced persons to settle in the Steel City. The Djordjevic family resides at 308 Tyler St.

JOHN T. MARICH, in 1907, standing on site at 10th and Adams street, where he opened a grocery store in a tar paper shack. It was the second store south of Wabash tracks.

JOHN T. MARICH when he was 27 years old. He is now 75.

34 YEARS IN GARY REAL ESTATE

11,000 PROPERTIES

SOLD

SINCE 1922!

affecting at least 25,000 Gary Residents

(A SMALL CITY IN ITSELF)

We like to feel with our 34 years of Real Estate experience, we have contributed in some measure to Gary's Growth. We like to feel that we have come to be regarded as not just another business firm, but as counselors and advisers, capable of handling full real estate transactions. We are proud of the friends and clients we have served and are continuing to serve; and of the many fine properties we have developed, sold and leased.

As Gary looks toward the future, we can see ahead a challenge to attain greater goals . . . we can see ahead progress even greater than in the past . . . progress which Phipps & Washburn is eager to help bring about and which we hope to share with all citizens by working and pulling together with heart, head and hand.

PHIPPS & WASHBURN

• *REALTORS* •

● HAROLD S. PHIPPS ● SAM PHIPPS ● VERNE E. WASHBURN ● VERNE E. WASHBURN JR.

140 East 6th Ave. -- Phone TU 6-9201

— 16 COURTEOUS LICENSED SALES REPRESENTATIVES TO SERVE YOU —

Rx BELLES DRUGS

Town & Country
fifth and broadway
village shopping center

To our many customers and friends, I address this letter somewhat as a resume of our services during the past 42 years.

Since 1914 the name Belles and Drugs have been closely associated with prescriptions and drug store service. We are proud, indeed, to have rendered this long, uninterrupted service to the people of Gary, and of our enviable record of more than ONE MILLION prescriptions compounded in the interest of the health of our citizenry. We are proud of the close relationship with the medical profession which we have enjoyed through the years.

Our long, continuous service is credited to the confidence of the people of Gary, and of the allied medical professions. To this confidence we owe the privilege of serving in the past, and the opportunity of carrying on in the future.

Dale E. Belles
and Associates

"HIGHLIGHTS IN THE FIELD OF DENTISTRY"

1840 The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was the first college established in America, for the training of men as dentists.

1844 A dentist, Horace Wells, introduced general anesthesia, serving as a patient himself.

1851 Nelson Goodyear introduced first rubber base material for dentures . . . ultimately to provide artificial teeth for millions.

1863 The first silver amalgam alloy worthy of use for filling cavities in teeth was introduced by Dr. Elisha Townsend in 1855 and became popular in [illegible]

1872 The first foot of treadle type dental engine being driven to remove decay and preparing cavities in teeth was invented by Morrison.

1911 [illegible]

1945 The first project of fluoridating public water supplies with one part fluoride to one million parts water was established in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

1956 The Northwest Indiana Dental Society [illegible] Whiting, Hobart [illegible]

The 250 members of this society practice in Lake and Porter Counties; also LaPorte and North Judson in Starke County. We take pleasure through this medium to extend hearty felicitations to all the citizens of Gary as they celebrate their Golden Jubilee. It is our sincere hope the achievements of the past will serve as inspirations to achieve greater things in the years ahead.

NORTHWEST INDIANA DENTAL SOCIETY

Component of

Indiana State Dental Association

Methodist Hospital Started in 1911 as Gary General

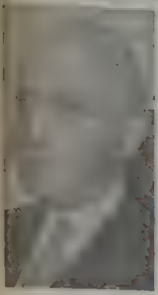
Building Programs Boost Facilities To Accommodate 224

In looking back over the history of Methodist Hospital, two years stand out as turning points: 1923 and 1941.

The hospital on the present site was opened in 1923. This marked the beginning of its history as one of Gary's two permanent hospitals and at the same time it ended a 12-year period of efforts to establish another hospital to help meet the health needs of the rapidly growing city.

In 1941 the hospital started on the period of rapid expansion of facilities which is still under way, and initiated its career as an independent incorporated institution.

The first event in the years before 1923 which can be considered part of the history of Methodist Hospital occurred [illegible] a group of [illegible] nize a new



WILLIAM SWITZER

hospital under the name of Gary General Hospital.

Each doctor contributed $100 as a start toward obtaining hospital equipment. The hospital opened in October, 1911, at 801 Van Buren St. The superintendent of this hospital was Miss Margaret Pritchard, a registered nurse who had served outstandingly in the Boer War. She obtained several second year student nurses from Mercy Hospital and organized a training school for their nursing education. The next year four of these nurses constituted the first graduating class of this school.

In 1914 Gary General Hospital moved to 429 Adams St. In this location, with additional equipment and a larger working area, the rapidly growing hospital was able substantially to increase hospital services to [illegible] of Gary.

But the growth of Gary was outstripping that of its hospital facilities, so that in December, 1916, steps were taken to put Gary General Hospital on a more permanent basis and provide for its future growth.

During the following months articles of incorporation were drawn up and a community fund raising drive was conducted. However, funds were inadequate for the proposed new construction. Local banks would not lend the necessary money since the hospital's board of directors was not connected with any permanent organization. For two years no progress was made, despite attempts to interest religious groups or fraternal orders, and another community drive to raise funds.

Finally, in April, 1919, arrangements were made with the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home of the State of Indiana, at Indianapolis. Under the terms of the contract, the site and resources of Gary General Hospital were turned over to the governing board of the Indianapolis Hospital.

Fundamental policies and procedures were set by the central administrator's office in Indianapolis, while the administration of the hospital was placed in the hands of 18 local citizens constituting the local advisory committee.

Ground was broken for a hospital in August 1919 and the cornerstone was laid on May 16, 1920. But then the depression of 1920 intervened and various financial difficulties stalled construcion so that the building was not completed until 1923.

On May 27, 1923, Bishop Frederick D. Leete dedicated the [illegible] Episcopal Hospital [illegible] ness Home of Gary. [illegible] days later, on June [illegible] first patient was admitted.

The new building was an I-shaped structure facing 6th avenue, between Grant and Hayes street. It contained 86 beds. As with the Gary General Hospital 12 years earlier, a school of nursing was opened concurrently with the hospital itself. On June 18 eight young women were enrolled in the first class of Methodist Episcopal School of Nursing.

The first superintendent of the new hospital was Miss Reba Ma[illegible], R. N., who served until October, 1923, when she resigned and was succeeded by Miss [illegible] Merty, also a registered nurse.

In April, 1924, Miss Merty asked for a leave of absence and Miss Bernice Wallace, R. N., was placed in charge. Construction of the badly needed nurses' home was begun during her administration, late in 1926, and was completed by August, 1927. Miss Wallace resigned in June, 1927, and was succeeded by Mrs. L. Lu Ella Cox on July 1, 1927. Mrs. Cox resigned in June, 1931.

Dr. J. L. Anderson, D.D., a retired minister, took over the superintendency in August, 1931, and served intermittently through December of the same year. He was critically ill during most of this period, so Mrs. Cox filled in as superintendent until Jan. 1, 1932. On this date Edgar Blake was appointed superintendent and began a period of service that lasted almost 10 years.

During 1924, the first full year of operation of Methodist Hospital, 2,087 in-patients were treated. There were 299 births and 1,115 operations were performed.

Surprisingly, statistics for the first decade of the hospital's operation show no trend towards increase of the services rendered. As late as 1932 there were fewer in-patients treated (1,864), and fewer operations performed (1,089). In the pre-depression year 1928 even fewer in patients were treated (1,735), and only one more operation was performed.

From 1934 on the services rendered have increased almost every year, and by 1941 the number of in-patients treated had risen to 5,640.

In 1941 the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home of Gary asked to become independent of its parent institution in Indianapolis. Final arrangements were completed in 1942 and the hospital was incorporated and granted a charter as an independent institution named The Methodist Hospital of Gary, Inc.

An ambitious program of new construction was approved in 1941 also, and completed two years later. This included an addition to the nurses' home and an east wing to the hospital, making the building into an L shape.

The east wing included a new kitchen and cafeteria and three stories of nursing units and professional service facilities. The cost of this construction was approximately $600,000.

Approximately one-half of this sum was granted by the federal government under the Lantham Act. The remaining $300,000 was raised by means of a 3 per cent loan from the Federal Works Administration. In 1948 Methodist Hospital repurchased the outstanding loan from the Federal Works Administration at a cost of approximately 59 cents on the dollar.

Edgar Blake resigned as superintendent on Nov. 1, 1941, to become hospital administrator for Wesley Memorial Hospital in Chicago. The next superintendent was the Rev. James Lawson, who served until April, 1945. He was followed by the Rev. William Clark, who served until Aug. 1, 1945.

At that time J. Milo Anderson, a graduate of the hospital administration program of the University of Chicago and former assistant administrator of the Chicago Lying In Hospital, was appointed hospital administrator. Anderson served until April 15, 1951, when he resigned to become administrator of the Ohio State University Medical Center at Columbus.

During Anderson's administration a new x-ray department was completed and other departments were remodeled extensively.

Also during this period, plans were approved for the second major construction program since 1941. This construction included a fourth floor for the new wing containing facilities for treating psychiatric patients and patients with contagious diseases, a new warehouse, home for the chaplain, interns quarters, a new morgue and animal room, and a surgical suite containing four major and one [illegible]

This is the latest construction to date, giving a modern hospital with 244 beds for the treatment of all types of acute illness and varied out-patient services.

This construction was made possible by a grant of $246,000 of federal funds under the Hill Burton Act and over $220,000 raised by the community in a fund drive. This included a $50,000 donation from the United States Steel Corp. In 1952 the Kresge Foundation made a grant of $50,000 to the hospital.

R. B. Giesne, business manager of Methodist Hospital served as acting superintendent from April 17, 1951, until July 1, 1951, when George R. Wren also a graduate of the hospital administration program of the University of Chicago, was appointed administrator.

Wren served until June 30 1954, when he resigned to become administrator of Aultman Hospital in Canton, Ohio. At that time the present administrator, Everett A. Johnson, a third graduate of the University of Chicago's hospital administration program, was appointed.

During 1955 there were 16,526 in-patients treated, 4,100 babies delivered, and 4,602 operations performed. Thus in the 32 full years of operation the number of beds has almost tripled, the number of in-patients treated has increased by a factor of almost eight, the number of births by a factor of over 13, and there are over four times as many operations performed.

Plans are now being made for the construction of another wing to the hospital, making it into a U-shaped building. The new wing, consisting of five stories and a basement on Hayes street, will provide approximately 100 additional beds and expanded facilities for physical therapy, emergency room, x-ray, laboratory, and other services, integrated for the use of both in-patients and out-patients.

In contrast to previous construction projects in recent years, no federal funds are anticipated to be available for this project. In December, 1955, Methodist Hospital, as a voluntary non-profit institution and a member of the American Hospital Assn., was notified of a grant of $155,200 from the Ford Foundation.

Recently the Lake County Central Labor Union, AFL [illegible] $97,200 for the [illegible] rehabilitation facilities of the new wing. Total cost of the new wing is estimated at $1,300,000.

Over one-third of the present board of directors of Methodist Hospital have been serving since the hospital was incorporated in 1941, or longer. These include: Joseph Brown, Herschel Davis, George Foster, W. W. Gasser, Harry Hall, Fred H. Jannasch, J. C. Johnson, Charles D. Lutz, Edward L. Morgan, Glen Slick, Judge Harold Strickland, Mrs. D. M. Ward and A. D. Milteer.

THE STARTING OF METHODIST HOSPITAL was witnessed by a distinguished group of Gary citizens who got construction under way on a chilly morning in 1919 when they gathered at 6th and Grant to turn the first shovel of sand. The first man at the left is unidentified, but reading left to right from there are: Sam Miller, merchant; William F. Hodges, then mayor; the Rev. W. G. Seaman, First Methodist Church pastor; A. S. Hess, contractor; next man unidentified; J. C. Christopher, printer; next two men unidentified; C. O. Holmes (in wagon); William C. Lloyd, superintendent of the Gary Tin Mill; Capt. H. S. Norton, Gary Land Co. property agent; Peter W. Neal, manager of the American Bridge plant; John Brennan; Arthur M. Fisher, lumber dealer, and Ingwald Moe, contractor. Men in the rear are not identified.

ON MAY 27, 1923 THIS WAS THE SCENE in the area of Methodist Hospital, the day it was dedicated. Bishop Frederick D. Leete dedicated the hospital and a few days later, on June 11, the first patient was admitted. It was an I-shaped structure with a capacity of 86 beds.

HERE'S WHERE METHODIST HOSPITAL got its start. Located at 801 Van Buren St., it was then known as Gary General Hospital. It was a residential property purchased from C. F. Blair. Miss Margaret Pritchard, a nurse in the South African War, was the first superintendent.

THIS IS METHODIST HOSPITAL today at 6th avenue at Grant. It has a capacity of 244 beds for the treatment of all types of acute illness and varied out patient services. Plans are now being made for a new addition which will provide for 100 more beds.

Lake County Cancer Society First to Start Smear Tests

By MARY LOU WARDLEY

Pioneering is a habit in Lake County where Gary broke all patterns and traditions for the founding and growth of cities.

Lake County unit, Indiana division, American Cancer Society, also is a pathfinder among organizations of its kind. Its main office is in Gary, located at 125 W. 5th Ave., in the building once used as the post office.

The ACS Lake County unit has two "firsts" to its credit—establishment of the first scholarship fund for training x-ray technicians to help in the battle against cancer and the pace-setting smear test program to find early, curable cancer.

MRS. VERDEN GLUECK

The first of these programs dates back to the early days of the county organization in 1939. The second is one of the newest methods of cancer control. Both programs are being copied throughout Indiana and in other parts of the United States.

The unit's beginnings were perhaps more modest, but no less daring, than the origin of Gary, built on the sandy wastelands of the dunes.

In 1941 when cancer was still a word to be spoken only in whispers, a group of 16 young women in East Chicago raised $600 to help cancer patients. The society had been chartered three years earlier.

That small group became the nucleus of the Lake County Cancer Society, formed in 1945. In that same year the state organization affiliated with the American Cancer Society. Now the county society is a unit of the state division of the national organization.

From $600 to $56,000 in 15 years! The latter figure was the 1956 goal of the county cancer unit. It illustrates the growth of the organization.

Even more striking is the development since the early work of the Women's Field Army, the devoted volunteers who sought to lighten the burden of disease for its victims.

Now the volunteers aid patients, as before, but spend most of their energies spreading the word, "Cancer can be cured." In those 17 years since 1938 prevention became the watchword. Well people, potential cancer victims, are now the society's chief concern.

Lake County unit spent $30,000 in five years to detect early, curable cancer through its Papanicolaou smear test program. The reward is concrete—34 lives saved. Another reward—more than 5,000 men and women received an equally valuable gift, the information that they did not have cancer.

ROLLIS WEESNER

Among the early organisers of cancer control activity in Gary were Dee O. Coe, manager of radio station WWCA; Ray E. Dunn, accountant; R. Dewey Leever, motor sales chief; Sam Bushemi, county assessor; Walter Pickart, insurance broker; Drs. Joseph Kopcha and Jack Moswin, physicians here, and Dr. J. Robert Doty, now living in Florida.

Drs. F. J. [illegible] and Robert Burger, Gary pathologists, [illegible] the society's work later.

[illegible] Mrs. Gay [illegible] Mrs. Joseph Wagner all [illegible] Bernard [illegible] Toole, East Chicago lawyer, and Mr. and Mrs. John Pickett, [illegible] were among the early organizers. Pickett, an Elks lodge leader, helped inaugurate that organization's cancer program.

Mrs. John Stura as president of the Junior Woman's club in East Chicago, headed the 1941 fund drive which launched the society. Her father, Hans C. Petersen, still serves as board member and officer in the unit.

Women of Lake County Medical society auxiliary made the first surgical dressings distributed free by the cancer society. The 1948 annual report showed that patients received 11,060 of these dressings. In 1955 volunteers made enough of this one item alone to supply 73,736 to cancer patients.

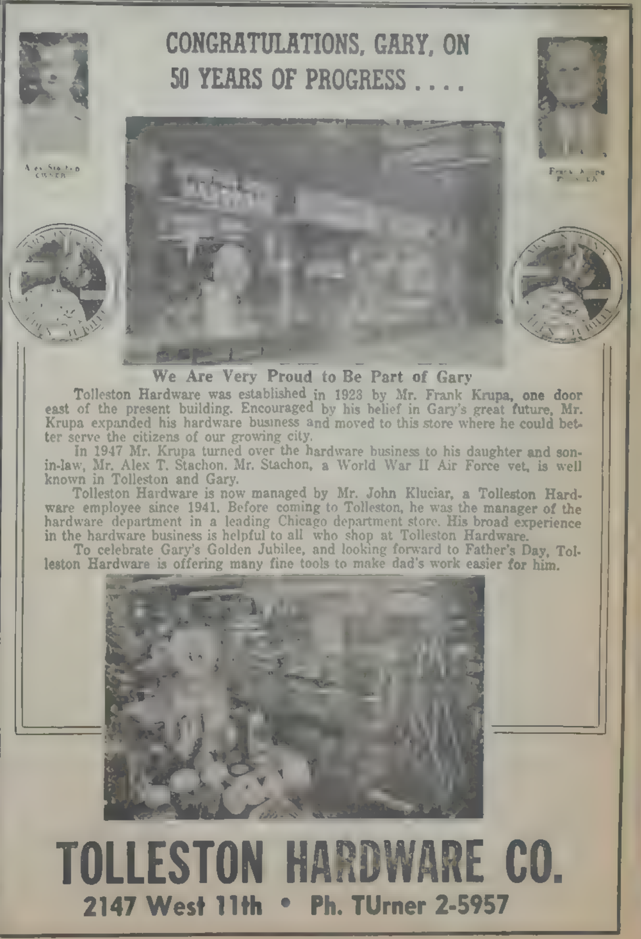
The organization has grown to the point where it covers the entire county and employs two full-time workers, Mrs. Verden Glueck, its first and only executive secretary, and Mrs. Myrtle Tompt, added to the staff in [illegible] 1954. Both are registered nurses.

The society now has four supply stations where the free surgical dressings and other items to aid patients are kept. The fourth, located in Crown Point at Belanger Motor Sales office, opened in January.

Others are located in the Board of Health building, Gary; St. Margaret Hospital, Hammond, and Visiting Nurse Assn. headquarters, East Chicago.

In 1951 the detection program tested 1,428 persons in six months. In 1955 the total was 1,990 in only two months.

Present executive director of Indiana division is a former Lake County man, Rollis S. Weesner, who went to the Indianapolis post from a position as executive secretary of Lake County Medical Society. John B. Twyman, his successor here, now serves on the cancer society board.



CONGRATULATIONS, GARY, ON 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS . . . .

Alex Stachon OWNER

Frank Krupa FOUNDER

We Are Very Proud to Be Part of Gary

Tolleston Hardware was established in 1923 by Mr. Frank Krupa, one door east of the present building. Encouraged by his belief in Gary's great future, Mr. Krupa expanded his hardware business and moved to this store where he could better serve the citizens of our growing city.

In 1947 Mr. Krupa turned over the hardware business to his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. Alex T. Stachon. Mr. Stachon, a World War II Air Force vet, is well known in Tolleston and Gary.

Tolleston Hardware is now managed by Mr. John Kluciar, a Tolleston Hardware employee since 1941. Before coming to Tolleston, he was the manager of the hardware department in a leading Chicago department store. His broad experience in the hardware business is helpful to all who shop at Tolleston Hardware.

To celebrate Gary's Golden Jubilee, and looking forward to Father's Day, Tolleston Hardware is offering many fine tools to make dad's work easier for him.

TOLLESTON HARDWARE CO.

2147 West 11th • Ph. TUrner 2-5957

Congratulations, Gary:

from sand to steel in 50 years

Sears has been proud to serve you for over a quarter century

A Friendly and Familiar Landmark to Gary Citizens for Over 28 Years

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS IN THE GROWTH OF SEARS IN GARY

It's difficult to imagine that only 28 years ago when the first Sears store in Gary was established, it was no larger than a corner cigar store. That first store, only 20 feet long was opened on February 26, 1928, with Joseph L. Lindquist as manager. In less than 6 months it was enlarged to 40 feet occupying what is now Joe Tittle and Sons Meat Store.

In 1929 construction of a 140-foot store on its present site was begun. The Grand Opening was held on September 5, 1929, with E. A. Epham as manager.

Classified by the company as an "A" store, it carried home appliances, home furnishings, hardware, notions, sporting goods, toys, plumbing and heating equipment, and clothing.

Gary's growth was so rapid and complete that in 1939 and again in 1948 Sears enlarged the store until it reached its present size.

Nine store managers have served the comm[illegible] store w[illegible] (1935), C. R. Bjorkland (1937), C. W. Bach (1943), T. R. Peterson (1949) and M. O. Mitchell (1946 and 1953 to date).

Sears has a [illegible] the future of Gary [illegible] much a[illegible] it has grown in pop[illegible] prosperity as one [illegible]

[illegible] expansion of it[illegible] abilities to keep abreast [illegible] needs and desires.

An Organization Built Big to Serve Better

We started to let ourselves go all out and tell you how Sears grew from a one-man business in a small railroad station in Redwood, Minnesota, 70 years ago, and what a fine organization it is today. But seeing as how its Gary's fiftieth anniversary, we decided just to wish this wonderful city a happy birthday.

We thought that this was not the time and place to discuss the many advantages of shopping at Sears . . . such as Easy Credit terms, a revolving charge plan, store-side parking, and many home services.

It's Gary we want to talk about, and how it has grown from a small town to one of the world's greatest producers of steel, and not about how we at Sears are able to offer you the very finest quality merchandise at the very lowest prices.

So we will confine ourselves to saying, "We are proud to have served you for over 28 years."

The first Gary Sears Store, across the Street from its present site, shown with its entire staff.

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO., 813 Broadway, Gary, Indiana, Phone TUrner 3-9671

THIRD EDITION

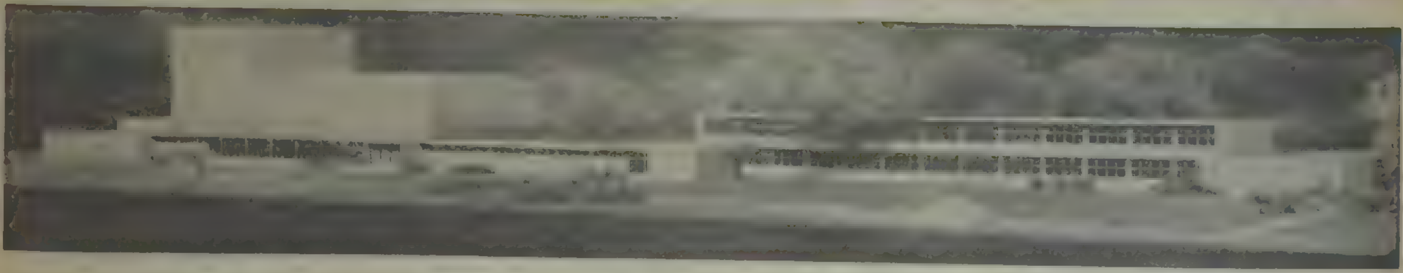
THIRD EDITION

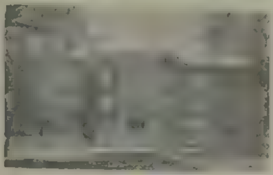
GOLDEN JUBILEE EDITION

EDUCATION UTILITIES TRANSPORTATION

GARY
1906 ~ 1956

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE
Sunday, June 3, 1956





Knowledge - - Power

THE City of Gary has been built on four pillars—industry, finance, construction and education, and to paraphrase scripture, the greatest of these is education.

The city has leaned heavily on industry. From the day the first stake was driven in the 2,500-acre mill site on March 12, 1906, Gary has been a "steel town," but not an ordinary one.

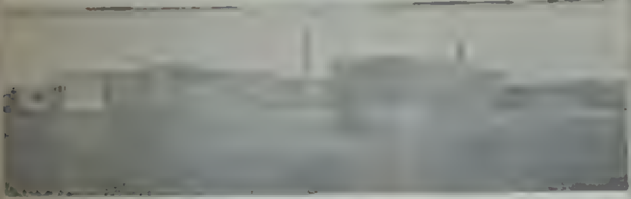
Its mills became the largest in the world; its production facilities the most modern; its employment, the highest, and its support of the community it created, the most commendable.

Any institution of this magnitude would need great financial strength. Support to insure that was forthcoming and hundreds of millions have been spent to build, maintain, expand and develop this world famous enterprise. Today 65 per cent of the city's working force derives its livelihood from steel paychecks.

(Continued on Next Page

HATS OFF!
GARY
ON
Fifty Years
OF
Progress

LIVE AT HOME
AND ATTEND



PURDUE UNIVERSITY CALUMET CENTER
SUMMER SESSION

Orientation exams for beginning university students:
June 2, 8:30 a.m.

Registration
June 8, 1-4:30 and 6-9 p.m.
June 9, 9 a.m.—12 Noon

Classes Begin: June 11 and end August 4, 1956

DEGREE CLASSES AVAILABLE: Day and Evening Schedule

Bacteriology
Surveying
General Chemistry
English Composition
English Fiction
English (American Authors)
Developmental Reading
Economics
Statics and Dynamics
Engineering Drawing
Descriptive Geometry
History
College Algebra
Trigonometry
Analytical Geometry
Differential Calculus
Integral Calculus
Elementary Statics
Elementary Psychology
Physiology
Public Speaking
Government
Differential Equations

COURSES TO REMOVE HIGH SCHOOL DEFICIENCES:
Advanced Algebra
Trigonometry

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE CLASSES: Evenings only
Plan Reading
English Composition
Practical Speaking
Psychology
Technical Writing
Human Relations
Economics of Industry
Mathematics
Slide Rule

Graduate Workshops for Teachers
AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS FOR TEACHERS .... June 11-29 3 Credit Hours
THE TEACHER'S PART IN GUIDANCE .... July 2-13 2 Credit Hours

Practical Nurses Program
A one-year program for women 17 to 55 years of age who want a steady career. The Purdue Practical Nursing school offers an accredited program so you can become licensed when you complete the course. You are assured of the finest educational opportunities and an assured income—besides the deep satisfaction that comes from helping others.

CALL OR WRITE NOW FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PURDUE UNIVERSITY CALUMET CENTER
2233—171ST STREET, HAMMOND, INDIANA
TILDEN 4-0520
DAILY 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.
SATURDAY 8 A.M. TO 12 NOON

Knowledge - - Power

But money also was needed to develop the community in which the men of steel lived, along side those who perform a great diversity of services to make the city a desirable one for family living.

Within a few years after its beginning, Gary had nearly a score of banks and lending houses which provided necessary funds for home building, while U.S. Steel's Gary Land Co. took care of the housing needs of mill workers. From a beginning of tarpaper shacks and tents in 1906, the early pioneers in Gary waited anxiously for streets, sidewalks, electric lights, safe water, sewers and, most of all, permanent homes with roofs over their heads.

The utilities came early and the railroads, which already were operating through Gary, opened little "crackerbox" stations along side their tracks.

Today Gary is served by four utilities: Northern Indiana Public Service Co., which started out as the Gary Heat, Light and Water Co., to provide gas, electricity and water to the new-born town; the Gary Hobart Water Corp., which took over water facilities when the original three-way service was split up; the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., which moved into Gary with the start of the town, and the Gary Transit Co., which began operating street cars here within two years after the city was founded.

Six railroads were ready to serve the town, once it was created, and two came shortly afterward. The original ones, still operating, are the L.S. and M.S., now the New York Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, Wabash, Michigan Central, Pennsylvania and Nickel Plate.

Coming later were the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, which quickly extended lines into the steel mill site, and the South Shore.

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Parents of pioneer days, however, waited only to Oct. 1, 1906, five months after the town began, to see their children enrolled in school. Education became a "must" for Gary.

Perched on a stump in front of an uncompleted, one-story frame building on the east side of Broadway, north of 4th avenue, Gary's first schoolteacher vigorously rang a hand bell to summon his first class.

Ora L. Wildermuth, a young lawyer who arrived in Gary in August was drafted by Tom Knotts, chairman of the town board, to be the teacher. Because the floor of the 20 by 30 foot building was not yet laid when he took over, the first task of the new teacher was to take the roll, send the girls home and let the boys help him nail down the flooring.

So school actually began on Oct. 2. His pay was $60 a month.

All the equipment Wildermuth had was the hand bell and a box of paper tablets. Wildermuth had helped the carpenter install the benches, the seats being planks 10 inches wide and an inch and half thick. The children got tired because there were no backs to the seats. Later some standard seats were procured.

The first class consisted of 35 children ranging from the first to the eighth grade. New pupils arrived most every day, so that in two months there were 60 enrolled.

It was evident that another school room would have to be erected, so work was begun on a second schoolhouse, just like the first, and R. R. Quillen was employed to teach the second class starting in February, 1907. Wildermuth kept the younger pupils and Quillen took the older ones.

The little frame schoolhouse of 1906 with 35 pupils has grown into a school system that today has 25 buildings and 33,172 pupils, with an enrollment of 35,520 predicted for next fall.

The first school cost less than $500 to erect; the new Union Street grade school in Miller, with 11 classrooms, a gymnasium-auditorium and kitchen, cost $327,000.

Gary public schools became famous early in the city's history, due to the wise selection of William A. Wirt as superintendent to organize the new system. He resigned his position as superintendent of the Bluffton, Ind., schools in the spring of 1907 and came to Gary in the fall.

Wirt was a graduate of DePauw University and also did post graduate work after serving as principal and superintendent at Redkey, Ind. He went to Bluffton in 1898 and there worked out his idea of a work-study-play program of education that ultimately made him world famous among educators.

Wirt came to Gary with definite convictions concerning the dignity of work, the significance and character-forming possibilities of play, and the value of wise provisions for study.

The Gary superintendent once said: "In Gary the schools try to appropriate the street and alley time of the child by providing opportunities for work and play as well as opportunities for study."

He was the first American educator to realize that a child when denied the chance to work and play in proper environments, as well as study, will waste his time in improper environments.

Wirt pointed out that the home no longer provided the opportunities for work and play for children and therefore the schools should help fill this vacuum.

"Character is formed when a child is active," he said. "The acquisition of good character consists of doing the right thing at the right time. Only a few children are so book-minded that they are able to form habits of mental activity from the study of books alone. The failure of providing work and play activities results in a lost opportunity for character building."

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Gary's first school board, consisting of Edward Jewel, Thomas H. Cutler and C. Oliver Holmes, in October, 1906, voted unanimously to hire Wirt for $2,500 a year, starting July 1, 1907. Wirt immediately started working on plans to make practicable application of his theory.

While Wirt came to Gary with only the germ of his educational concepts on paper, within four years his ideas began to jell and experiments proved that they were workable. A prerequisite of the Gary program was a specially designed school building adapted to the work-study-play program.

The Wirt system was first tried out at Gary's Emerson School, which was erected in 1908. It was a model for 20 succeeding school plants. It had 29 classrooms, 12 study rooms, 4 laboratories, 6 gymnasia, 2 libraries, 6 shops, 2 kindergarten rooms and a sightsaving room for children with visual defects.

The ample playgrounds provided baseball diamonds, tennis courts, gardens and a zoo, or animal husbandry plant, attended by children. It proved to be self-supporting.

The auditorium, however, became the heart of the Wirt system. Here children were taught to "think on their feet," participate in theatricals, play in musical groups and learn to appreciate art, music, drama. Here citizenship was taught, respect for others, good manners, patriotism and loyalty. Nature study, home economics and shop work were integrated with the three "Rs"—reading, writing and 'rithmetic.

Among the schools constructed under the Wirt administration were: Emerson, 1908; Froebel, 1911; Horace Mann, Tolleston, West Pulaski and Lew Wallace, 1922; Roosevelt and Ambridge, 1923; East Pulaski, 1924, and Edison, 1937. The work-study-play pattern was followed, giving the school gymnasium and auditorium facilities and work shops for high schools.

The school system acquired Beveridge school, built in 1906, when Tolleston was annexed in 1910 to Gary. Glen Park school, built by the township, 1909, came into the Gary system with the annexation of the Glen Park territory in 1909. Miller school, built in 1912, became a city school with the annexation of the town in 1918. Clark school, built about 1898, came into the city system when the hamlet was annexed in 1906.

Ivanhoe, Franklin, Lincoln, Riley and Washington school children were housed in portables for at least 20 years, except that Lincoln school was badly damaged by fire a few years ago and replaced with a brick building. Washington school portables also were replaced with a fine brick building about four years ago.

In the post war period since 1945 a number of new, modern schools have been erected: Union, Pittman Square, Webster, Drew, Carver and Douglass.

There also have been additions at Edison, Tolleston, Pulaski, Lew Wallace and Ambridge schools.

Still under construction is the new Aetna school at 13th and Arizona street. It will be open this fall.

News of the new Gary school plan spread fast after it was put into effect here—so fast that New York City officials in 1914 invited Wirt to become a consultant to establish the work-study-play school system in that great metropolitan center. He was paid $10,000 annually for devoting one week of each month to the New York school system.

In addition to his educational activities, Wirt took an active part in Gary affairs. He was one of the builders of the Victoria Hotel, recently torn down after more than 40 years of service.

He founded the National Bank of America in 1917 and was its president for about 10 years. He sold his interest in the bank before the bank closings in the 30s.

He also had interest in real estate and began the development of Dune Acres, where he and other Gary people obtained a 99-year lease on 600 acres of natural duneland.

Dr. Wirt also took the leadership in the drive for funds to erect Memorial Auditorium in 1927. He persuaded the citizens committee to include a stage as well as an athletic floor so that the schools could make greater use of the building. The school city loaned $150,000 towards the project and the U.S. Steel Corp. donated nine lots at 7th and Massachusetts street, where the auditorium was built.

Dr. Wirt died in the spring of 1938, after spending 32 years in educating the children of Gary. He ranks with Judge Elbert H. Gary, William P. Gleason, Capt. H. S. Norton and Mayor Tom Knotts in laying the foundations of a great city.

Wirt "sold" education to Gary and his work-study-play gospel has been passed on from generation to generation. His demise was a stunning blow to the school system and the community at large. It took time to pick a new captain to chart the course of the schools.

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The school board called on H. S. Jones, the director of social studies, to fill the breach, which he did for two years.

A Purdue University survey during this period recommended that a new superintendent be employed at the expiration of Jones' term.

As a result, he was succeeded by Charles D. Lutz who served from 1942 to 1955 when the latter was removed as superintendent following another survey.

A new leader in the person of Alden H. Blankenship, school superintendent at Tacoma, Wash., will come to Gary to become superintendent on July 1.

Since Dr. Wirt's tenure ended, there have been three surveys made of the Gary school system. The first was by Purdue University's department of education and psychology in 1941-42, under the direction of the late Dr. F. B. Knight; the second, a building survey by the University of Chicago's committee on field services of the department of education, headed by Prof. William C. Reavis; and the third in 1955, by the Public Administration Service, under the supervision of Dr. Wendell G. Schaeffer and Ream A. Lazaro, resident supervisor. Their findings will be dropped in the lap of the new superintendent.

The Purdue survey resulted in a drastic change in the educational plans of the school system. Many features of the Wirt plan were dropped or reduced and a number of the long-time members of the administrative staff were retired.

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Many recommendations of the Reavis building survey have been carried out. Lack of adequate funds retarded this program. Ralph L. Muller, assistant superintendent in charge of business affairs, headed the building program from 1945 to 1955, when he left the school system to become associated with a Gary architectural and engineering firm as a consultant in school construction.

The carrying out of recommendations of the PAS survey will be left to the new superintendent, Blankenship, and his supervisory staff.

Since Lutz left the superintendency last fall, direction of the school system has been in the hands of Clarence E. Swingley, who was picked by the school board to be acting superintendent. Swingley was principal of Edison school. He will be re-assigned when the new superintendent is installed July 1.

In the last eight years, seven school buildings have been erected and 15 schools have had additions built at a total cost of $9,000,000. School officials today plan for the construction of five new schools in 1956-57, estimated to cost $2,330,000.

Education is big business in Gary. Citizens for years have been proud of its nationally known school system. They are back of the schools. There is no greater interest shown in any other community matter than in the welfare of the schools. Taxpayers do not begrudge the $9,500,000 it cost to maintain the schools and educate Gary's children last year.

Knowledge--Power

Gary is a many sided city. While its mammoth mills dominate the community industrially, there are many other aspects that make the city an attractive place in which to live, work and rear children.

A. R. Todd

This third edition of The Post Tribune's Golden Jubilee souvenir emphasises some of the facilities that have been developed and maintained for the welfare of all citizens.

Topping the list of community assets comes the Gary public schools. The founding of the school system, the creation of the work study play program and the subsequent problems that have been solved through the years are told in this issue by Arthur R. Todd, jubilee editor and Post Tribune newsman for nearly 20 years, who for 12 years "covered" the school beat.

The history of the public utilities in Gary, the transportation companies — railroads, streetcars, bus lines; postal services; other educational services—library, IU Gary Center and the pioneer Gary Business College; and the old towns - Miller, Tolleston, Glen Park, Aetna and Clark Station, are all contained in this 72 page supplement.

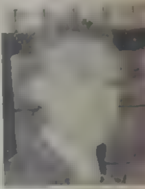
The fourth and final supplement will be issued next Sunday.

Gary School Heads

WILLIAM A. WIRT
1907 to 1938

HERBERT S. JONES
1938 to 1941

CHARLES D. LUTZ
1941 to 1955



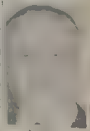
CLARENCE SWINGLEY
Acting Superintendent
1955 to 1956

A. H. BLANKENSHIP
1956

Trustees Who Direct Schools

DAUGHERTY

Retson



Luckey

Standley

A seat on a school board is never an easy chair—particularly so in Gary in the Jubilee Year of 1956.

The present board — President Charles E. Daugherty, Chris N. Retson, J. Claude Allen, Joseph A. Luckey and Mrs. R. Morris Standley is confronted with a booming enrollment, a critical shortage of classrooms and a threat

Jefferson... School With a Past

For Many Years Gary's Largest; Planned by Men of Steel Company

By MRS. CATHERINE JOHNS
Retired Principal, Jefferson School

In every heart [illegible] school' but [illegible] Jefferson School was so closely tied up with the early days of Gary, it occupies a special place in the affections of a great many people.

From the beginning this has been a community school. That was the ideal of Dr William A. Wirt, founder of the work study-play school. The early administrators of Jefferson [illegible] his spirit and built a school to conform with it. So [illegible] picture of [illegible] shown [illegible] part of the Jefferson [illegible]

When the [illegible] of the steel [illegible] planned the city of Gary, in many respects they [illegible] In most details, plans were made that would be adequate for many years, but as far as schools were concerned, they made provision only for the immediate future.

Jefferson was the only building for which the steel men made the plans. After that they left the school superintendent and the school trustees free to carry out their own ideas for the schools.

It was planned that the Jefferson should be ready for use in September of 1907, but the site chosen for it presented so many difficulties that it was September, 1908, before the children could move in.

Originally this spot was a long, deep slough, where water lilies bloomed and frogs sang, and before the building could be started the slough had to be filled in with sand.

Before completion of the building children were housed in portables and at that early time a strong bond between the school and the community was established. For many months the portable building belonging to Christ Episcopal Church served as a part of the Jefferson School during the week and as a church on Sunday.

That set a pattern which has continued throughout the years. When the present City Methodist Church was under construction, its services were held in the Jefferson School, the same thing was true when Central Christian Church was being built.

Later, after a fire in 1946 when Jefferson was being renovated, the Christian Church opened its parlors to Jefferson teachers and parents for many of their meetings.

At first the Gary High School operated in Jefferson, and the first commencement was held in its auditorium in 1909. There were three graduates that year.

The first graduating seniors were Katharine Patton and Earl Kohler, now deceased, and Charles H Hyman, a retired steel executive, now living in Youngstown, O.

For a long time Jefferson was the big school of Gary. The first city wide physical education demonstration was held on its playground. All general teachers' meetings were held there, and many city-wide contests and meets were staged on its platform.

Being a new city, built on sand, Gary had few beauty spots. So Jefferson School did what it could to remedy this. A lawn was planted, trees were set out, and many people will remember the years when the Jefferson garden was a spot where their souls were refreshed. Not only did the garden provide a place where tired eyes could be rested, but also seedlings and slips went home in many little fists to start porch box gardens.

Jefferson Park has always given teachers and pupils pleasure. It was so near that it seemed a part of the school. Teachers often took their classes there, and the children studied under the old oaks and the new maples. The park was a joy to the school, but like most joys, there were drawbacks.

One of these was the water tower that was constructed while teachers were trying to carry on their classes. No one who has not lived through it can imagine the noise when they riveted together the metal plates that [illegible] water tank. Later, when that tank was encased in cement and was a beautiful part of the park, it became difficult to remember the terrible clanging caused by riveting.

The Jefferson building was planned to be used as a conventional school, following the traditional pattern, but when the work study play plan was adopted for the whole city, there was surprisingly little change that had to be made.

The auditorium that we thought was so beautiful with its great chandelier swinging from the center of the domed ceiling, was roofed over to form another floor the size of the whole building.

That became the gymnasium and was so used for a number of years. Later the gymnasiums were moved into portables in the school yard, one for boys and one for girls. But the attic gym room was not useless. Dramatic groups from other schools came there to build and paint scenery and for some time the Gary College Players used it as their studio.

It was there that they prepared "Jack and the Beanstalk", which was presented at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago. There was a city-wide pet show, with everything from a goat to fishworms, that a sudden rain storm drove from the play ground to the attic gymnasium.

This was only one part of the necessary changes, but it was an important part. Basement rooms were also finished and were used as shops, but by and large the building was adapted to the new school system with far fewer changes than would have been expected.

Jefferson was one of the first schools to convert completely to the work study play system with all that this implied. It meant Saturday school for those who wanted it, and there were many who did.

It meant night school for hundreds of adults. Often there would be as many grown people at night school as there had been children in the day time.

It also meant Summer school for many children. Some worked in the shops. Some did academic work, while others just played [illegible] but there are many who will remember what fun it was on those hot summer days.

When Indiana University began [illegible] many of the classes were held in Jefferson until other quarters could be provided for them.

The walls of Jefferson never were really elastic but there were times when they seemed to be. Horace Mann first an elementary school, was not finished when everyone expected it to be, and it was decided that Jefferson could take care of their teachers and pupils until their own building was ready. And Jefferson did it!

For nearly a school year 1,100 children met there daily. Many Jefferson and Horace Mann teachers were beginners and that made possible an experiment that was watched with [illegible] ning teachers were assigned to work under an older, more experienced instructor. The older teacher did most of the actual teaching, while the beginner assisted and gained a great deal from this association with experts. It worked well but everyone was glad when Horace Mann was finished.

One night in the spring of 1946 a fire broke out in the attic. Much damage was done to the inside of the building. The firemen said that had the building not been as well constructed as it was it would have been completely destroyed instead of just smoked and scorched.

In spite of adequate insurance the renovation cost over $100,000.

Jefferson has always shown itself ready to take part in whatever was of interest to the community. Many a program have the children put on for noon-day clubs and women's organizations, and in all the many drives they have done their part. They even put on a television program featuring a child's outlook on world affairs.

This was given from a Chicago studio for about a year and a half. It was prepared in the auditorium as a regular part of the pupil's work on current events. When Dr Frederick Stock of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra conducted his series of contests in music memory for schools in and about Chicago, Jefferson entered a team every year and won first place [illegible] in this district.

Several years ago each state in the union was given a replica of the Liberty Bell and the one for Indiana went on a tour of all schools in the state. When it came to Jefferson, the reception committee was composed of children born in foreign countries. There was one from Greece, one from Scotland, one from Italy, one from China, a Canadian and an American Negro.

A Post Tribune photographer [illegible] an American [illegible] and The Post Tribune gave each child one of the pictures to send back to the grandmother in the land of his birth. One little boy said, "My grandmother cried when she saw it."

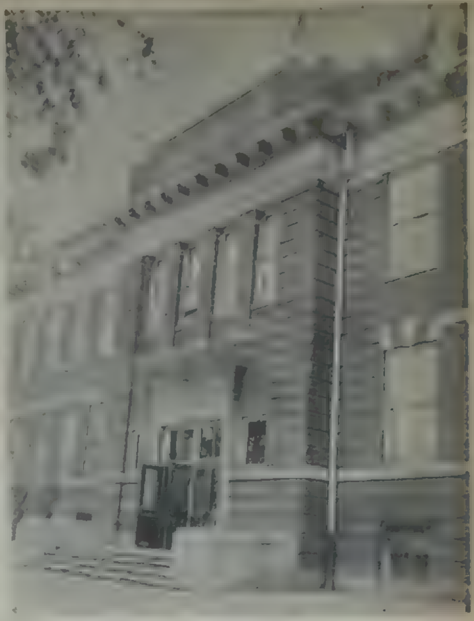
The personality of the principal has a great deal to do with setting the tone of a school organization. For this reason Jefferson has been fortunate that there have been few changes in principals.

[illegible] Martin, Mrs. Catherine Johns and since 1951, Mrs. Gertrude Ward.

Jefferson now is one of the "little" schools. The building is old and sooner or later will have to be replaced. But the idea with which it started, that it was a real part of the community, is as strong as ever.

The memory of the part Jefferson has played in the building of Gary will always be an [illegible] acceptable citizens of tomorrow.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL'S PLAYGROUND attracted the community's small fry from the beginning and was one of the most popular spots in the city. This is a scene at the play lot in 1908, the year the school officially opened for its first classes after overcoming several construction delays.



THIS BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1908, has probably had as much influence on the lives of Gary residents as any other in the city. Jefferson School was one of Gary's first beauty spots with its trees and green lawn offering cool contrast to the sand dunes surrounding it. It served for many years as Gary's "big school" and was the focal point for most of the growing city's early civic functions and important meetings.

PROPOSED NEW

INDIANA UNIVERSITY CENTER BUILDING

Architect's model of the new Indiana University Center Building to be erected on a 27½ acre Campus in Gleason Park. The building, 600 ft. long by 150 ft. wide, will front on Jefferson St.

Bozo, Hall, and Cotton, Inc. [illegible]

Photo by [illegible]

In appreciation of the past and as a pledge of our best efforts in continuing our ever-growing service to the community ... with complete confidence in the future of Gary, its youth and all its citizens.

- Summer Enrollment June 11-12—Classes Begin June 13
- Fall Classes Start September 19—End January 26

INDIANA *University* GARY CENTER — 563 WASHINGTON STREET — PHONE TURNER 3-8538 — GARY, INDIANA

We're Proud Too!

. . . TO JOIN IN A SALUTE TO GARY.

VIEW OF OFFICE AND LOADING PLATFORM

The Fletcher Oil company was founded on January 15, 1945, by R. B. Fletcher, a former Representative of the Department of Financial Institutions, State of Indiana, to distribute in Gary "Marathon" petroleum products supplied by the Ohio Oil Co.

The Company leased from Globe Oil Company storage tanks situated at 4th and Delaware, opened offices at 519 W. 5th Avenue and started business with two small trucks and four employes. In 1951, Fletcher purchased the 4th and Delaware property and constructed an office and warehouse to accommodate a business which was expanding year by year.

In August, 1953, Fletcher incorporated under the name of Fletcher Oil Company, Inc., the officers being R. B. Fletcher, president; Eugene J. LeBoeuf, a former agent for Pure Oil Company, vice president and manager, and Russell H. Nehrig, secretary.

Last Fall, the Company had to vacate its quarters to make way for the Indiana Toll Road, and moved temporarily to 2700 W. 9th Avenue while building a new home at 1122 E. 10th Place. No expense was spared to make this the finest plant of its kind in the Midwest. Several thousand dollars went into the installation of up-to-date filters to assure delivery of clean oil to all Fletcher customers.

Now, to serve the people of Gary, Fletcher Oil Company, Inc., operates four tank delivery trucks, three transport trucks and other service equipment, and employs 15 people regularly. We are proud to be growing with Gary as a part of its business life.

We are proud also of our new home, and hope that all of you may find time to visit us for personal inspection of the premises.

R. B. FLETCHER

GENE LEBOEUF

INTERIOR VIEW OF OFFICE

PART OF TRUCK FLEET SERVING THE CALUMET AREA

Left to right, Thelma Metzker, Ray Dorulla, Grace Barsley, Jack Churilla, Day Obsenica, Jim Raybeck, Geo. Costley, Clark Fletcher, Keith Shirey, Roman Dominick.

FLETCHER OIL CO.

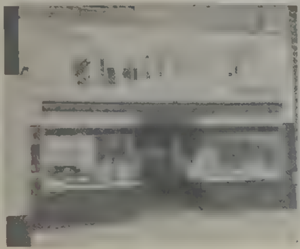
1122 E. 10TH PLACE, GARY

SHALLBERG'S
GIVES
3 CHEERS TO GARY
FOR 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS

We Have Shared In Building Gary During 30 Years of Our Fine City's Amazing Growth

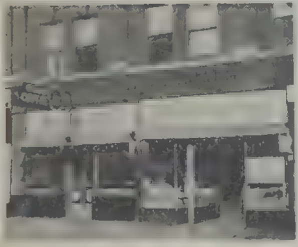
EDWARD F. HUNSSINGER

FRANK J. HUNSSINGER



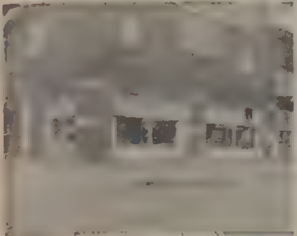
528 Broadway

2253 West 11th Ave.



812 Broadway

4480 Broadway



30 East 6th Ave.

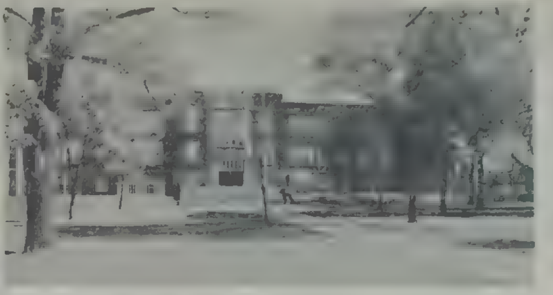
3586 Village

Baker Shallberg's Pastries
Quality Bakery

MAIN STORE
528 BROADWAY
PHONE TUrner 3-0428

Froebel Constructed in 1911

CHARLES S. COONS
Principal, 1916-1942



FROEBEL SCHOOL, when built in 1911, introduced a new concept in school construction. It was one of the first schools planned with future expansion in mind. In the past schools had been built on restricted plots with little if any ground left for future additions.

SAMUEL J. BRICKLY
Principal, 1912-1916

First Enrollment More Than 1,000

By LEE R. GILBERT

Principal, Froebel School

Gary's first mayor, Thomas E. Knotts, announced in his annual report for the year 1910, a plan to build the Froebel School. The announcement said the second major unit school "will be erected on the south side during the present year, thus placing Gary in the very front rank of cities in regard to the excellent equipment and high standing of its school system."

Construction was begun in 1911. The site selected included 10.74 acres stretching north from Fifteenth avenue to Thirteenth avenue and west from Madison street to Jackson street.

Schools built throughout the nation during this period, and later, were generally confined to limited land areas. The wisdom and foresight of Gary's planners in providing more adequate space for play is commendable. The site selected was intended to provide accommodations for a school to serve the rapidly growing community south of the railroad zone and west of Broadway.

As it happened, the site chosen was one of some considerable historic importance. Much of the school campus had originally comprised the Gibson farm. Gibson Inn, (near Madison and 15th avenue) built in 1837 to accommodate stage coach traffic on the Fort Dearborn (Chicago) - Fort Detroit Trail, stood on a site opposite the present school.

The new school adopted the name of one of education's great pioneering individuals, Friedrich Wilhelm August Froebel, a German educator.

He was born in the province of Thuringia in 1782. His contributions to the development of education were many. Outstanding were his strong insistence that education is a continuous life-long process, that education must encompass the mental, spiritual and physical development, that schools must be concerned with the total education of the child. The history of education knows him as the founder of the kindergarten system.

Froebel School was opened in 1912. The late Charles Coons, the school's second principal, then a teacher in the new building, has described the rugged conditions prevailing prior to the completion of the original unit around Thanksgiving of that year. He reported that some floors had not been laid, no doors or blackboards had been provided and the central heating plant had not been completed, so that on very chilly days it was necessary to dismiss classes.

The original enrollment of Froebel School in 1912 exceeded 1,000 children. These pupils were transferred from the Fourteenth avenue portables then located near Broadway. By the beginning of the year following, enrollment had climbed beyond the 2,000 mark by the addition of upper grade and high school students from the Tolleston and Glen Park districts.

Enrollment at Froebel School mounted steadily to a peak of 2,923 in 1931-32. With the development of new housing areas in outlying districts, enrollment began to decrease, falling to a low of 1,797 in 1946-47.

Subsequent years have seen the enrollment, kindergarten to grade 12, climb again to a figure of 2,640 in the fall of 1955. A further increase of 200 is expected at Froebel School in the fall of 1956.

Plant additions occurred in 1920, 1922, and 1938 to accommodate increasing numbers of students and expanding program of education. The latest survey indicates that the school plant is being operated at approximately 130% of its capacity.

The school staff has changed and grown with the years. Froebel staff members have moved to supervisory and administrative positions in the Gary Public Schools and other school systems as well as to college campuses. Industrial and business organizations today are employing the executive talents of other former staff members. Many of the Gary schools today count among their staff members, teachers who served their early apprenticeship in this pioneer Gary school.

Terms of service of Froebel School administrators were as follows: Principals—S. J. Brickly, 1912-16; Charles D. Coons, 1916-42; Richard Nuzum, 1942-50; Dana P. Whitmer, 1950; and Lee R. Gilbert, 1950. The assistant principals have been—Blanche Liggett, 1921-42; Richard Nuzum, 1942; Paul Lange, 1942-43; Frank Albright, 1943-47; Dana Whitmer, 1947-50 and John T. Gunning, 1950.

Froebel's professional staff today numbers 92.

The program of the Froebel School, both in its early days and through the years, has reflected the beliefs both of its namesake and the first superintendent of Gary's schools, William A. Wirt.

Strong emphasis has been given to a well-balanced program involving the development of all the aspects of a pupil's abilities. In addition to the traditional academic program which serves as the core of the school's life, outstanding work has been done in the practical and fine arts, and athletics.

An observer noted in 1918 the broad provisions for shops in the school. Printing, woodworking, sheet metal, plumbing, paint and shoe repair shops were then in operation. The sheet metal shop, it was noted, for the technician," . . . has one 36-inch heavy squaring shear, one No. 4 tinner's bench shear, one 36-inch adjustable bar folder, can top folder, a 36 by 2-inch pipe forming rolls, 30-inch grooving machine, No. 3 steel cornice brake, No. 2 beading machine, small burring machine, large burring machine, small turner, large turner, wiring machine, setting down machine, cornice maker's crimper, 2-inch double seamer, and an assortment of bench stakes and mandrels." In the early years, instruction was given in shops by tradesmen who were not licensed teachers.

Athletic honors won by Froebel School constitute an impressive record through the years. Basketball teams emerged as sectional champions on [illegible] occasions, regional victors in four years, and semi-final winners once.

Nine conference championships likewise are the possession of the school. In football, a number of honors have been won. The year 1927 was the year in which the State title was earned. The track squad is the proud possessor of eleven State titles, and thirteen conference wins, as well as sectional and regional victories. Band and choral awards over the years add to the achievements of special activities in the school.

From its earliest days, Froebel School has served the educational needs of a highly cosmopolitan and diverse community. One writer noted in 1918 that the ". . . . Froebel School serves the workers' section to the south. Of the youth from which it is recruited, 37 per cent are of foreign stock—69 per cent come of foreign parents, and 18 per cent were born under a foreign flag. . . ."

In the same year, Froebel HS, the school's newspaper proudly stated that ". . . . the pupils of Froebel are largely of naturalized parentage and the children of workingmen. . . ."

Approximately forty racial, religious, and nationality groups were identified in the enrollment at Froebel in 1939. In more recent years the heavy influx of eastern and southern European population into the school area has been replaced by a major migration from the Southern states.

In 1956, as in 1912, 1925, and 1940, Froebel School's purpose remains the offering of the finest educational opportunities for all children in a constantly changing community.

The world's varied population has been and remains mirrored in the student population of this school. The experience of working together for common purposes is expressive of the highest goals in our American democracy. Froebel students and graduates are better citizens because they have learned to understand basic American ideals first hand by every-day living.

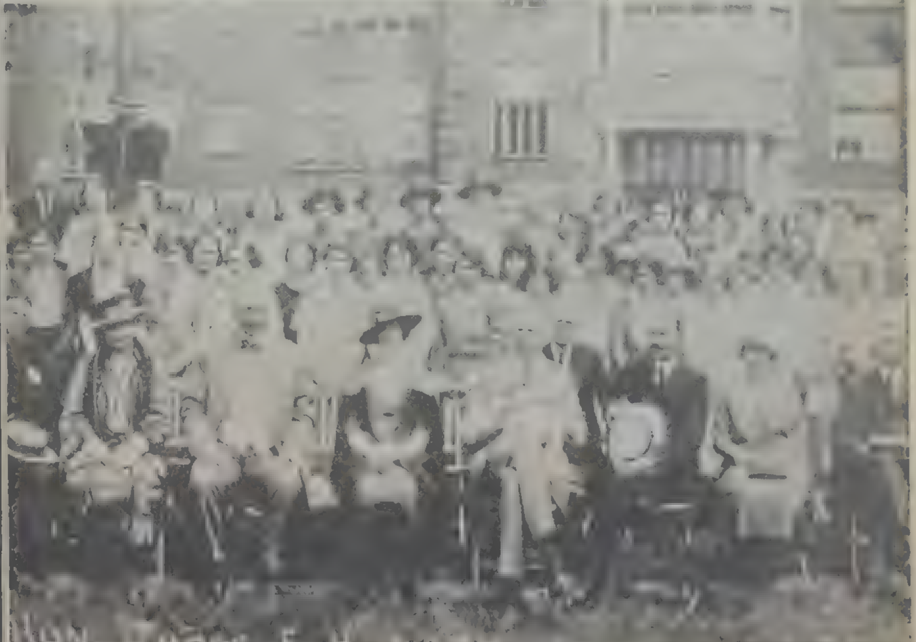
Community service is emphasized as a necessary experience in citizenship growth. The record reveals important contributions by Froebelites in the service of our nation, as needed. Typical of this, in 1942, Froebel topped all other Gary schools in the collection of scrap in the all-out drive, accumulating 100,855 pounds at one time. In the same year, Froebel sh[illegible] operating around the cl[illegible] the training of war [illegible] and the first class of [illegible] welders. In 1955-56, a team of adult welders was in training at the request of a local industry, receiving special instruction in the processing of tool steel.

Many physicians, dentists, lawyers, teachers, and civic leaders are numbered among the graduates of Froebel. The staff of the school is justifiably proud of the contribution made to the community in training of leaders. In 1954-55, for example [illegible] bel were enrolled in the Indiana University Medical School at Indianap[illegible]

Emphasis on adequate understanding of and preparation for occupations is a continuing concern of the school staff. An annual Career Day for all Froebel High School students was inaugurated April 16, 1953.

On this day, some forty leaders in various occupational fields come into the school to consult with parents, teachers and faculty. Counsell[illegible] closely in plann[illegible] and the [illegible] student inter[illegible]

The c[illegible] ents [illegible] outstandin[illegible] bel communit[illegible] years, remains [illegible] as the school [illegible] its own Go[illegible] 62. Edu[illegible] to rea[illegible] achievem[illegible] munity institutio[illegible] serving the need[illegible] As such, it fa[illegible] ever-hopeful that [illegible] teamwork of its parents, students, and faculty will bring constantly new successes in contributions to education.



HON. JUDGE E. H.

THIS PICTURE MARKED ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS in the history of Froebel School. It was taken June 15, 19[illegible] when Judge Elbert H. Gary, for whom the city is named, visited the school to speak at an outdoor assembly. Judge and Mrs. Gary, with their daughter, Mrs. Robert W. Campbell, Pasadena, Calif., are the first three from the left in the front row. Among others identifiable in the picture are A. F. Banks, then president of the E. J. & E. Railroad, last at the right in the front row. At the extreme left, over Mrs. Gary's right shoulder, can be seen Sgt. Nate Potts, who with Sgt. James Connelly, crouched behind the man at the right of Mrs. Campbell, was assigned by the Gary Police Department as guard for Judge Gary. The occasion was made more memorable while the Gary family was being driven from Froebel to Emerson School. It was then that Mrs. Gary, passing a vacant lot at 6th and Wahington, remarked to her husband that the spot would be perfect for a new Methodist church. The judge agreed and shortly afterward gave the land to the congregation. The U. S. Steel Corp. also agreed and gave financial help toward the erection of the present City Methodist Church.

From One Room to 27 Schools

THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN OCT. 9, 1907, from the L. S. & M. S. tracks and shows a view of Broadway looking south. At the extreme left of the picture are Gary's first two schools, both one-room frame buildings which provided pioneer children with the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic.

THE RECORDS SHOW WORK WAS STARTED on Jefferson School, above, on June 18, 1907, but delays caused by lack of knowledge of how to build on sand pushed off the opening date until the fall of 1908. To the west across Madison street stands the uncompleted pumping station water tower in Jefferson Park.

EMERSON SCHOOL, SHOWN HERE under construction in 1908, was opened in September, 1909. It was a strictly modern and efficient school, designed to meet the work-study-play program initiated by Superintendent W. A. Wirt. Subsequent buildings were erected to conform to the Emerson pattern. Classes are from kindergarten through high school

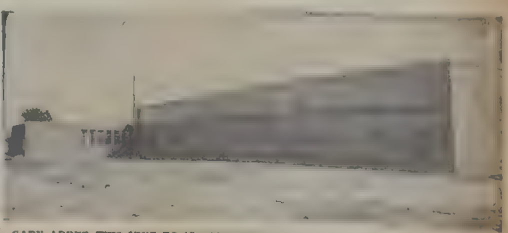
CHILDREN FROM THE SECTION SOUTH OF THE WABASH Railroad attended classes in these three buildings which stood on the present site of Gary's new police and court building at 14th and Broadway. The teachers—S. J. Brickley, Grace Brooks, Alice M. Anchors, Keziah Stright and Orra Faxon—are standing behind the children in this picture, taken on a sunny day in late fall 1907. The buildings were supposed to be temporary structures, but when Froebel School was built in 1911, these wooden buildings were moved to other sites, remodeled and enlarged and used for many years. The man on the porch of the building at the right side of the picture was the custodian of the buildings.

THIS PICTURE SHOWS IN SHARP CONTRAST THE STRIDES EDUCATION has made in Gary in the 50 years of its existence. The photo was taken at the 1955 graduation exercises in Memorial Auditorium when [illegible] received their diplomas. Inset is the first graduating class in Gary in 1909. Holding diplomas are Katherine Patton, Earl Kohler and Charles Hyman.

THE MOST RECENT STEPS IN THE TRANSITION of Gary's school system from [illegible] to 27 buildings in 1956 are those two structures. The top photo shows Webster School at 37th avenue and Pierce street in Glen Park, which is in its second year of operation. The lower picture is of the new Aetna School which is expected to be ready for classes in the fall.

PUPILS IN THE EARLY DAYS of Gary's budding work-study-play school plan made the acquaintance of many phases of business life as part of the school studies. Here is shown a group studying the fundamentals of banking as part of their basic high school education.

THIS GROUP REHEARSING A COSTUMED TABLEAU at one of Gary's early schools exemplified the spirit of William Wirt's conceptionof mixing work and play with study to make school more attractive for the city's pupils.



GARY ADDED THIS UNIT TO ITS GROWING SCHOOL SYSTEM IN [illegible] to care for the educational needs of pupils living in the area around 27th avenue and Jackson street. It was dedicated on Aug. 12 of that year and called the Douglass School.

Gary School System a Monument to Ability of Wirt

Exposing Radicals Revealed His Will To Stand on Truth

By ARTHUR TODD

Every town and [illegible] has its [illegible] and patriots honored f[illegible] In course of [illegible] but now and [illegible]

Gary ir[illegible] noted for [illegible] with a man for his f[illegible] of education and famous fense of A[illegible]

This man [illegible] Wirt, fo[illegible] school sy[illegible] ing [illegible] in t[illegible] over 30 ye[illegible] that "a pr[illegible] honor save [illegible]

Wirt's n[illegible] even if he [illegible] nation in 1[illegible] sensational [illegible] evidence of a Communist [illegible] in Washington to change America [illegible]

The [illegible]

DR. WILLIAM A WIRT as he appeared in 1910

[illegible] keen desire for knowledge. When he finished the 8th grade in the Markle school, his teacher told Wirt's mother that her son was brilliant, and should have high school and college training.

[illegible] bicycle to Bluffton to enroll in high school obtained work in a store to earn his own [illegible] year high sc[illegible] years and ob[illegible] to DePa[illegible]

He earned his way through the university by teaching in Greencastle High School, and with the remainder of his in[illegible] sent his sister to Indi[illegible]achers College. He was a leader in student affairs on the DePauw campus and graduated with honors. He became a teaching principal at Redkey, Ind. High School and it was there that he got his first [illegible] study play program of education.

[illegible]ned to Bluffton as [illegible]nt of schools and [illegible]ed out the work [illegible] that won [illegible] recognition. Associated with Wirt in the Bluffton schools was Guy Wulfing, a manual training teacher. He tells how Wirt happened to come to Gary.

"One Monday morning in the [illegible] of 1906," Wulfing re[illegible] [illegible]rt called me into his [illegible] before him a [illegible] which had a [illegible] the great steel [illegible]ilt in Gary, and [illegible] make the town [illegible] model city.

"Pointing to the pictures, Wirt said to me, 'That's the place to [illegible] educational pro[illegible]

[illegible]d no time in get[illegible] He looked up Tom [illegible] then chairman [illegible] and outlined [illegible] system to Knotts [illegible] stood on a sand dune [illegible] what is now downtown [illegible] Knotts was impressed [illegible]

The school board, then only two months old, was looking [illegible] superintendent and was [illegible] by Knotts [illegible] from Bluffton [illegible] by Edward [illegible] Wirt was named super[illegible] of Schools [illegible] Homes and [illegible] the two other [illegible] members [illegible] Wirt accepted the [illegible]. He [illegible] his home in Bluffton so [illegible] going [illegible] to Europe [illegible] age of [illegible] the fall of 1907.

However, he sent Wulfing to [illegible] as [illegible] Bluffton [illegible] for [illegible] in [illegible] Wulfing was to [illegible] system. These plans included the construction of portable buildings [illegible] superintendent of buildings and grounds. He retired about 10 years ago and now, at the age of 80, is living in California. He makes periodic trips to Gary, where his sister still resides.

As Wirt developed the work-study-play system in Gary, the city received much national publicity. Several hundred school systems copied the Gary plan. In 1914 Wirt was called to New York City to be consultant in the reorganization of the metropolitan school system.

Under his contract he devoted one week each month in New York at a salary of $10,000 a year. He carried on this arrangement for four years.

It was in New York that Wirt first met Miss Alice P. Barrows who was assigned by the New York City Board of Estimates to be Wirt's private secretary. She was associated with a left-wing socialist group, it was later learned.

Miss Barrows came to Gary in 1915 as a school employe, with the title of director of the Gary School League, which sponsored the platoon work-study play program. She published a magazine known as "The Platoon School" and remained on the staff until 1917.

She visited Gary frequently in the early 20s and was known as a leading advocate of the Wirt system. Gary teachers at that time spoke of her in rather acrid terms. Wirt, however, respected Miss Barrows' ability and judgment, although he knew that she believed in communism.

In 1917 Alice Barrows became an employe of the Federal Bureau of Education. She was still there in 1933, when she was hostess at a dinner party for her radical friends at which Wirt was a guest.

What Wirt heard on that occasion was so shocking to him that he felt it his patriotic duty to report it. Washingtonians attending the dinner were for the most part subordinate government officials who were radicals, bent on imposing radical philosophy upon the United States.

They pictured President Roosevelt as the counterpart of Kerensky, who became premier after the Russian revolution, only to be run out by Bolsheviks under Lenin. Wirt was told that an American Lenin was lurking just around the corner.

To make Americans aware of the Communist conspiracy in high places in Washington, Wirt prepared a pamphlet entitled "America Must Lose." It was inspired by the conversations at the Barrows dinner.

A copy of the booklet fell into the hands of James H. Rand Jr., head of the Remington-Rand typewriter company, who was slated to be a witness before the House Interstate Commerce Committee late in March 1934. Rand asked Wirt for permission to quote from the booklet when he appeared before the committee. The request was granted.

Speaking against a proposed bill for federal control of the stock exchange, Rand charged "brain trusters" were seeking to thwart business recovery so they could push the nation into communism. In support of his charge, he quoted from Wirt's book, in which was disclosed the plan of the revolutionists.

Rand quoted from the book: "The fundamental trouble with the Brain Trusters is that they start with a false assumption. They insist that the America of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln must first be destroyed, and then on the ruins they will reconstruct an America after their own pattern.

"They do not know that the America of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln has been the 'New Deal' and that during the 18th and 19th centuries we have been making great social progress. The common man is getting his place in the sun. Why try to put him back into the dark ages?

"Last summer I asked some of the individuals in this group what their concrete plan was for bringing on the proposed overthrow of the established American social order.

"I was told that they believed that by thwarting our recovery they would be able to prolong the country's destitution until they had demonstrated to the American people that the government must operate industry and commerce."

The reaction to the publication of Wirt's statement was immediate. It was headlined across the nation. Reporters besieged Wirt's home. He had touched a sensitive spot in the administration. Leaders of the administration hauled up their heaviest verbal artillery to fire at the Gary educator. A congressional investigation was ordered.

On April 10, 1934, Wirt sat in the witness chair in the caucus room of the House of Representatives in Washington. For three hours he tried to tell his story. His questioners interrupted him at every turn. They tried to embarrass him. At times he stood and gestured to emphasize the message he was trying to bring to the American people.

Finally, he was forced to name the persons who disclosed the Communist plan. The list included: Robert Bruere, chairman of the NRA textile code authority; David C. Coyle, PWA architect; Miss Hildegarde, agriculture department economist; Miss Mary Taylor, AAA consumer division economist; Laurence Todd, correspondent of Tass, the Soviet news agency, and Miss Barrows.

They all stood on their constitutional rights not to answer questions, after denying Wirt's charges. Wirt was virtually gagged by the Democratic majority on the congressional committee. He was denied counsel before the committee. He was allowed only to give "yes" or "no" answers to questions. He was charged with fabricating his story. He was ridiculed and threatened with contempt of Congress—an offense punishable by imprisonment.

Wirt died in the spring of 1938. He believed he was right and dared to say what he believed to be the truth about Communist infiltration. He refused to bend to the wind that was blowing from Moscow.

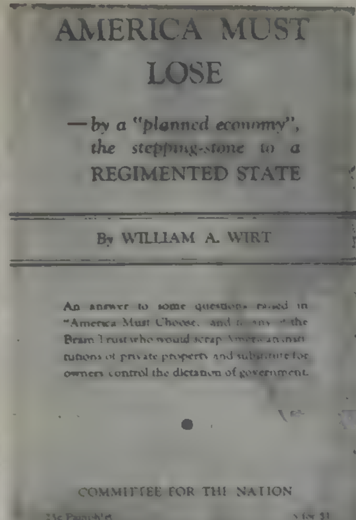
It was left to Rep. John J. O'Connor of New York, vice chairman of the House committee that attempted to purge Wirt, to set the record straight.

He admitted publicly in the press in 1953 that he took a leading part as the inquisitor in the purging of Wirt.

In a letter titled "Confession Is Good for the Soul," O'Connor stated: "While Wirt named names and quoted his informants, I took a leading part as prosecutor and inquisitor. In my early, rubber stamp support of the New Deal, I was quite severe with the distinguished doctor, going so far as to oppose the appearance of the distinguished ex-Sen. James A. Reed as the doctor's counsel.

"Dr. Wirt was not allowed to have his counsel cross-examine witnesses, nor was he called in rebuttal after they had presented their well-staged denials. It was known that at least six of them met and rehearsed their denials of what they had told Dr. Wirt.

"Little did we know that most of the happenings which Dr. Wirt said the plotters had predicted would come to pass. Most of them came true even before Dr. Wirt's untimely and regrettable death. May Dr. Wirt's honest, patriotic soul rest in peace. His was 'the voice of one crying in the wilderness.'"



AMERICA MUST LOSE

—*by a "planned economy", the stepping-stone to a* REGIMENTED STATE

By WILLIAM A. WIRT

An answer to some questions raised in "America Must Choose," and [illegible] of the Brain Trust who would scrap American institutions of private property and substitute for owners control the dictation of government.

COMMITTEE FOR THE NATION

25c Pamphlet [illegible] for $1

THIS PAMPHLET, "AMERICA MUST LOSE" in which William A. Wirt warned of radicals working for a regimented state, resulted in a congressional investigation of the Gary school superintendent. He named a half dozen "brain trusters" who sought to prolong the depression until the people would give in and let the government control industry and commerce.

POSES OF DR. WIRT AS HE UNDERWENT a three-hour grilling before the House committee. He was ridiculed and threatened with contempt of Congress for his charges. Some of the plotters were subsequently exposed. Some of Wirt's inquisitors later made public apologies for treatment he received, but not until after his death in 1938.

Wirt Plan Developed Talents

Gave Children Equal Opportunity

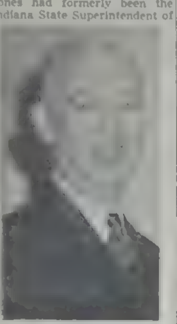
By EVERETT A. SPAULDING
Retired Principal, Emerson

The organizers of the United States Steel Corporation were far sighted men who saw the need of building a city that would be a desirable place for their employes to live.

Two engineers, A. P. Melton and Thomas Cutler, surveyed the land for the corporation and laid out the plans for a modern city. Through a subsidiary, the Gary Land Company, the sale and use of this land was controlled and undue speculation was avoided.

A school system must be developed, so a search was made for an educator qualified to organize it.

The corporation approached Frank L. Jones of Indianapolis. Jones had formerly been the Indiana State Superintendent of Schools. He was asked to recommend a man to become Gary's first Superintendent of Schools.



EVERETT A. SPAULDING

William A. Wirt, superintendent of Bluffton, Ind., schools had attracted Jones' attention by his unusual educational theories and was recommended for the position.

In his social studies course at De Pauw, Wirt had been disturbed by the fact that throughout history, as the populations of countries became predominantly urban, the country lost its vigor and fell. He saw that unless the urban culture was invigorated by fresh blood from the country it rapidly deteriorated. In other words, the cities were not growing children as vigorous as their parents.

Unless some system could be developed so that cities could become good places for rearing children, our country was doomed, he argued.

Wirt devoted his life to an effort to create a school system that would supply city children with the opportunities to work and play that had been denied them.

He knew of an architect in St. Louis whom he thought could design a school to house the kind of program he planned for city children. William B. Ittner was employed to draw plans for the Emerson School, built in 1908. The Emerson School was the first school in the country to have a swimming pool and an auditorium stage with a gridiron overhead for the handling of stage scenery.

An effort was made to give boys and girls the greatest number of opportunities to exercise the many talents possessed by them. Music studios, shops, art studios, auditoriums, laboratories, gymnasiums, outside play space and athletic fields were provided.

Since all these facilities were in each school and children of all grades were enrolled, the facilities were available to children of all ages who could use them. Ten acres was the minimum space to provide all these opportunities.

To provide all the extra opportunities and keep the cost within bounds, the school must be organized so as to get a maximum use of all facilities. The students were divided into two platoons. While one platoon was in the class rooms, a second platoon was on the playground, in the school shops or in the auditorium. By the platoons exchanging places all facilities were occupied all the time, and considerable economy in the cost of buildings was effected.

Dr. Wirt was a master at developing school programs that would accomplish what he wanted. The school day was divided into eight periods. Each teacher taught six periods. Three classrooms provided the twenty four class periods needed by four teachers, so four teachers occupied three rooms.

This plan made possible the maximum use of all rooms. One could go through an entire school and find every room occupied.

Wirt believed in keeping children in school activities as much as possible and keeping them off the streets and alleys where their education was likely to be in the wrong direction.

He scheduled an eight hour school day. Schools were kept open on Saturdays for children who wanted to use them. Many adults made use of the school facilities in evening classes.

The Gary School System became internationally famous. So many persons from all over the world came here to visit the schools that it became necessary to limit the visiting.

During 1914 Dr. Wirt was [illegible] permission by the local Board of Education to spend one week each month in New York City, advising the New York City Board of Education.

Dr. Wirt died March 11, 1938, having administered the schools of Gary over 30 years.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS AT A MEETING of Gary Principals Assn. in 1935 are shown at top. From left, front row: Miss Etta Henderson, Beveridge School principal; Miss Stella Miles, Glen Park; Miss Ethel Estabrook, Pulaski; Miss Elsa Wettengel, Edison; Miss Elizabeth Leeds, assistant, Emerson; Mrs. Catherine Johns, Jefferson; Mrs. Elva Ruston, assistant, Horace Mann; back row, Mrs. Mary Ballantyne, Franklin; George Russell, Miller, president of association; Charles D. Lutz, principal, Horace Mann; Elbert Edwards, assistant, Roosevelt; E. A. Spaulding, Emerson; Charles S. Coons, Froebel; and H. T. Tatum, Roosevelt. Other oldtime school administrators, shown at bottom, are, left to right: Miss Bernice Engels, elementary supervisor; Floyd Asher, principal, Lew Wallace school; Miss Margaret Ames, science supervisor; Miss Verna Hoke, Lew Wallace principal; Miss Margaret Southwick, English supervisor; James M. Standley, Tolleston principal; Miss Blanche Liggett, assistant, Froebel, and Melville C. Bryant, East Pulaski principal.

City's Growth Forced Changes In Wirt's Plan of Education

By JAMES W. STANDLEY
Retired Tolleston School Principal

William A. Wirt was a school superintendent who kept his fingers on the whole organization and knew the details very well. Therefore, after his death in 1938 the school system was without the guidance and inspiration which he had so ably furnished.

"What shall we do" was the question in the minds of all in the organization who had so frequently relied upon him.

The Board of Education immediately appointed H. S. Jones, one of the supervisors, acting superintendent. After a few weeks, the position was open for applications. Three or four local people applied for the position and Jones was elected superintendent.

Jones conducted the system much as Wirt had done. The valuable advice and leadership of Wirt's many years of experience have been greatly missed by many school people. As time healed the wounds in the hearts of those who lived so close to him in his work, Jones assumed strong leadership and gave a fine administration.

After a period of three years considerable pressure was put on the Board of Education to have a survey made. The board finally yielded to this pressure and appointed a committee of surveyors headed by Prof. Frank B. Knight of Purdue University, Russ[illegible] J. Greenlee and R. B. Stewart to make the survey. After a great amount of unrest and confusion the survey group made many recommendations among which was a request for a new superintendent. The survey also recommended the system to be set up on a 6-6 basis.

The board then selected Charles D. Lutz, principal of Horace Mann school, from a list of several applicants.

The board also ordered the primary grades to be organized on a self-contained class plan. This was only partially carried out during the years that followed. Tolleston school and a few others attempted to change but most of the schools adopted a modified plan.

Increased enrollment congested most school buildings. It did not seem possible for the administration to keep up with the needs of the city. At the recommendation of Superintendent Lutz, there was a one man survey of buildings to assist in determining the building program for the city. This had little constructive influence on the program.

In the meantime integration had become a live problem, finally culminating in a short student strike in three schools, Froebel, Emerson and Tolleston.

However, after considerable discussion the problem was settled and the board ordered all children living in any given district to attend school within that district. This adjustment was accomplished over a period of approximately six years. The situation has now resolved itself down to assimilation, with much work being done by teachers and principals to develop better attitudes.

Because of increased enrollment there was a great demand for more and larger buildings. Over a period of years, following Wirt's death, new additions to Lew Wallace, Roosevelt, Tolleston, Pulaski and Edison schools were built. Also, there were new primary buildings built—Washington, Carver, Charles Drew, Douglass, Lincoln, Pittman Square, Webster and William A. Wirt Schools.

The building program, however, did not keep up with the demand. Classes became more and more crowded and programs were curtailed in an attempt to house the children. Four-year-old kindergartens were eliminated and children were accepted in September for kindergarten if five years old before the following Jan. 1. Mid-term classes were eliminated and a regular annual promotion plan adopted.

Meanwhile the city had outgrown its athletic facilities. Some relief was obtained when the Tolleston community developed the Tolleston football field. When this was almost completed, the Board of Education, realizing that Gleason Field would soon be eliminated, decided to take over the Tolleston Field and assist in completing it. This was never completed but was put in order for playing. This field has been used for almost all games during the last four years.

Since the basketball program had outgrown facilities at Memorial Auditorium, an additional gym was built at Edison School. This gym has been used for the past two years.

Early in the year of 1954, the Board of Education, under the direction of Charles E. Daugherty, president, after much urging from influential Gary citizens, began to look for a survey group to study the "over all picture." In June of that year the Board of School Trustees of the School City of Gary engaged Public Administration Service to make a complete survey and report on the Gary Public Schools.

The Public Administration Service, employing specialists in various fields, conducted the survey and prepared the report under the headquarters supervision of Dr. Wendell G. Schaeffer, and the resident supervision of Ream A. Lazaro. Other members of the regular staff of Public Administration Service who participated in the field work were Elmer E. Clabaugh, Thomas R. Jaco and Edward H. Potthoff Jr.

Serving as temporary special consultants to Public Administration Service, participating in the Gary field studies, and contributing in substantial measure to this report were: Dr. Earl J. McGrath, president, University of Kansas City; Walter M. Arnold, director of vocational education, State of Kansas; Dr. Henry Harap, associate director, division of surveys and field services, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. William B. Ragan, professor of education, University of Oklahoma, and Dr. James W. Reynolds, professor of education, University of Texas.

The report in manuscript form was reviewed by each of the principal participants in the survey, and in addition by John D. Corcoran and E. F. Ricketts, PAS field supervisors. It was further edited by Laverne Burchfield, managing editor of Public Administration Review, working with the publications division of PAS.

The report of this survey included recommendations for the reorganization of the school administration and for revamping the school organization on the 6-3-3 plan as well as formulating rather definite plans for the implementation of the recommendations made.

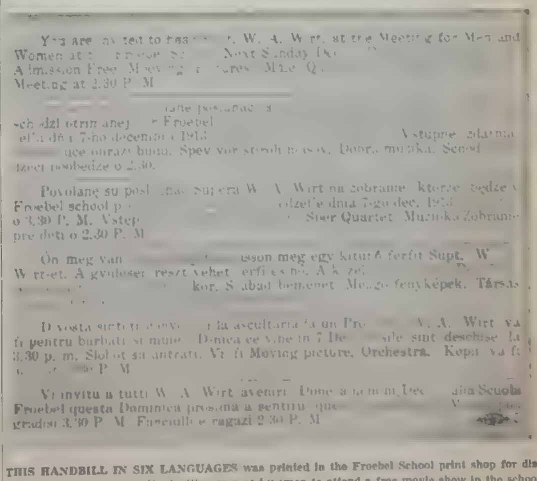
Public Administration Service was retained temporarily to assist in implementing their plans and Clarence E. Swingley, principal of Edison School, was appointed by the board of education to act as superintendent, replacing Superintendent Lutz, until a new superintendent could be employed. Building plans were studied with immediate attention to more primary buildings to care for younger children and relieve the unit schools [illegible] from kindergarten through the twelfth [illegible]

MRS. WILLIAM A WIRT

I[illegible] 19[illegible] the board of educat[illegible] com[illegible]ed of Daugher[illegible] president; [illegible] vice presi[illegible] Retson, treasurer, [illegible] retary, [illegible] R Morris Standley, appointed a committee to assist in employment of a new super[illegible] inter[illegible]viewing of applicants from all [illegible] Alden [illegible] superintendent of [illegible]hools at Tacoma, Wash., was [illegible]

[illegible] had many years of experience as superintendent in various cities, [illegible] Tacoma, where he has been superintend[illegible] since 1951. He will move [illegible] and assume active su[illegible] of the Gary Schools at [illegible]d of this school year.

Several of the [illegible]inistrators who worked [illegible] with Dr. Wirt in developing the Gary School System have retired since his death. Among these [illegible] Blanche [illegible] Guy E. Wulfing, Ever[illegible]paulding, Etta B. Hen[illegible]zabeth Leeds, Eliza[illegible] Ames, Verna Hoke, John [illegible] Engels, [illegible] Stright, [illegible] Southwick, Charles D. [illegible] Albert [illegible] Jane Roberts, Melvin [illegible] Rossman, Catherine Johns, [illegible] Ballantyne, Elva Ruston, Blanche Williams, and the late George Rus[illegible] O. B. Nesbit, Charles Coons, Ethel M. Estabrook and Stella Z. Miles.



You are invited to hear [illegible] W. A. Wirt, at the Meeting for Men and Women at [illegible] Next Sunday De[illegible] Admission Free. Moving Pictures. Male Q[illegible] Meeting at 2.30 P. M

[illegible] posluchac [illegible] [illegible]chodzi otrim [illegible] Froebel [illegible] dňa 7-ho decembra 19[illegible] Vstupne zdarma [illegible]uce obrazy budu. Spev [illegible]. Dobra muzika. Sch[illegible] [illegible] pobedize o 2.30.

Povolane su posl[illegible] Supera W. A. Wirt na zobranie ktore bedze [illegible] Froebel school p[illegible] [illegible]dzel'e dnia 7-go dec. 19[illegible] o 3.30 P. M. Vstep[illegible] [illegible] Sper Quartet. Muzika Zobrane [illegible] pre deti o 2.30 P. M

On meg van [illegible] sson meg egy [illegible] ferfit Supt. W. Wirt-et. A gyulesen reszt vehet [illegible] A k[illegible] [illegible] kor. Szabad bemenet. Mozgo fenyképek. Társas [illegible]

D[illegible] la ascultarea [illegible] un Pro[illegible] W. A. Wirt va fi pentru barbati si muiere. Dumineca ce vine in 7 Dec[illegible] sale sint deschise la 3.30 p. m. Slobod sa antrati. Va fi Moving picture. Orchestra. Kopii va fi [illegible] P. M

Vi invita a tutti W. A. Wirt avenire [illegible] Dec [illegible] alla Scuola Froebel questa Domenica prossima a sentire [illegible] gradisi 3.30 P. M. Fanciulli e ragazi 2.30 P. M

THIS HANDBILL IN SIX LANGUAGES was printed in the Froebel School print shop for distribution to the community, inviting men and women to attend a free movie show in the school auditorium at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 7. The children's orchestra was to play and a male quartet sing. The languages in order are English, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Romanian and Italian. Many new comers to Gary were unable to speak or read English.

Glen Park School Many Years Older Than Gary

Frame Building Moved To Present Site in 1899

By MRS. LELA PLANT
Principal, Glen Park School

Glen Park School is older than Gary. Land for the school [illegible] a [illegible] husk, batter and [illegible] to the early settlers and [illegible] dized the South Gary [illegible], which did business until 1925.

[illegible] in 1882 built and lived in a frame house at what is now the corner of 43rd and Georgia street. The dwelling was occupied until two years ago when it was torn down.

The first Glen Park school was a frame structure which burned in 1908. It was replaced by the present four-room, two-story brick building that was dedicated in the spring of 1909. Mrs. Rosa Watts Goad was the first teacher in the new building. She had 19 pupils in grades one to eight.

The first pupils in the brick school [illegible] Frances [illegible] Margaret [illegible] and William Froebel; Florence, Lona and William Blacmire, Lillian and August Kenniger; Salvador and Jean French, Ruth Jackson, Louis Rhoades, Ber[illegible] non Prager, Earl Sader and Fred Lindberg.

This new school at the time was one of the finest in the county and the community was proud of the educational facilities it offered. It was built by George P. Pearson & Son. Charles E. Kendrick was the architect. The township advisory board was composed of Simon Koedyker, Peter Beiriger and Henry Miller. Alex Jamieson was acting trustee, following the death of Trustee William O Johnson.

The old building that burned in 1908 was moved to the Glen Park site in 1899 from its original location on what is now the northwest corner of [illegible]. It was [illegible]

Early settlers south of Ridge Road back in the 1880s sent their children to either the Rhoades School or the school that was built on a site near the present Kleinschmidt farm on 37th avenue, west of Cleveland.

It was in the latter school that Sam Woods, who recently observed his 100th birthday, and the late Mrs. Jacob Hiney, a Glen Park pioneer who died at the age of 95, got their early education.

As the enrollment increased in Glen Park, a portable building was erected to help carry the pupil load. Three sets of portables have been used and worn out. The present portable needs to be replaced, but the brick part of the building with its solid concrete walls is as firm as it was the day it was built.

The outside appearance remains the same, but the inside has been repaired, refloored, repainted and remodeled as generation after generation acquired the basic learning skills and character training it offered.

The largest enrollment Glen Park School ever had was over one thousand when 80 pupils and two teachers were assigned to each room. In the early 1920's, Franklin, Riley and Lew Wallace schools were built to help take care of the 3,700 children who were enrolled in the Glen Park area by 1926.

Principals of Glen Park School have included Mrs Myra Fergeson, Mrs. Mary Ballentyne, Miss Verna Hoke, Miss Stella Z. Miles, and Mrs. Lela Plant, who is now in charge of Glen Park and also supervises the new Webster School. Mrs. Laura Gruenberg was appointed head teacher at Glen Park last September.

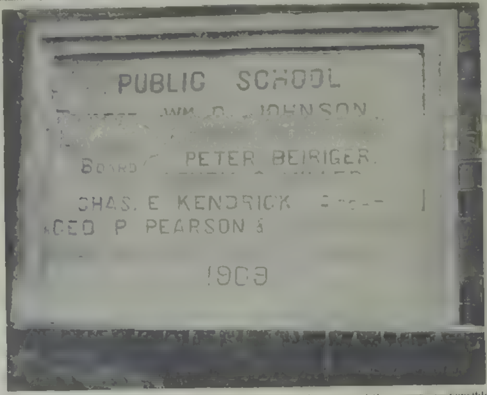
Thousands of pupils have been guided during their childhood and early teens in this school which always has been known for its friendly atmosphere. Well known names of Gary personages today were on Glen Park class rolls in the yesterday.

Among them are Mayor Peter Mandich, John and David P. Stanton, Dr Michael Shellhouse, Charles Bucko, Prosser Howells, Paul Nering, Nels Peterson, Henry and Catherine Schoon, Irene Williams, Isabella Shirk, Wanda Naurot, Catherine McCarty, Evelyn Chouinard, Rosemary Curran King, Louise LeGette, Bessie Lane Hamilton, Susan Knotts Mulcahey, Lillian Anderson Olson, Eleanor Lenburg, Mable Wray, Gladys Stoltz Hernick and Margaret Beyers Kurschgessner.

At the present time, there are 351 pupils enrolled with 11 teachers in charge. The active Parent-Teacher Council meets monthly. It boasts sponsorship of the largest Cub Scout pack in this area. It has 105 cubs under the leadership of William Hurey, cubmaster, and dozens of committee members and den mothers. Mrs. William Helfrich is now the council president. John School, Mrs. Vera Schoon, Councilman Aloise Wozniak, Mrs. Sidney Salus, Mrs. Ida Dornburg and Paul Pattee are former presidents.

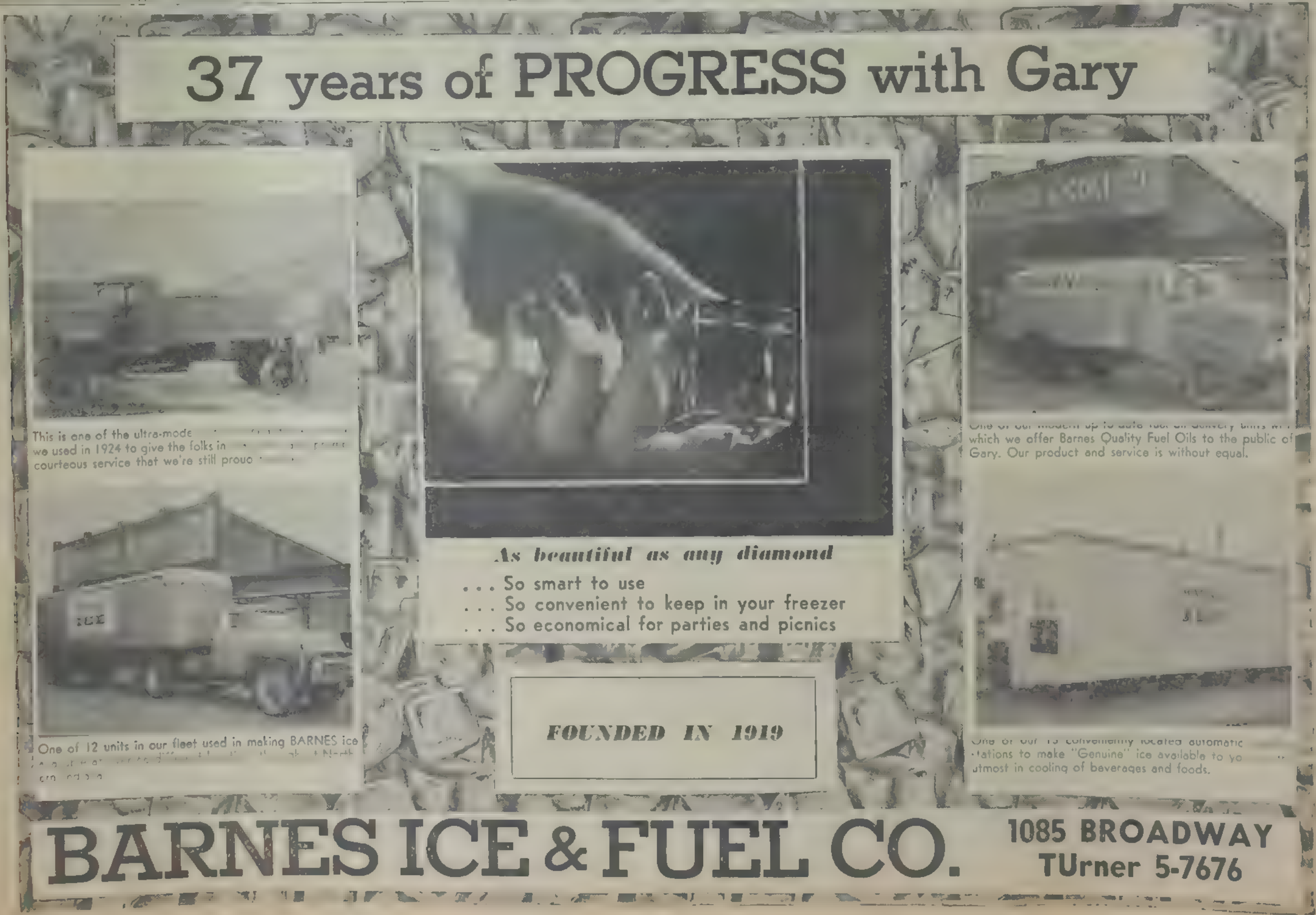
THESE WORKMEN ARE SHOWN ON JULY 28, 1909, as they built the foundations for the Glen Park School on the southwest corner of 39th avenue and Broadway. The original structure, still part of the present building, was planned to cost $12,000 and it replaced a wooden building that had burned the previous year.

THIS GLEN PARK SCHOOL was hailed as one of the finest in the county when it was dedicated in 1909. It housed grades from one to eight and opened the school year of 1909-10 with 19 pupils and one teacher. Ten years later this had swollen to 1,000 with 80 crowded into each room with two teachers. The building of Franklin, Riley and Lew Wallace schools relieved this pressure and the enrollment dropped to near normal.



A PLAQUE ON THE GLEN PARK SCHOOL perpetuates the names of the persons responsible for its building in 1909. It names William D. Johnson as trustee, Simon Koedyker, Peter Beiriger and Henry Miller as the advisory board, Charles E. Kendrick as the architect, George P. Pearson and Son as the builder and Alexander Jamieson who served as acting trustee following the death of Johnson while the building was going up.

AS THE WRITING ON THE BLACKBOARD indicates, this was the first class to occupy the new Glen Park School after its dedication in 1909. Mrs. Rosa Watts Goad was the lone teacher and the 19 pupils shown in this picture ranged through all the grades from one to eight. There were only 11 families represented in this first class, but 10 years later the school was bursting at its seams with over 1,000 pupils filling its rooms.


37 years of PROGRESS with Gary

This is one of the ultra-mode[illegible] we used in 1924 to give the folks in [illegible] courteous service that we're still prouc[illegible]

One of 12 units in our fleet used in making BARNES ice [illegible]

As beautiful as any diamond
. . . So smart to use
. . . So convenient to keep in your freezer
. . . So economical for parties and picnics

FOUNDED IN 1919

One of our modern up-to-date fuel oil delivery units with which we offer Barnes Quality Fuel Oils to the public of Gary. Our product and service is without equal.

One of our 15 conveniently located automatic stations to make "Genuine" ice available to yo[illegible] utmost in cooling of beverages and foods.

BARNES ICE & FUEL CO.
1085 BROADWAY
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Horace Mann Founded in 1917

Portable Building For First Pupils

By PAT BRADY and ROGER TOSCH
Horace Mann High School Juniors

I am Horace Mann School.

I [illegible] of William Albert Wirt not as I am [illegible] of bricks and mortar but rather as an [illegible] of which I am a [illegible].

My [illegible], Emerson and Froebel, were born before me, and I was the third born of the large family of schools that now makes up the high school system in Gary.

The idea of the original system, the work-study-play plan, first came to Wirt while he was observing a group of young students from his school room in Redkey, Ind. The group was walking dejectedly, as if it had just been released from prison.

Wirt said to himself, "School shouldn't be like a jail but rather like a child's world."

Wirt thought a child's world should include, besides the regular academic and shop courses, a children's auditorium which was to house, figuratively speaking, a town hall, a little theater, and a non-denominational church. I might add that his plan has been carried out with the exception of the non-denominational church.

My beginning was modest, first two portable buildings [illegible] when I started with [illegible] est state [illegible] I have come a long, long way. My progress might be compared with that of a plant. The seeds were sown with Mr. Wirt's ideas, and they started to grow with the [illegible] of the first two portables at 5th and Garfield in 1917.

The plant began to bud when the contract was let for the main building on May 11, 1926. Mrs. Mary C. Ballantyne, a courageous person, was my only teacher during this time. I was to cost $1,260,000. I really began to bloom with the laying of my cornerstone on Nov. 8, 1926, and with my dedication on Nov. 18, 1928. I was really in full bloom when, in September of 1928, 870 high school students walked for the first time through my doors.

There have been many fine people who have sat behind my [illegible] Lutz in 1924, and in 1941 the position was filled by J. Lloyd Trump.

The man behind my desk [illegible] Paul N. Carlson came to Horace Mann in 19[illegible] [illegible] received his A.B. degree from Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., and his A.M. degree from Columbia University in New York. He has also done graduate work at the University of Chicago, Purdue, and very recently at Colorado University.

From kindergarten through high school I have had many splendid teachers who have devoted a lifetime of patient, understanding helpfulness to others. The following teachers came in the first Horace Mann [illegible] Crown, Izella McWilliams, Irene Jennings, Rudolph Kominski, Clarence Bell, Finley French, Glenn Hindman, Dora May Hill, Anne Botts, and Emma Schiess. Henry McHargue, who also came in the fall of 1929, should [illegible] great credit for [illegible] work as president of the Indiana Classroom Teachers' Assn.

Eunice Johns and Eleanor Monnix were exchange grammar school teachers in England during the school years 1947 and 1948 respectively. Miss Johns also served on the Gary Library Board for several years, and recently was awarded a Doctor of Education degree (Ed.D.) at New York University. Mrs. Flewelling was the first president of the Gary Council of Teachers of Mathematics and more recently was elected president of the Women's Mathematics Club of Chicago and vicinity. Helen Holmer, a graduate of a Gary school, arrived in this city in 1912, and is now one of my high school English teachers. Some of the previously mentioned teachers have their Phi Beta Kappa keys modestly tucked away in dresser drawers at home, and because they shun publicity, I am not free to name these key recipients.

What might have become of me without the painstakingly systematic keeping of records and reports, I do not know, and so I should like to say "Hats off" to some of the excellent secretaries who bore patiently with me and kept my books in order. Daphne Williams, recorder of attendance and home visitor, came to my assistance in 1925, and is still with me. Helen Kepshire Polk, who is now a busy wife and mother (she is the wife of Coach Richard Polk at Lew Wallace) passed my portals in 19[illegible]. Vernon Sokol took over as [illegible] knowledge, has never permitted a record to go awry. Miss Sokol, I'm happy to say, still keeps my records in sacred trust.

During my two and a half decades of existence, many honors came to me through the achievements of my music departments. My band was organized in the summer of 1925, with nine students participating under the direction of Elmo Roesler. In the past years, my band has come to nationwide fame under the direction of Kenneth Resur, his wife, Ann, and his son, Ward.

A few of my many graduates who have gone on to professional fame are: Shirley Fender McCracken and Richard McCracken who have gained recognition in the operatic world; Dale Moreda who is now on the New York stage in the cast of "Pajama Game"; Annabelle Leviton who has won world fame as a pianist, and Phyllis [illegible] Grantham who has done much dramatic work and is now teaching it to others.

[illegible] men and women in industry, business, and the professions, products of my influence, who have stayed in Gary and helped it grow. They are too numerous to name, but they will never be forgotten.

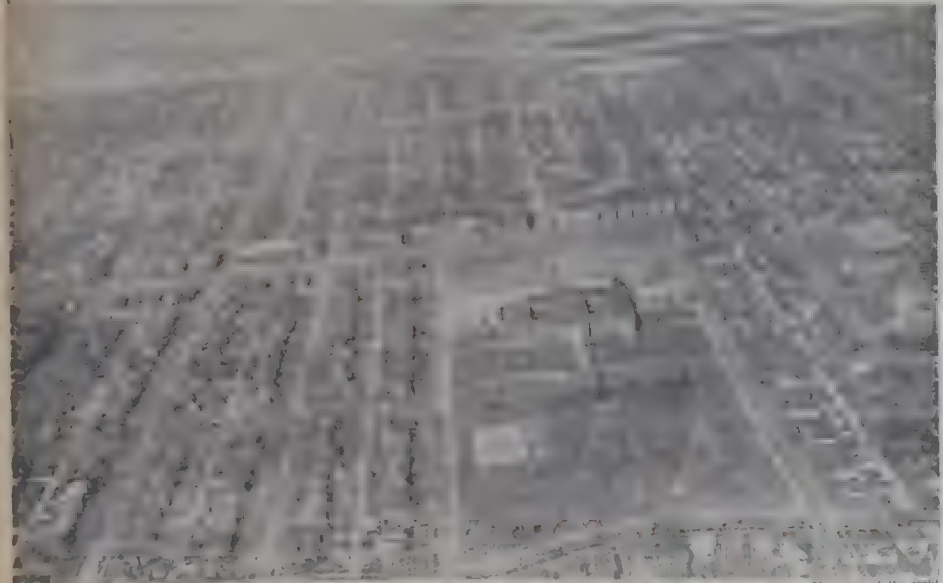
I have also been a leader in sports. My first football team, one of the many great ones to come, was organized in 1925 with junior high school boys. The 1927 team, my first varsity team, was made up of 9th and 10th graders. In 1928 I had one of the most powerful teams in the state. I was undefeated until the end of the season when I lost to Froebel—a most disappointing game—on which was hinged the state championship.

My teams have been made up of many great players, some of whom have gone on to greater recognition in the sports world. One of my greats in athletics is Coach Don Elser who was elected to the 1930 All-State team as center. He went on to Notre Dame where he was a brilliant [illegible] greatest football players, Tommy Harmon, likewise had his start at Horace Mann.

Harmon, winner of the Heisman Trophy [illegible] the All-Amer[illegible] showed h[illegible] ise in high s[illegible] siger, the Gary [illegible] graduate to receiv[illegible] the Basketball Hall [illegible] had his start at Hor[illegible] too.

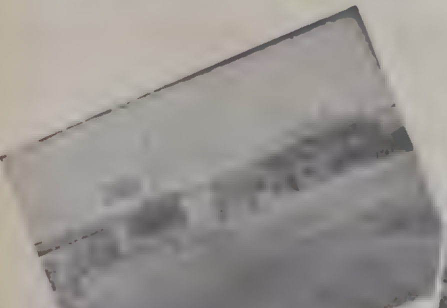
This has been my [illegible] And now I h[illegible] I am an adult [illegible] bursting at th[illegible] grown from a sch[illegible] pupils to one with [illegible] will my future be [illegible] it may be, I k[illegible] on in the hea[illegible] [illegible] ade. I [illegible] and [illegible] heart [illegible]

HORACE MANN HIGH SCHOOL, the third higher grades school built in Gary, started as two portable buildings at 5th avenue and Garfield in 1917. The present building was dedicated in 1928 and opened with 870 pupils. This year its halls were crowded with 2,597, another example of Gary's expanding population and school system.

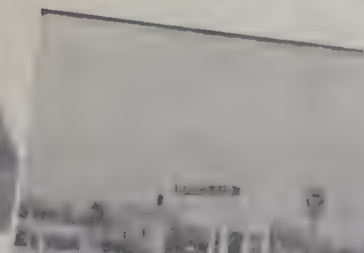


THIS AIR VIEW OF HORACE MANN HIGH SCHOOL at 521 Garfield St. shows the main building, built in 1928, and its two wings. The wing at the right originally housed primary grades and the one at the left was a shop class structure. The school city's administration now occupies most of the right hand wing while the primary grades fill part of it and all of the wing at the left. The administrative officers plan to turn over the remainder of the right wing to pupils in the near future.

SERVING GARY FAMILIES SINCE 1925



Old Station 1926 — 1033 Broadway



Old Bulk Plant 1925 — At Present Location

New Sinclair Station — 1800 Central Ave.

MONARCH OIL & SUPPLY CO.
MARKETERS FOR SINCLAIR REFINING CO.
TENTH & VIRGINIA STS. GARY

AS GARY GROWS—So grow those of us who are a part of it. And—the progress which we make as individuals is reflected in the progress of our great city. We grow together—and the end result is a healthier, cleaner, more prosperous community. This has always been true and we are confident that the future holds great promise for us all.

CONSUMERS is proud to be in its 25th year of serving the people and industries of this area with a high grade line of paints and related items. We are proud of the reputation which we have attained, for highest quality and good service. We promise to do our best to continue to deserve the confidence of our many customers and friends.

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5300 W. 5th AVE.
PHONE TU 5-7684

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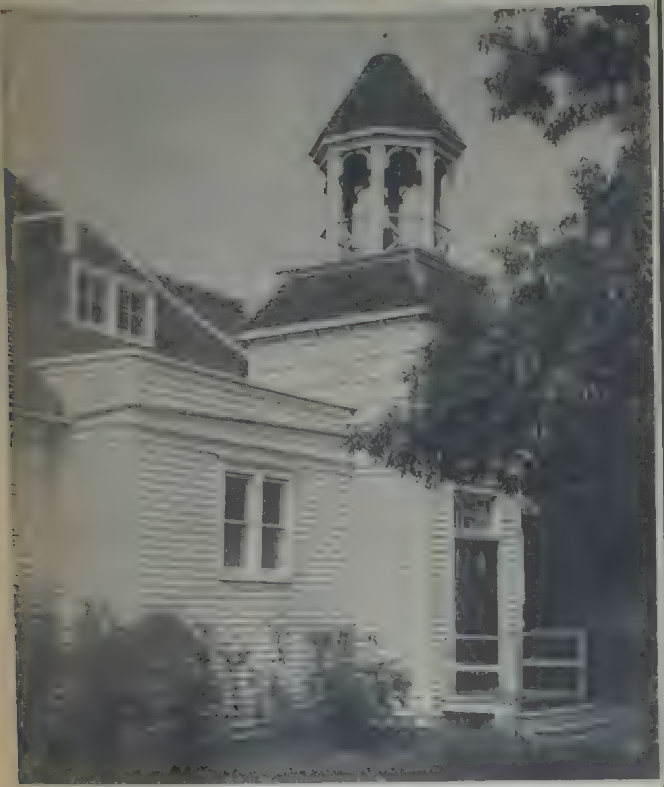
1609 BROADWAY
PHONE TU 5-0588

Oldest School in Gary Area



CLARK SCHOOL IS THE OLDEST EXISTING SCHOOLHOUSE IN THE GARY AREA. It was built in 1890 on Birch street, just west of Clark road and north of Industrial highway. When the Town of Gary was incorporated in 1906, the hamlet of Clark was annexed. An old, one-room schoolhouse stood on the bank of the Calumet River for many years. It was moved to Tolleston when the new Clark school was built and converted into a church. The late Dr. A. A. Watts once taught at the Clark School. Dr. Walter M. Behn was one of his pupils. Mrs. Anna Elkman is now the teacher; she succeeded Zelma Heir, who taught there from 1935 to 1954. Mayme Collins and Katherine Howell were teachers from 1914 to 1927. Mrs. Stella Burge was teacher from 1928 to 1935. There are only 24 pupils enrolled this year.

Developing the Dunes SINCE 1948

Mr. Woods is the pioneer builder in Marquette Park Estates, Miller, the only remaining natural wooded Dunes in Gary.

He specializes in custom-built homes designed for the site for particular customers.

Mr. Woods has been interested in the building business since the age of 12 years, as his father was a contractor. He considers it his hobby.

He was a builder in Highland and Hammond before coming to Gary in 1948. Since then he has done considerable building in Miller and Ogden Dunes.

At the present, he is building many fine homes in a very desirable section of Miller directly east of Wirt School — Hemlock Ave. & Knox St.

For a HOME or LOT . . . Not Too High

SEE

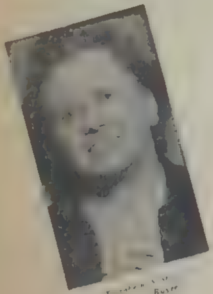
C. CLARKE WOODS

"Before You Buy"

- **CUSTOM BUILDER**
  7744 HEMLOCK
  MILLER
- **REAL ESTATE**
  GARY, INDIANA
  YE 8-2351

Personally...

That's the way we buy for our customers at Elizabeth Scott's . . . the smart little outfit "she" wore at the Country Club last Saturday . . . we selected it for her on our New York trip . . . like so many women, she wanted something "different," and yet something that fit her personality, as perfectly as her figure . . . "discreetly elegant" was the way she described it . . . and we found it for her . . . because that's our business . . . not just "women's clothes" but, the unusual things that "no one carries" in st [illegible] daring new things . . . the superb classics you wear sc [illegible] the authentic French perfumes . . . the imported Austrian knits . . . the delicate costume jewelry . . . the unique things "you wouldn't expect to find in Gary . .



Because Elizabeth Scott came to Gary in the early years of the Golden Decades she knows what it means for a woman to want the fashionable, the Parisian, the authentic touches for her wardrobe that make the real difference . . . by using her experience and personal buying trips you bring "la dame fashion" to your costume . . . as no ordinary women's store can do

The Elizabeth Scott Shop

25 East Fifth Avenue
TU 3-0911

ESTABLISHED IN GARY . . . 1921

The Croatian Catholic Union of U.S.A., Fraternal Insurance Benefit Society, founded in Gary, Columbus Day, 1921, is happy to congratulate the City of Gary on its Golden Jubilee—50 years of progress and achievement.

This Society has also grown with Gary. Founded in 1921, with no assets and very few members, it has at present assets of approximately two and a quarter millions and insurance in force of over eight and a half million dollars and membership of close to twelve thousand in 86 local lodges.

You, too, may share in its benefits, by becoming one of its members. Members accepted—if insurable—from age 0 to 60 years on the Whole Life, 20 pay Life, 20 Year Endowment, Endownment at Age 65, and Paid-up at Age 65 . . . at very reasonable monthly rates. If interested call TUrner 5-7325, or write to CROATIAN CATHOLIC UNION, 125 W. 5th Ave., Gary, Indiana.

L. C. Samarzija, supreme president
George Ramuscak, co-founder and supreme secretary
Steve Cvetetic, supreme treasurer

CROATIAN CATHOLIC UNION of U.S.A.

125 W. 5TH AVE. **GARY, INDIANA**

State Sign Co.

GARY'S PIONEER *Sign* CO.

Congratulations
GARY
WE'RE GROWING TOO!

2840 W. FIFTH AVENUE

Emerson School Opened in 1909

Name of Author Chosen by Wirt For First High

(History of Emerson School compiled by Mrs. Gladys Pierce, Mrs. Irene Plum and Miss Hazel Grieger, members of the faculty)

Emerson was the birthplace of the Gary work-study-play plan of child education which brought fame both to the late Dr. William A. Wirt and to the city of Gary. It was a school planned to bring reality to Dr. Wirt's philosophy of education; in fact, the original drawings for the building were sketched by him with an office pencil and then turned over to William B. Itner, a St Louis architect.

Emerson School was used as a model for many of the other school centers of Gary and a marker, a gift of the class of 1944, memorializes Emerson as the site of Dr. Wirt's first work-study-play school.

The actual building of Emerson was started in 1908 on a then swampy tract of ground. The cost of the original plant was $612,000 — $95,000 for the land, $347,000 for the building, and $170,000 for the equipment. The shop building, in 192[illegible] erected at an additional cost of $70,421 for construction, $71,000 for equipment, and $5,000 for the land at 6th Ave. and Carolina St. The primary building came into being in 1926 at a total cost of $170,000.

In September, 1909, classes were held in Emerson School for the first time and Edward W. Sargent was the first principal. The first class of three members was graduated in 1910.

E. A. Spaulding became the second principal in June 1912. Prior to the principalship, Mr Spaulding taught mathematics and science at the school. He retired in 1952 after 40 years as principal.

It was on the suggestion of William F. Flynn, then a member of the school board, that Dr Wirt selected the name Emerson, honoring Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American author whose thinking Dr. Wirt had admired. For this new type of school, in a new type of city, a particularly suitable set of colors was chosen—gold for the sand from which the city sprung and gray for the steel which was the reason for the city's being.

EDWARD SARGENT, principal of the school from 1908 to 1912.

Miss Ida Lull, an instructor of arts and crafts since 1913 aided in this apt selection of colors. The school's crest was designed by Frank Knotts Jr an Emerson graduate and a World War I casualty. Under the direction of Miss Lull, the class of 1934 had the original crest made into a wood carving and Joseph Pikula, of that class did the wood-carving. George Sheehan, a patron of the school donated and applied the gold leaf outlining the letters of the school. The original crest is today displayed on the wall between the second and third floors.

As early as 1913, the course of study at Emerson showed a wider variety of subject offerings than is found in many schools today. Courses were of[illegible] in these areas by these [illegible] department [illegible] Latin: Bertha [illegible] Rubetta [illegible] Chadwick, head; mathematics Gertrude Fife, head; vocational, Guy E Wulfing, head; physical training, John E. Gilroy, head girls' physical director, Margaret Gault; science, Simon Engle, director; Elizabeth Ames zoology; John McClellan, physics, Cora Snyder, botany; arts and craft Ida A. Lull; music department, Melvin Snyder, head, department of expression, Louise Elinor Lynch; medical department Dr. C. W. Yarrington.

At the beginning, the school hauled its own coal and kept a team of heavy draft horses in a barn at the rear of the playground. Later the Board of Education purchased some lots on the north side of 6th avenue and a large brick barn was built to house the team and wagons. In 1924 the barn was converted into a shop building and the vocational classes which had been meeting in the main building moved in.

Courses there included machine shop, forge work, foundry, printing, painting and mechanical drawing.

When Spaulding taught zoology in room 204, live animals were kept in that room, but when he became principal they were transferred to pens and cages on the school grounds. This was the beginning of the locally famous "zoo," one of the earliest attractions at Emerson. Gradually the collection grew: pigeons, raccoons, foxes, rabbits, a pair of ponies and an exact replica of a farm wagon. Chickens, too, were a part of the zoo, and feed for the animals was paid for by the sale of the chickens' eggs.

A school zoo which provides an opportunity for the production and marketing of pigeons, [illegible], and pet stock was decidedly unusual then and is not a common thing even now for public schools. The zoo was not merely an adjunct of the zoology department, but a place of interest for the entire community.

One project which grew out of the zoo was the Zoology Handbook published by Miss Ames' zoology class, an example of correlation between Miss Porter's English composition class and the science classes. Even the kindergarten classes, which were taught by Miss Elizabeth Leeds, (who later served as assistant principal for many years) contributed composition work based on their trips to the zoo. Such articles as the following are illustrative of the project: "The Animals in the Outdoor Zoo" by Ray Howell, '1[illegible]; "The Influence of Animals in the School" by Edith Bennett, '1[illegible]; "The Camera Club and the Zoo" by Harris Roy, '15; "Taxidermy" by Stuart Pritchard, '1[illegible]; and "The Squab Growers Assn." by Eugene Swartz, who became mayor of Gary in 1947 and served four years.

Jack Gilroy came to Emerson as athletic director and coach in September, 1911. Prior to 1916 both Emerson and Froebel operated as the Gary High School. Athletic teams were composed of players from both schools until, for that reason, they were penalized by the Indiana High School Athletic Assn. The schools therefore separated their teams, assumed separate individualities and were reinstated for competition by the association.

High school football games were played on a field at the American Bridge Co. plant. No tickets were sold in advance and 25 cents was the admission price. A sum of $82 taken in one game was a record-breaking gate. When the Board of Education purchased the block of land east of Emerson, it provided the school's own athletic field for the outdoor events.

Early basketball games were played in the boys' lower gymnasium. Emerson had two gymnasiums 32 feet by 64 feet. These were the only gymnasiums in Gary where basketball could be played, and the only gyms of that size in the entire county.

Emerson had another distinction in boasting of one of the few indoor swimming pools in a public school in the whole United States.

Emerson is proud of its athletic record and in its trophy case is displayed over 150 trophies and awards. In the early days such people as Paul Hake, Amos Thatcher, Charles Harris, George Ruman, Sammy Ruman, John MacLennon, Bert Kuss, and George Dunleavy set standards for athletic prowess that are maintained by modern generations of Emersonians.

The Emerson auditorium from the beginning has been the center of activities for both the school and the community. In 1910, it was the only space in the city that could accommodate more than 500 people and so served the neighborhood in many ways.

In 1918, the High School Auditorium League was organized and proved a valuable asset to the school. Among its activities were the annual Emerson-Froebel Debate, Gary High School Declamatory Contest, the Lake [illegible] the Music Memory Contest. Miss Elinar Lynch and Miss Margaret Paul were faculty sponsors of these events.

Many who took an active part in plays, operas, and vocal groups while enrolled in the Emerson Auditorium have since continued in this type of work. Among them are Karl Malden (Mladen Sekulovich), a movie "Oscar" winner; Robert Wiser a solo dancer in "Oklahoma" and a member of the Ballet Russe; Stanley Danowski, a Hollywood script writer; Dean Haerens, movie, stage, and television actor; Justine Johnson member of Clair Tree Major Productions; Don Hammer, television actor; Herman Dinkin, television production work in Chicago, and Nick Franke, the movies and television.

GARY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION CLASS of 1913, the first four-year group to receive diplomas from what is now Emerson School. Front row (left to right) Anne Hotchkiss, Ray Symes, Eleanor Stevens (Bright), Florence Schaffer (Nephew), Ione Carpenter (Hodge), Lilly Gallagher, and Walt Beho. Second row: Miriam Pisor, Grace Hotchkiss, Mary Deezer (White), Mary Holderman (Huber), Minnie Carlson, Dorothy Harris (Saunders), Norma McGrath (Knotts), and Bessie Stevens (Wilder). Back row: Esther Lamb, Jane Knotts, (unidentified student), Seigel Lee, Elmer Dills and John Wicks.

The music department was organized in 1912 under the leadership of Melvin E. Snyder, who remained at Emerson until 1920 when he became supervisor of muic for all Gary schools.

Hubert S. Warren became the director of instrumental music in 1920 and is now in his 36th year at Emerson. The Emerson band has won many honors under his leadership including state championships in 1925, 1927, 1928 and 1929. It is the only high school band in the nation with the distinction of presenting a concert in front of the capitol in Washington, D. C.

In 1939, it appeared at the New York World's Fair, giving nightly concerts for a week at the entrance to the Fair. One year the Gary Chamber of Commerce hired a special train to transport the band to Denver, Colo., to take part in a national contest.

The Emerson Girls Glee Club was created for "after school" hours in the fall of 1926. It was not until sometime in the 1930s that it was given regular place (with credit) in the school day. The Glee Club has had two directors: Miss Violet Viant and Miss Grace Sayers.

Emerson's a cappella Choir was formed in the fall of 1930 as a noon time activity under the direction of Miss Grace Sayers. Some of the people in this choir were Mladen Sekulovich (Karl Malden), Winona Gustafson, Leota Olson, Robert Gray, Darry Holt, Lester Swoverland, and David Colosimo. The gray robes with gold stoles were purchased during the depression days, and among the students to wear these first a cappella robes were Richard Joder, Don Gustafson, Martin Noe, Herbert Curtis, and Ambrose Holford.

These two groups—Glee Club and Choir—continue today as active organizations for community and school affairs.

Music has always been popular at Emerson. In 1934, 30 sixth grade children under the direction of Miss Melba Cromer were organized to sing with a chorus of 600 at Chicago's Orchestra Hall for the "In and About Chicago Music Festival."

Emerson has had a Junior Choir since that time and has participated in the Christmas Pageant, Spring Concert and [illegible] and other singing for civic groups each year. The choir usually includes a boys sextet and soprano soloists. Among outstanding soloists were Herbert Curtis—boy soprano with the first choir—Frank Guemple, Dorothy Scheerer Jones, John Rayses, Richard Lewke, Ted Karras, Charles Crowe and Paul Calloway Jr.

In September, 1920, units of the ROTC were formed in Emerson School with Maj. W. W. Edwards in charge.

Clubs in the early days were just as important as they are in school life today. Practically every subject had its club. In 1913 there were "The Entre Nous" a French Club, "Der Deutsche Verein," a fourth year German Class; and "The Vocational Club."

Their purposes were much the same as the clubs today. The first chemistry club founded in 1912 had for its purpose: to study chemistry as applied to commercial uses and to have a lecture on commercial chemistry by some well-known chemist each month. One of the popular clubs of the 20s was the Boys Senior English Club sponsored by the teacher Dr Lillian Brownfield.

ON HIS RETIREMENT IN 1952 AFTER 40 YEARS as principal of Emerson School E. A. Spaulding was honored by Emerson alumni at a farewell party in the school. Here Spaulding, right, and the late C. Oliver Homes look at a picture of the first school board which hired the former. Holmes was a member of that board.

E. A. SPAULDING, second principal, as he appeared when he began his service in 1912.

In 1930 Emerson was granted Gary's first Honor Society Chapter, with Miss Emma Peters as sponsor. Emerson was also one of the first schools to [illegible] government. This began in 1913 and no major changes have been made in its constitution.

It was likewise one of the first schools to have social activities supervised by the Board of Control. Hard though it is to understand how, in the early days the community was so opposed to dances that the school dared have only one or two parties each year.

The Student Loan Fund, which has been in existence since 1915, has helped many Emerson alumni continue their education. In 1952, the graduating class established the E. A. Spaulding Scholarship honoring Spaulding's 40 years as principal.

Among the outstanding features of the school is the Emerson art collection. The graduating class of 1911 presented the school with its first good picture—copy of "Mother" by Rembrandt. In 1918 Dr. Wirt suggested an art show, and the Elson Art Publication Company's traveling collection of carbon photographic reproductions of world famous paintings was exhibited.

The following summer while Spaulding was looking at the pictures at the Chicago Art Institute, a gentleman, evidently impressed by his interest in "The Song of the Lark," introduced himself as a Mr. Harske, director of the Art Institute. When Spaulding told him about the art exhibition at Emerson School, Harske suggested having an exhibition of oil paintings.

So in 1919 Emerson had its first exhibition of oil paintings and purchased many for its collection. These exhibitions were held annually until 1925. The money earned through the sale of tickets to these exhibitions was used to purchase more pictures, and in all, over $21,000 has been spent on the project.

One of the recent additions to the collection is a portrait of Spaulding, painted by Richard A. Chase, a Chicago artist, and presented to the school by the classes of 1948 and 1949.

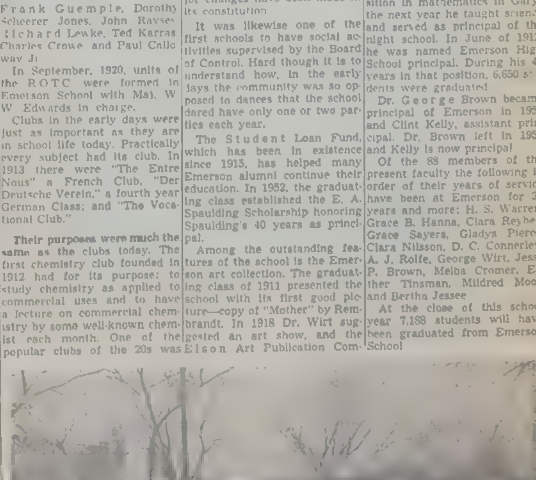
[illegible] has the longest [illegible] of continuous service in the educational history of Indiana - 40 years in one school. In 1[illegible]7 he was honored by the Principals' Association of Indiana as dean of all the state's principals.

In 1910 Spaulding took a position in mathematics in Gary; the next year he taught science and served as principal of the night school. In June of 1912, he was named Emerson High School principal. During his 40 years in that position, 6,650 students were graduated.

Dr. George Brown became principal of Emerson in 1952 and Clint Kelly, assistant principal. Dr. Brown left in 1955 and Kelly is now principal.

Of the 88 members of the present faculty the following in order of their years of service have been at Emerson for 25 years and more: H. S. Warren, Grace B. Hanna, Clara Reyher, Grace Sayers, Gladys Pierce, Clara Nilsson, D. C. Connerley, A. J. Rolfe, George Wirt, Jesse P. Brown, Melba Cromer, Esther Tinsman, Mildred Moon and Bertha Jessee.

At the close of this school year 7,188 students will have been graduated from Emerson School.



EMERSON SCHOOL SHOPS as they appear today. Built in [illegible], the building, equipment and land cost a total of $146,421.

"Three Generations of Dependable Service"

WHEN GARY WAS A SAND DUNE . . .

The Geisens had already served this community as undertakers for forty years. Peter Geisen, father and grandfather of the present members of the Geisen Funeral Home, settled with his parents west of Cedar Lake in 1841. He was a carpenter by trade, and in 1867—two years after the Civil War—he began business as a cabinet maker in Crown Point. From time to time, young Peter Geisen was called upon to make "coffins" when deaths occurred in the neighborhood. During the year 1868 he made eleven "coffins," and the following year more than twice as many.

The first hearse to be used in Lake County, Indiana, was made and owned by the same Peter Geisen. This marks the beginning of the Geisens as [illegible] this community continuously through three generations to the present time. The Geisen Funeral Home at 3805 Adams Street, in Gary, was established November 1, 1932, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Geisen. Herbert Geisen, the son of Charles Geisen, was born and reared in the funeral business, serving this community. Mrs. Geisen taught school in Gary from 1926 to 1931, and after becoming a licensed embalmer and funeral director, she became active in the business with her husband.

The present personnel and dates they became associated with the Geisen Funeral Home are as follows. H. Wade Morris—January 5, 1933; Harold D. Konzelman—October 20, 1941; Ralph Moody—February 12, 1942; Fleta Moody—April 25, 1943; Gordon Jones—September 15, 1948.

GEISEN
FUNERAL HOME

3805 ADAMS GARY

Gary's Water Supply Also Celebrates Its Golden Anniversary

First Watermains Laid in 1906

Lake Water Tunnel Constructed 1908-09

Water Tower Erected 1908-09

Jefferson Park Pumping Station Placed in Operation 1909

New Filtration Plant Constructed 1952-54

The new Filtration Plant completed in 1954, responsible for Gary's sparkling, clear water supply.

Booster Pumping Station on Broadway at 35th Avenue.

750 000-gallon elevated storage tank on 41st Avenue in Glen Park.

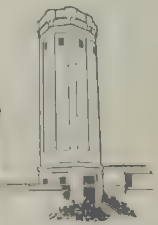
One of Gary's originl landmarks, the Water Tower, constructed in 1908-09, and still in use.

The new 2,500 000-gallon water storage reservoir on Avenue in Glen Park, now under construction.

The Main Pumping Station in Jefferson Park; raw water pumps in background and filtered water high-service pumps in foreground.

Commercial and Accounting Office staff at 650 Madison Street.

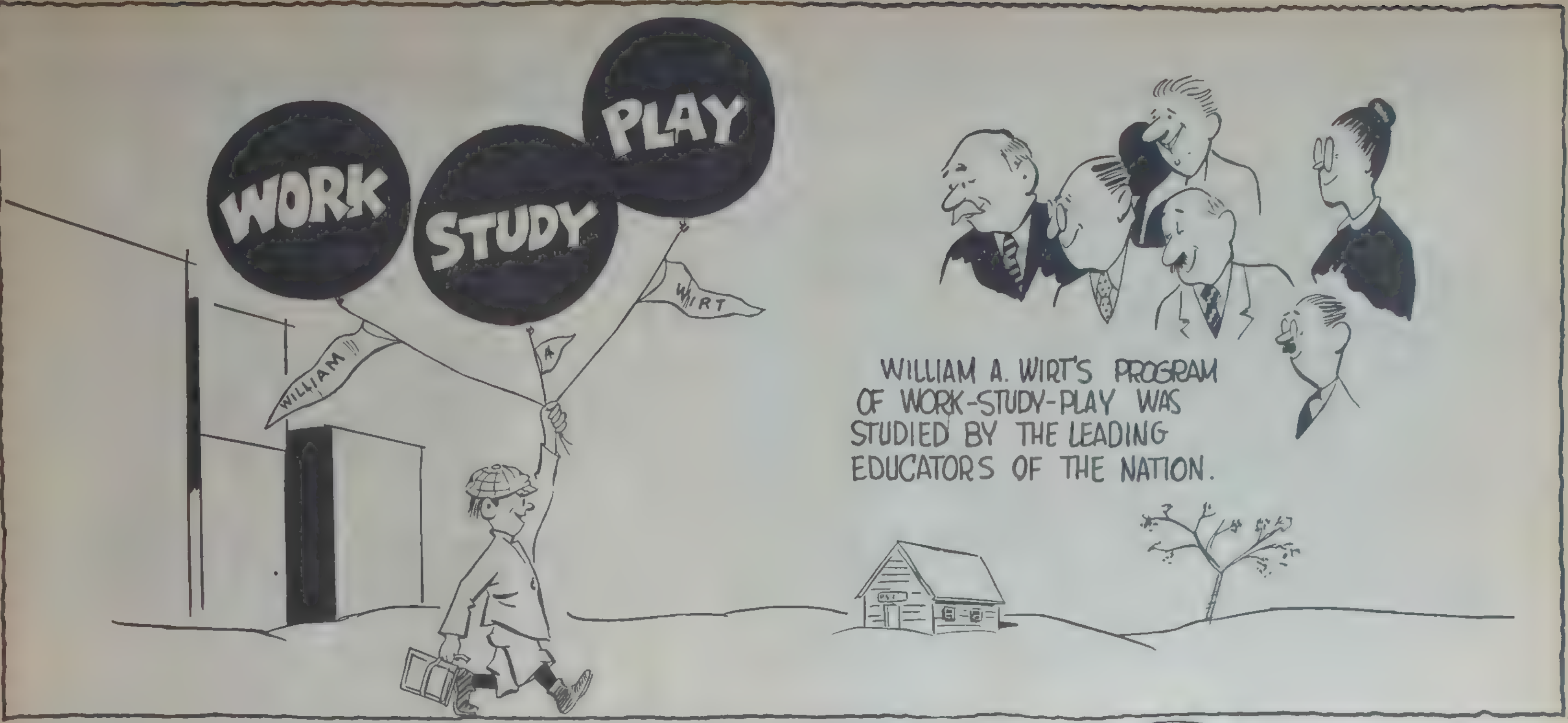
GARY-HOBART WATER CORPORATION



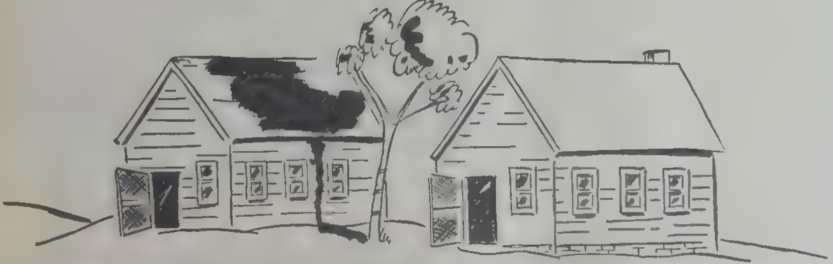
Nowhere do you get so much for so little as you do from

GARY-HOBART WATER CORPORATION

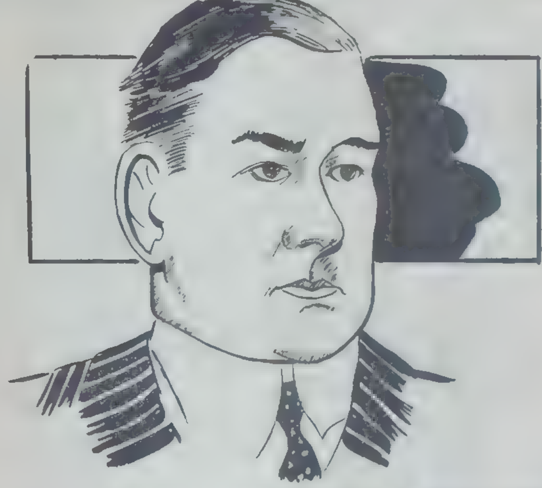
PLANT: 650 MADISON ST., GARY **OFFICE: 10 WEST 8TH AVE., GARY**


WORK
STUDY
PLAY
WILLIAM
A
WIRT

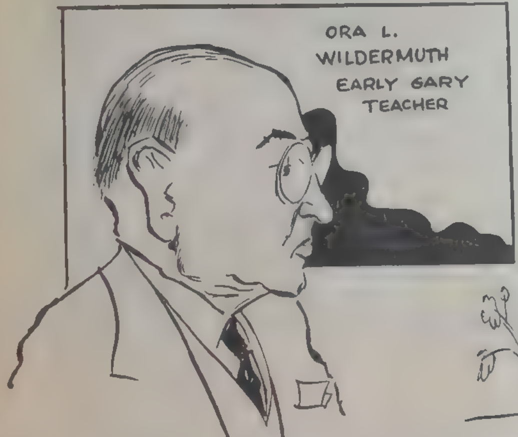
WILLIAM A. WIRT'S PROGRAM OF WORK-STUDY-PLAY WAS STUDIED BY THE LEADING EDUCATORS OF THE NATION.



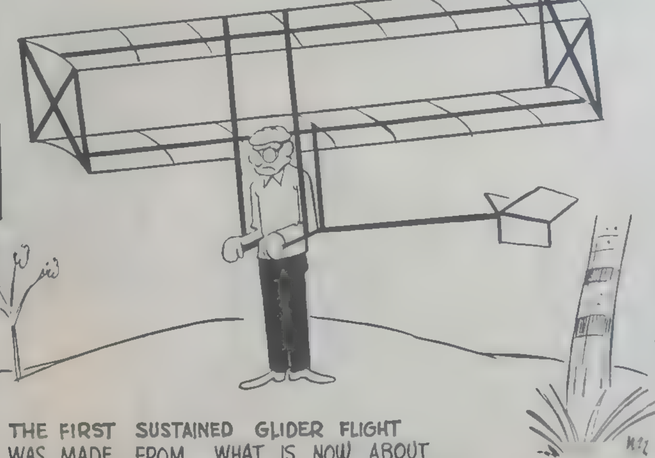
GARY'S FIRST SCHOOLS WERE SIMILAR TO THESE TWO WOODEN BUILDINGS LOCATED AT 4th & BROADWAY



WILLIAM A. WIRT, GARY'S FIRST SUPT. OF SCHOOLS AND CREATOR OF THE FAMOUS WORK-STUDY-PLAY SYSTEM, STUDIED AND COPIED ALL OVER THE NATION.



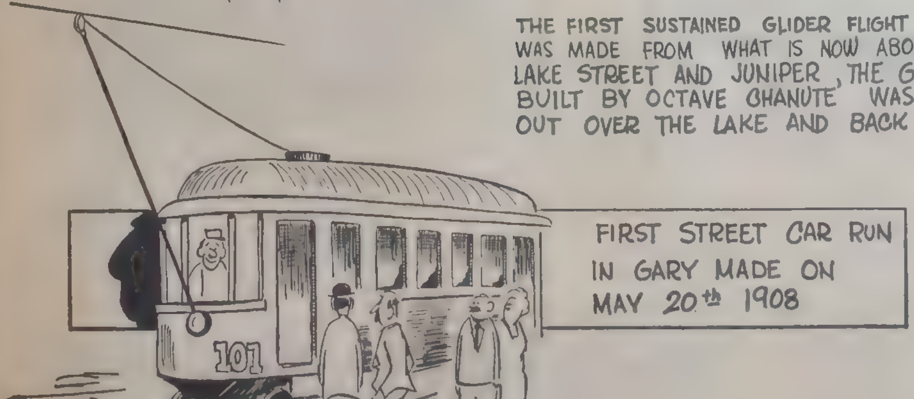
ORA L. WILDERMUTH EARLY GARY TEACHER



THE FIRST SUSTAINED GLIDER FLIGHT WAS MADE FROM WHAT IS NOW ABOUT LAKE STREET AND JUNIPER, THE GLIDER, BUILT BY OCTAVE CHANUTE WAS FLOWN OUT OVER THE LAKE AND BACK IN JUNE, 1896.

MAIN DISH FOR MOST GARY FAMILIES SEEMED TO BE . . .

AW MA...
THIS IS THE 6th STRAIGHT DAY FOR SPAGHETTI!



FIRST STREET CAR RUN IN GARY MADE ON MAY 20th 1908

Cross

It's Beveridge School's Golden Jubilee Year, Too

Named by Pupils for U. S. Senator

By GRACE FOSTER
Principal Beveridge School

Beveridge School at 1231 Roosevelt St., proudly displays in the masonry above the front doorway of the brick building, the date of 1906, denoting 50 years of service to the community.

It was built to enlarge and eventually replace a frame building which had stood on the site since 1879. In 1906 Albert J. Beveridge, an Indiana statesman, as U. S. senator, worked diligently to enact better child labor laws. It seemed fitting that the new school should be given his name. The selection of the name is reputed to have been made by the students at the time.

The Beveridge School did not become a part of the Gary School system until 1910 when the village of Tolleston was annexed to the city of Gary. Originally the Beveridge School site consisted of 5.04 acres and was purchased by the Gary Schools for the sum of $1,135. In the years between 1947 and 1950 adjacent land was purchased for a playground. It was necessary to move a residence from the property. The expenditure for the additional property was $7,193. The site now contains 1.255 acres.

In the years immediately following construction of the brick building, the old two-story frame building continued to be used for classes. Several other separate one-room, stove-heated portable buildings were erected on the rear of the site. When the present portable wing was added to the brick structure in the early 1920s the separate buildings were removed.

However, it was not until the early 1930s that the last vestige of the old school built in 1879 disappeared. It was dismantled and sold to people of the neighborhood for firewood.

The brick part of the school now houses four classrooms and the cafeteria. The present portable building has three classrooms, the kindergarten, gymnasium, auditorium and music room, and the medical and school offices.

During the past 50 years the span of grade level as well as the size of enrollment has fluctuated considerably. In 1907 there were four classes: the primary class, taught by Miss Matilda Diedel, now Mrs. J. J. Roberts, a Gary resident; the intermediate class taught by Miss Elsa Wettengel, later the principal of West Pulaski and Riley schools, now retired and living in Hobart; the upper grade classes, taught by Miss Carrie Seberger, a long time teacher at Froebel, now retired and living in Crown Point, and the high school, with 13 students, taught by F. A. Malmstone.

THIS WAS THE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS at Beveridge School in 1907. The teacher was F. A. Malmstone. Others in the picture are Ona Shover, now Mrs. Walter Howkins of Owaneco, Ill.; Wilna Gallagher, now Mrs. Paul Schubick of Tolleston; Ruth Peterson (Mrs. Al Buse) deceased; Louise James, now Mrs. Verne Chapman, Sioux City, Iowa; Charles Phillips, Gary; Ruth Kunert, now Mrs. E. E. Still, Gary; Julia Sanderson, then of Tolleston; Ines Townsley, wife of Charles Phillips, and Anna Gibson, now Mrs. Ross Marsh of Nashville, Tenn.

THE ENTIRE PERSONNEL OF BEVERIDGE SCHOOL, pupils and teachers both, turned out on this fall day in 1909 to pose for this picture in front of the building at 1231 Roosevelt St. Note unpaved road in front of school and wooden fence that enclosed playground in rear.

WITHOUT ITS CUPOLA, BEVERIDGE SCHOOL today is little different otherwise from its appearance in 1906 when it was dedicated in the name of U. S. Sen. Albert J. Beveridge, a champion at that time of better child labor laws. The portable annex on the left above was built in 1930, about the time a frame building on the site since 1879 was torn down and sold for firewood.

From 1907 to 1910 Beveridge maintained high school classes with a graduating class in 1909 and in 1910. In the May 20, 1910, class there was one graduate, Miss Wilma Gallagher, now Mrs. Paul Schubick, whose home has always been in the vicinity of the school.

For several years after 1910 students leaving the 8th grade of Beveridge did their high school work at Emerson. When Horace Mann came into existence students went there. Since 1930 the Beveridge students have transferred to the Tolleston School for upper grade and high school work.

For many years Beveridge was an eighth grade school with shop and home economics classes. For a short period during the late 1920s, because of overcrowded conditions, classes taught by two teachers were held in the same room at the same time. The system was known as the Batavia plan. At that time over 800 pupils were enrolled.

Today Beveridge has an enrollment of 564 pupils in grades from kindergarten through fifth. It is still organized on a modified platoon plan. The auditorium and physical education facilities have not been rebuilt to make possible self-contained classrooms.

The following teachers served 10 years or more at Beveridge: Mrs. Louise Uecker, now retired and living in Dallas, Tex., a pioneer resident of Tolleston, whose husband, Herman, an early banker in Tolleston, was secretary of the school board in 1910, and lost his life in a bank robbery in 1919; and Miss Laura Newcome, Miss Isabelle Kuhn, Mrs. Hazel Allen, all deceased, but still remembered as much loved teachers by second generation residents of the Tolleston area.

Serving later as Beveridge teachers but still employed by the Gary Schools, are: Bessie Smith, now in the primary department of Jefferson School, Mrs. Irene Russell, now in the phyical education department at Emerson; Miss Dorothy Long head teacher at Norton Park School for Crippled Children Mrs Gertrude Ward, principal of Jefferson School; Mrs. Marie Kupres, assistant to the supervisor of elementary education. Of the present teachers, Mrs. Ruth VanLiew, auditorium teacher, has given the longest years of service to the school. She came in 1935.

Four principals have administered Beveridge School in the past 52 years. F. A. Malmstone was principal from 1904 to 1909 when he resigned to go to Great Falls, Mont. as a high school biology teacher. He later became a physician and practiced for many years at Griffith. Dr. Malmstone died in France in the summer of 1955 while on a European trip with Mrs. Malmstone. For one year, 1909-1910, Lawrence Avery was principal of the school. From Gary he went to Michigan where he died a few years later. A special tribute should be paid to the third principal Miss Etta B. Henderson, who served for 31 years, from 1910 until her retirement in 1941. She is remembered and beloved in the community not alone for the school contact but for her generous and humanitarian deeds, when she helped financially many families during the depression years. She is now living in Warsaw, Ind. Miss Grace Foster, the present principal, succeeded Miss Henderson in September 1941.

Through the war years and since, Beveridge pupils have cooperated in community and city-wide enterprises such as scrap and paper drives, AOA activities and more recently, generously supported the annual SOS Humanity Fund Drive. The auditorium and music departments are frequently invited to appear before civic and church groups in dramatic or music programs.

The students of Beveridge are of many nationalities. In the earliest days they were largely of German extraction. Later many pupils were of Slavic descent. Since 1947 the school has had both Negro and white pupils. In the past five years an increasing number of Puerto Rican children have enrolled.

The grandparents and parents of many children who now attend were formerly pupils of Beveridge School. This year a fourth generation child, Marilyn Pastor, is enrolled in kindergarten. Her great grandfather, August Hecker, attended the first school on the site of the present Beveridge School, from 1885 to 1892. Her grandfather, Charles K. Hecker, attended Beveridge School from 1919 to 1925 when he transferred to Horace Mann. Her mother, Marilyn Hecker Pastor, attended the school from 1937 to 1943 before going to Tolleston School.

Good home-school relations have prevailed throughout the school's history. Active, interested parent organizations have functioned for many years. Between 1930 and 1943 there was a group known as The Parents Advisory Council. This was dissolved in 1943 when the present Parent Teacher Council was organized. There has been an active Kindergarten Mothers' Club for over 20 years. Parent representatives participate in the work of the city-wide Parents' Council and the city-wide Kindergarten-Elementary Council.

For over 40 years, from the time the brick building was constructed in 1906 until 1947 when the old belfry became unsafe and was removed a rope-drawn bell, rung by the school custodian every morning at 8 o'clock, called the children to school. The ringing of the huge bell in the later years was purely traditional since an electrically operated bell system had long been in use in the school.

And so, Beveridge School goes forward accumulating tradition, changing with new needs, eager to meet the challenges of the second century.

. . . for 30 years we have grown with our town . . . Gary!

We are mighty proud to have played an outstanding part in the building of so great a City, and will continue to perform faithfully in carrying our share of future development.

Our first and only truck when business started in 1926

One of 11 heavy-duty vehicles now serving Gary and vicinity

Gary Lime and Cement has been an increasingly important factor in the construction industry of this area ever since it was established by H. I. Pierce in 1926, at the same location it occupies now.

Unlike our gigantic steel mills, this company did not start off as the world's largest, but after a small, struggling start, we have never ceased to grow in proportion to the demands of a rapidly expanding market.

Our first transport was a single rattly truck of World War I vintage. Now, our fleet numbers 11 modern, powerful Redi-Mix concrete conveyors and speedy delivery trucks. As Gary grows, we shall continue our advance.

Gary Lime and Cement is now under the management of Don Scott.

GARY LIME & CEMENT
MC RR & CONN. ST. GARY, INDIANA
Phones — TUrner 5-6118 — TUrner 5-6119

WE SALUTE GARY'S GOLDEN 50 YEARS JUBILEE

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Largest Independent Bottled Gas Service
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Roosevelt School Is Largest

Began With Few Pupils In One-Room Frame

By H. THEO TATUM
Principal, Roosevelt School

Roosevelt School has taken a prominent part in accomplishing for its students the development of qualifications necessary to become well-educated and far-sighted members of the social and economic life of the community.

The important school center is now the largest in the Gary school system. It began with a very few students who daily collected in a one-room frame building erected in 1908, at 12th Avenue and Massachusetts Street.

Everett D. Simpson was the first teacher employed. At that time there was another school for white children at 14th and Connecticut. In 1912 the two were moved into the then new Froebel School on 15th Ave. at Madison St.

As in all parts of Gary the number of people increased rapidly—so with the Negro population. To meet the new demands a school for primary children was opened on 21st at Adams St. in 1915. To this center Mrs. Elizabeth Lytle and a group of primary children were transferred from Froebel School which was growing rapidly. The next year, 1916, there were four teachers employed, among whom were Mrs. Emma Skillman and Mrs. Ida Guy, both still connected with the Gary schools.

In 1921 this school (at 21st and Adams) was moved to the newly purchased site on 25th at Harrison St. Z. D. Lenoir was the first principal. The school for Negro children was called the Roosevelt Annex. There was a school, the Roosevelt, attended by white children on the same site at this time. J. W. Standley was the principal. The two schools were entirely independent of each other.

In 1923 Lenoir resigned and Standley became principal of both, each with its own faculty and students; Simpson became assistant in charge of the Roosevelt Annex.

Finding the available space inadequate, in 1923 the east building was finished at a cost of approximately $84,000. Three years thereafter, 1926, the west building was erected on Harrison street at a cost of approximately $98,000. During this year, in February, 1925, the first year of high school was planned with an enrollment of 19 under the administration of Standley. F. C. McFarlane came in 1927 as assistant principal of the school for Negro children. In 1929 he became principal.

In 1930 the front portables which housed the white children were removed and the children who had previously occupied these structures were moved to the West Building which was named Longfellow School. Standley continued to serve as principal of this school until 1931 when he was transferred to the principalship of Tolleston School.

In 1930 the school was commissioned as Roosevelt School by the state department of public instruction at Indianapolis as a school of the first class. It was admitted to the North Central Assn. in 1931 and is still a member of that organization. The fine, new, main building was occupied for the first time in January, 1931. It cost approximately $686,000.

ROOSEVELT SCHOOL is probably more truly a product of Gary's growing pains than any other in the city. It got its start in a one-room frame building at 12th avenue and Massachusetts street in 1908. Its pupils were taken into Froebel School in 1912 but in 1915 a primary school was reopened. As the demand increased for more space, the facility grew until the main building was built to round out the East and West schools. A west wing was added to the central building in 1947.

THIS BUILDING, part of the Roosevelt School plant, was built as the East wing and now houses the primary pupils who attend the school.

THE WEST WING of Roosevelt School, above, was built in 1926 and allowed the school to set up its first high school class enrollment of 19 pupils.

The main building was completed at this time without the west wing as was also Lew Wallace. Both buildings were under construction at the same time. It was not possible to finance the completion of both with these additions at that time, since the additional cost would have been $600,000 more.

Two years later, in August 1933, East Pulaski high school was united with Roosevelt. H. Theo. Tatum was transferred from the principalship at East Pulaski to the principalship at Roosevelt at this time, following the resignation of McFarlane who accepted a principalship in Dayton, Ohio.

Warren M. Anderson became assistant principal in 1937, succeeding Albert Edwards who was transferred to the principalship of East Pulaski. The school has grown until the present enrollment is 3,519 pupils with a faculty of 121 members. This year's graduating class numbers approximately 237.

The latest addition to the school plant was the west wing of the central building which was completed and occupied in March 1947 at a cost of $350,000. The Roosevelt School is a complete unit school containing kindergarten, all grades and the four years of high school.

The site upon which Roosevelt stands contains 18 acres. The front is beautified with a fine lawn, trees and flowers which make an attractive setting for a beautiful building. There are many different kinds of trees in the year which are often the subject of discussion in Nature Study classes.

The Roosevelt Art Collection hangs in the upper corridor and consists of nine pictures valued at $1,000. It was commenced in 1931. There is a fine portrait of Dr. William Wirt done by Edward Scott. No other school has as late a picture of the superintendent as the one that hangs in this collection. This work was done in 1936. Work in the art classes is most creditable and their original drawings often display the latent talent which lies behind the effort.

During the 25 years since the high school started 3,487 diplomas have been issued to as many graduates. Many have gone away to continue their education and many have returned as teachers in the home institution.

The Parent-Teacher Associations are a valuable asset to the school. There are four of them: The Beginners PTA organized in 1929; the Primary PTA organized in 1934; the Intermediate PTA organized in 1934; and the High School PTA organized in 1935

In 1925 under the direction of J. V. Reese, a band was organized which has been a credit to the community as well as to the school. There are now 75 members in the concert band with an equal number in the junior band

A unique project of Roosevelt School is its well-organized thrift banking system. Pupils are encouraged to save through the school banking in the various classes each Tuesday. The funds are then deposited in a local bank. This system has been in existence since 1938. There are at present 1,100 depositors and $18,000 on deposit. An ROTC unit was established in 1950. It is now the largest unit in the city with an enrollment of 113.

A GROWING MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY

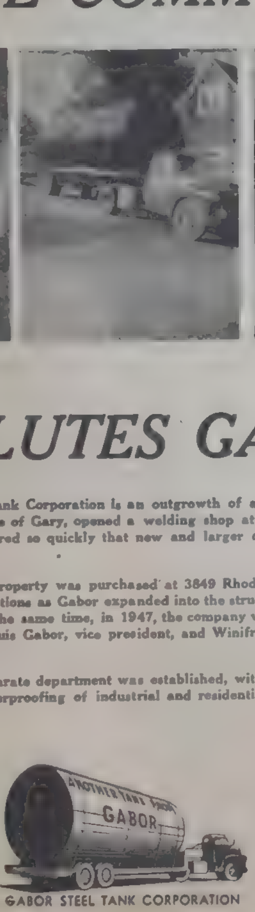
SALUTES GARY

The Gabor Steel Tank Corporation is an outgrowth of a business started in 1940, when E. J. Gabor, native of Gary, opened a welding shop at 322 W. 38th Avenue, an enterprise which prospered so quickly that new and larger quarters were required by 1945.

Two years later, property was purchased at 3849 Rhode Island Street to accomodate even greater operations as Gabor expanded into the structural steel and tank manufacturing business. At the same time, in 1947, the company was incorporated, with E. J. Gabor as president; Louis Gabor, vice president, and Winifred Gabor as secretary and treasurer.

Just recently a separate department was established, with skilled management and personnel, for the waterproofing of industrial and residential buildings.

GABOR



STEEL TANK CORPORATION

GARY INDIANA

Here's A Toast To GARY...

FOUNDED 1906

we have watched a GREAT city grow

HOME OF LAKE COUNTY TITLE CO.

TITLE INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE ABSTRACTS

84 YEARS OF TITLE SERVICE
IN
LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA

LAKE COUNTY TITLE
COMPANY

GARY CROWN POINT HAMMOND

Organize Child Welfare Early

First Use Service To Enforce State Law

By MARK C ROSER
Director, Child Welfare Dept.

Child welfare services of the Gary Public Schools were first organized around the enforcement of the state compulsory school laws. In the beginning, enforcement of attendance was wholly in the hands of the school superintendent.

As the number of school children increased, provisions were made to employ attendance officers, appointed by the school board and paid out of funds appropriated by the county council.

At first the Gary schools employed [illegible] two attendance officers. With every 7,500 increase of enrollment the law provided for an additional attendance worker.

It was early realized that the child who was deprived, neglected or abused at home could not make [illegible] adjustment in the classroom. In most instances the problem child could not be effectively directed without some guidance being given to the parent. Thus the child welfare [illegible] an agency through which teachers and principals could help such families. Staff workers were employed who could understand some of the deeper social and psychological problems of these children and their parents. Lack of material things such as clothing and food, they found, caused non-attendance.

During the depression a lot of time and effort was expended with the teachers, making clothing collections and distributing needy articles to the children. Food stations were also set up in the schools. Quite a percentage of families could not pay the necessary book rental fees. Then, as in the present system, the township trustee paid these school fees and provided other school necessities on the recommendation of the child welfare staff.

From the inception of the department the school staff has worked very closely with the officials of the Lake County Juvenile Court. Schools were dependent upon the Juvenile Court to help some children and their families. Likewise the Juvenile Court needed the special help of the schools with children who have unusual problems.

Mrs. Doris Fatch, who came to work in the department in 1926 remembers getting her car stuck frequently in the sand as she drove around the Froebel district. Many of the north and south streets in the Froebel district at that time were not paved.

Under the supervision of Miss Keziah Stright, the workers in the department prepared an annual "nationality report." Mrs Fatch's report in 1930, for the Jefferson district, showed 3,297 children between the ages of 4 and 21. There were 43 nationalities listed in this report.

DOGCATCHERS are not a modern-day phenomena as this old-time photo will attest. This picture, taken about 1914, shows the then latest method of catching strays. The wagon was the property of the Gary public schools.

THIS IS A VIEW OF THE "SOUP KITCHEN" financed during the depression by the teachers of Froebel School. Families called each noon for their pail of sustenance. This picture was taken in 1934.

The annual population reports prepared by the department were used as a vital part in planning for additional school buildings to take care of Gary's ever expanding school enrollments.

Early in the development of the Gary schools, the teachers and the administrators realized that all children could not be successful in the regular class room. Under the supervision of Miss Bernice Engels, special opportunity classes were organized in 1926. The children were selected by use of individual tests administered by Miss Henrietta Woolf. Miss Woolf's title was assistant in tests and measurements, a department headed by Miss Engels. Miss Jones was also at this time supervisor of mathematics, commercial courses and special education classes. The psychological examination also determined the children who had to be excluded from the regular schools because of their excessively low learning ability.

Miss Elsie McKibben, now Mrs Elsie M Frederiksen, was employed as school psychologist in 1929 to continue the program started by Miss Woolf. "Readiness" tests were administered to new enrollees in the schools and tests were given to students before assignment to special education classes.

By 1930 the Gary schools had a medical department, headed by Dr. O. B Nesbit; a department of special tests and measurements, headed by Miss Isabelle V. Jones and the Child Welfare Services directed by Miss Keziah Stright. Under the direction of Dr William A Wirt and with the stimulation of Russell Ballard, of the East Chicago schools, a formal child guidance clinic was organized to serve the parents and children of the Gary schools. Dr. Harold S. Hulbert, a neuro-psychiatrist, from Chicago, headed the clinic.

Ballard, a short time later, became the full time director of the Lake County Department of Public Welfare. In 1941, under Ballard's leadership the Welfare Department, with funds from the State Department, organized the first Lake County Mental Hygiene Clinic. Dr. Philip Franklin was employed as its first director.

The school clinic continued to function up until the time the Lake County Clinic was organized. Dr. Hulbert made yearly reports to the Board of Education concerning the special psychiatric and health needs of the Gary students.

In 1934, Dr. Hulbert reported to the school board that he estimated 15 per cent of the children in the school needed special help with their personality development. Of this number, about 3 per cent could not be understood by the teachers or parents without special psychiatric interpretation.

Home tutors were incorporated as a service in this department under the direction of Miss Keziah Stright. Gary became the first public school system in Indiana to use this method to help students who were confined to their home as a result of illness, or some other problem, which made their school attendance impossible. Regularly licensed teachers were assigned to these students, and they followed the same courses as their "classmates" in the regular schools. There have been students who have taken all of the high school work through the use of home tutors. Usually such students have been confined to their homes because of some crippling physical condition.

Home instruction has also been combined with school home telephone devices. A few selected students are now "attending" their classes by means of special receiving and sending sets located in the classrooms. The classroom sets are wired to the set in the student's home. By this means the student can keep in actual "touch" with his school class.

From small beginnings, the tutoring program has grown so that now over a hundred students are receiving their education by this method. Students are assigned on the recommendation of the family physicians. The state pays 80 per cent of the cost of this program.

Beginning about 1945 the department experimented with a few separate school centers. Studies of the adjustment of students and parents reactions justified a slow expansion of programs of this type. At the present time there are separate school centers located in Froebel, Roosevelt, Tolleston and Lew Wallace school districts.

In addition, a class, called "pre-industrial training" has been operating for the past five years at the Goodwill Industries, for selected boys between the ages of 14 and 16. It is the aim of this class to ultimately train boys for industrial placement at a level in keeping with their ability to work.

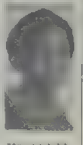
In 1950 the results of the social and psychological examinations of brain injured children were presented to the Gary Board of Education. The School Board approved of funds to pay one teacher, Mrs. Jean Ellis, to handle a small group of these children. The class was first located in rooms donated by the Temple Beth El trustees.

The class of brain injured students was also helped by the Lake County Chapter of the Indiana Society for Crippled Children and Adults and the parents group, now known as the Gary Council for the Mentally Retarded.

Through the awakening interest of many groups the organization of the present Duneland Center and Norton Park Center was made possible.

Miss Jones

Mrs. Frederiksen



Mrs. Stright

Theodore Dombrowski of the Lake County Crippled Children's Society gave considerable leadership in establishing the present Norton Park Center for Crippled Children.

The 1955 Special Education Law made it possible for the public schools to help many types of children who previously had been excluded from the educational funds.

As is seen from a brief review of the development of the Child Welfare Department the aim of the staff was to diagnose early problems of children and to help their parents. The observations of the children's homes were reported to school administrators as an aid to the child's classroom adjustment. It was obvious that the more the teachers understood the whole child, including his environment, the better would be the teacher and child relationship.

In keeping with the modern trend of school organization the name of the department was changed to the Pupil Personnel Department, in 1953. This name more closely resembles the overall functions of the staff and its relationship to the other school departments.

C. J. WOLF
CO-FOUNDER

V. U. YOUNG
CO-FOUNDER

1909
TO
1956
47 YEARS
OF
ENTERTAINING
GARYLAND

with the best
and
through the years
First with the Latest

- 1st Twin Projector Continuous Showing
- 1st Theatre Pipe Organ
- 1st Combination Deluxe Vaudeville & Movie Theatre
- 1st Sound Projection Pictures
- 1st 3 Dimension Films
- 1st Theatre Television
- 1st Cinemascope Movies
- 1st Hi-Fi Stereophonic 4-Track Magnetic Sound
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SECRETARY-TREASURER

MARC J. WOLF
PRESIDENT

IN 1906 WHEN GARY WAS YOUNG

Since 1933, the Brumm Distributing Company has been serving the Calumet area from its home in Hammond . . . always under the ownership of the founding Brumm family.

From our beginnings the Brumm Distributing Company has grown side by side with Gary, and we are pleased to have this occasion for felicitating the people of Gary on the splendid progress of that city since its establishment 50 years ago.

BRUMM DISTRIBUTING CO. Inc.

20 YEARS GROWING IN GARY

Just as Gary was started from scratch, so the Ace Plumbing and Heating Supply Company was launched, virtually as a single-handed operation. Allan A. Sherman, Owner and Seymour Kaplan, present General Manager, were "the company" when they started business in 1936, at the address still occupied. The firm now employs 12 people permanently.

During the succeeding years, the store has been remodeled several times, and new departments were added as the business grew. Ace Plumbing and Heating Supply Company gradually, but surely, became Gary's largest and most complete store of its kind in Gary . . . with everything for the home, including hardware, paints, household items, electrical supplies, automatic home heating equipment, sinks, cabinets, bathroom fixtures, water pumps, water heaters, brushes, glass, etc. . . . everything for the home!

ACE PLUMBING & HEATING
SUPPLY COMPANY
1729-35 BROADWAY
GARY

OVER 33 YEARS IN GARY 1923-1956

WE ARE PROUD TO BE PART OF THIS GREAT CITY

The Tropp Family Pictured in 1923 in Front of Present Store Before Remodeling

Jake's Clothing Store as It Looks Today

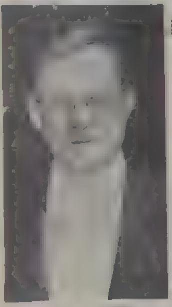
In the course of its growing, Gary has furnished golden opportunity for thousands and thousands of people . . . many of them like the Tropps, of Jake's Clothing Store.

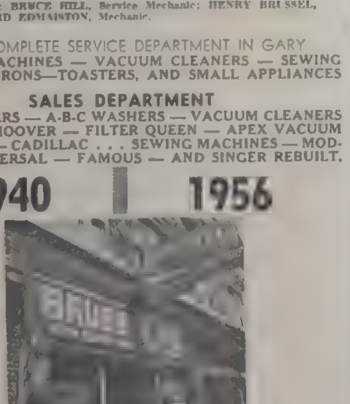
Jacob Tropp was not one of the very first arrivals in the young town, but by 1923 he had founded his first store, at Broadway and 16th. The very next year, he moved to 2156 Broadway, doing business as Jake's Army Store. It had a 25-foot front, and one room in the back for his family's living quarters. Today the Company, incorporated as J. Tropp & Co., has a store 75'x75', and plans for early major expansion

The child on the tricycle in the early picture is Henry Tropp, now manager of the store, lifelong resident of Gary and graduate of Emerson School. He and all the Tropp family and employes express their gratitude and best wishes to their many friends and neighbors on this Golden Jubilee . . . all of them, Jacob Tropp, Mrs. Fannie Tropp, Miss Madeline Tropp, Henry Tropp, Morris Tropp, Mrs. Herbert Johnson, Mrs. Pinkie Wallace, Mrs. Florence Speights, Mrs. Olvetta Mitchell, Miss Alice Brown and Mr. Louis Rhymes.

J. TROPP & COMPANY

2152-58 BROADWAY "Jake's Clothing Store" GARY, INDIANA




HENRY BRUSSEL

SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF 1,000,000 PARTS

Left to Right: BRUCE HILL, Service Mechanic; HENRY BRUSSEL, Owner; EWARD EDMAISTON, Mechanic.

MOST COMPLETE SERVICE DEPARTMENT IN GARY
WASHING MACHINES — VACUUM CLEANERS — SEWING MACHINES—IRONS—TOASTERS, AND SMALL APPLIANCES

SALES DEPARTMENT
APEX WASHERS — A-B-C WASHERS — VACUUM CLEANERS
EUREKA — HOOVER — FILTER QUEEN — APEX VACUUM
UNIVERSAL — CADILLAC . . . SEWING MACHINES — MODERN — UNIVERSAL — FAMOUS — AND SINGER REBUILT.

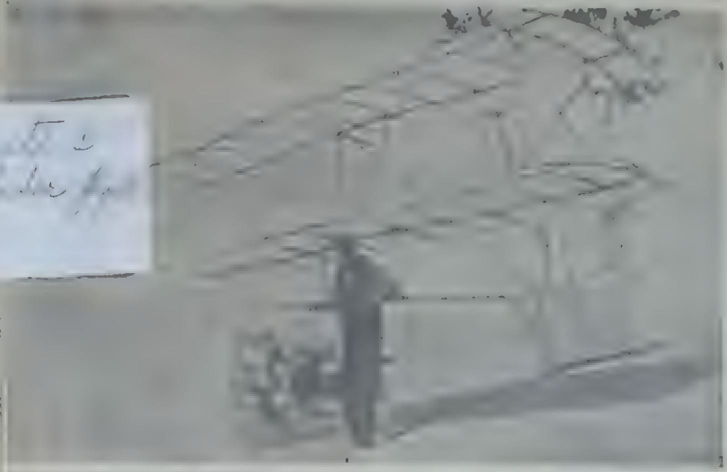
1940 1956

STORE FRONT

BRUSSELS CO.

634 WASHINGTON TUrner 5-7732

First Air Flight Made in Gary



AVIATION'S FATHER, OCTAVE CHANUTE, never actually flew his own invention, the first heavier-than-air craft to carry man through the sky. But he posed for this picture on a Marquette Park dune on that historic day 60 years ago when an assistant flew his glider at an altitude of 50 feet for a distance of 800 feet. Flight ended 100 feet off shore with a wet but jubilant flier.

Chanute's Glider Flies Over Dunes In 1896 Experiment

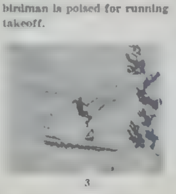
(The following series of pictures of the Chanute flight was discovered in The Post-Tribune historical files in the form of zinc etchings in the sizes shown. The name of the photographer is not known, but his pictures are regarded as excellent example of "action" shots in the early era of glass negatives.)

1

GLIDER IS ADJUSTED, and birdman is poised for running takeoff.

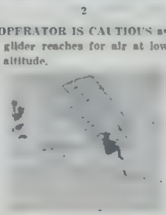
2

OPERATOR IS CAUTIOUS as glider reaches for air at low altitude.



3

MAN IN FLIGHT for first time as glider becomes fully airborne.

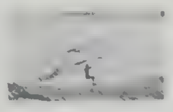


4

GOING STRONG into the wind as angle of dune drops off sharply.

5

GAINING ALTITUDE as the bright sun creates a strong updraft in air.



6

HEADING FOR LAKE as pilot gains complete control of his glider.

7

TIME TO LAND, as only the water of Lake Michigan lies ahead.

A bronze plaque on a boulder of glacial rock in Marquette Park bears mute evidence of why the world's aviation industry is tuned in on Gary's Golden Jubilee celebration this year

A few hundred yards west of this spot, near where Lake St and Juniper Ave. now meet, then a high-shouldered sand dune the technique of modern flying was born on a June day 60 years ago

It was there that graying, 60 year-old Octave Chanute cracked for all time the barrier keeping man from the full utilization of his third element of travel . . . the air

Chanute, a French native who already had won world-wide fame as a bridge and railroad engineer, utilized the wind swept dunes at the edge of Lake Michigan in 1896 for the world's first successful sustained flight in a heavier than air machine

Four years later Orville and Wilbur Wright added a power unit to Chanute's glider technique and opened the skyways to mankind

The name of the Wrights has been emblazoned in the pages of aviation history in unforgetable prose, but for Chanute the Marquette Park marker, Chanute Air Force Base in Illinois and a small town in Kansas are his only memorials

Chanute's plane was not a figment of anybody's imagination. Pictures of its flights were taken. U.S. government officials watched it fly and Orville Wright himself credited the frail Chanute with building the prototype of the plane which flew under power for the first time on the sands at Kitty Hawk

An eyewitness account of the Chanute machine which first attained sufficient altitude and distance to satisfy the full meaning of the word "flight" has been preserved

William Westergreen, former Gary policeman, was one of the few privileged to see "the father of aviation" bring his dream to reality in the Miller sand hills

His account of the event said 'A man named Robinson, a balloon parachute jumper, made the first flight, with Professor Chanute looking on

"Robinson ran down the sharp north side of the dune and became airborne before reaching its foot. The canvas covered machine rose about 50 feet into the air and soared about 800 feet from the dune . . right out over the lake

"At the end of the flight it dropped into the water about 100 feet from shore

"This was the first successful glider flight," Westergreen said

Chanute's experiments on the dunes ended in September, 1896, and he turned over to Westergreen the two gliders he had used in making his terrific impact upon civilization.

Westergreen kept the planes in a fishing shack made from an old railroad crossing tower. Vandals set fire to the shack, destroying what today would have been two of the most ininteresting exhibits in any world shrine of aviation

Like all other practical-minded men, Chanute studied every known phase of flying before moving on to begin construction of his own craft.

He had a knowledge of the unsuccessful attempts at free flight of the German enthusiast Otis Lilienthal who was killed in an experiment and, above all, he had the everyday vision of birds in flight

These he studied carefully, noting particularly how they checked their flight and landed

He followed the bird theme right down to its ultimate.

The first glider flight made on the dunes by Robinson was in what was then called the "feathered" glider. And it was just that.

It was of the biplane type with its lower wing attached at an angle to the upper with struts and piano wire. The frame was of bamboo and had three overlapping surfaces 'made from the wing feathers of Plymouth Rock chickens"

Robinson got off the ground with this glider, but his flight was short and ended after 50 feet when the plane, too light and without enough resistance for any sustained flight, dropped to the sand with a thud that jarred the muscular Robinson to his ears.

The second glider, made of ash and hickory, had a canvas covering sewed to the frame with piano wire

It was this glider which carried Robinson into the lake and gave wings of proper strength and flexibility to the aviation industry

Octave Chanute as a person was as remarkable as Chanute the aviation enthusiast

Before turning his considerable talents to aviation, Chanute had won renown and a fortune as an engineer.

His versatility is shown in his accomplishments

He built the Chicago, Kansas City and Denver stockyards, [illegible] bridges across the Mississippi River and laid out several railroad lines

During the period of feverish railroad expansion late in the 19th century, Chanute is credited with the then unprecedented job of building three railroads simultaneously across the Kansas plains

He was elected president of the Western Society of Civil Engineers

Little is known of Chanute's early years or of his childhood He was born in France and self educated, according to those who knew him best in America but aside from these vague records his past has never been fully recorded

During his busy engineering career, Chanute had kept a watchful and interested eye on the youthful science of aerodynamics and tinkered occasionally with his own theories of how to bring about sustained flight

His studies along these lines had progressed so far that in 1893, at the time of the Chicago World's Fair, he was elected president of the Third International Aviation Congress. He was called at that time "The foremost authority in America both in balloon and flying apparatus."

In talks at the world's fair that year, Chanute said that if men were willing to risk their money, their limbs and perhaps their lives, a practical flying machines could be built

Three years later he built one But during these three year he continued his intensive study of other men's efforts and the effortless gliding of bird

One of these men was Lilienthal who had been working for years to build a practical glider which would sustain a human in flight.

The problem of maintaining equilibrium was one which Lilienthal never was able to solve but his experiments and "hops stimulated interest in the work

With his rigid glider, the German experimenter was forced to twist and jerk his body in a constant series of acrobatics to keep his craft on an even keel once he had forced it off the ground

His death came when a gust of wind overcame his acrob[illegible] and dashed him and his frail craft to earth

After the tragedy, Chanute secured one of Lilienthal's monoplane gliders and began the alteration which led to the flight on Gary's dunes.

Newspaper accounts of the time Chanute spent in the Miller area the summer of 1896 shed an interesting sidelight on the character of the inventor

When he was told that a reporter had arrived at the dunes to transmit stories of his experiments with flight, Chanute is quoted as saying:

"I did not come here seeking notoriety. We have a machine that is an improvement on one made in Berlin which we are going to test. But we do not expect these tests to be successful

"We want nothing said about our work, or that we are here, because we do not wish to be classed with the army of aerial cranks that has been and are exciting the country. . . ."

This was typical of the shyness of Chanute and his unwillingness to do anything to hurt the future of flying.

His activities on the dunes here were his last active participation in aviation work.

He had given the aviation world a new principle on which to base its future work and afterward gave freely of his advice and time

As a result of this encouragement and continued interest in the science, another little-known but important flight took place two years later in St. Joseph, Mich

Thomas Herring, who had worked in the dunes with Chanute on the first successful flight, was credited in newspaper reports of Nov. 17, 1898, with flying a Chanute glider powered by a compressed air motor

Backed by Chanute's encouragement and technical help in developing an engine, Herring managed to get about 12 feet into the air, according to the newspaper

After getting a running start it rose 10 to 12 feet in the air with Herring's feet dangling from below as he held to crosspieces with both hands," the account said

"He flew about 75 feet at a ground speed of five or six miles an hour and then maneuvered to an easy landing," the story concluded

It was shortly after this that the Wright Brothers wrote to Chanute for advice on the experiments they had been conducting at Dayton, O., and on the North Carolina sand dunes.

In 1900 he journeyed to Kitty Hawk to give the Wrights first hand help with their tests and was with them on the memorable December day in 1903 when they climbed into the air for the first successful flight in a motor-driven biplane

This biplane was an almost exact replica of the one which had skimmed above Gary's sand dunes seven years previously

The coming of the steel mills to Gary in 1906 and the subsequent rapid expansion of industrial and home building not only chopped down the dune from which the historic flight was made, but practically erased from local memory the name of the man who had done so much for aviation.

It wasn't until 1936, four decades after its accomplishment, that the plaque now in Marquette Park was erected and dedicated by the C[illegible]

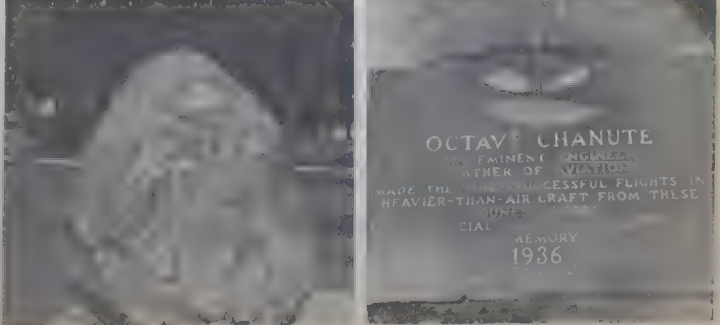
Prior to thi[illegible] fut attempts [illegible] et up a m[illegible] to the Chanute name and de[illegible]

U.S. Senator Hiram Bin[illegible], organizer of the U. S. [illegible] School of Aeronautics in [illegible] and president of the American Aeronautical Assn., introduced a bill in the Senate to erect a statue on Gary's dunes in honor of Chanute. The Senate failed to act on the measure

L. J. Lesh, an artist who had been associated with Chanute and who was a resident of Miller in 1925 tried unsuccessfully to interest aeronautical societies in erecting a Chanute aerial beacon on the lake short to guide planes in their western flights

But even if this 60th anniversary of the historic flight is overshadowed by Gary's Golden Jubilee celebration, the memory of Octave Chanute is written in large letters in all dependable histories of the growth of aviation

And his Gary flight is given full recognition

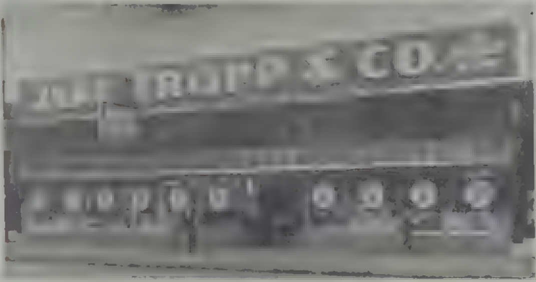


THIS CHUNK OF GLACIAL ROCK with its bronze plaque memorializes the historic flight of a glider, built by Octave Chanute, which took off from the dunes near Marquette Park. It was the first flight eevr made by a heavier-than-air craft. The plaque honors Chanute, an engineer, as the "Father of Aviation."

OVER 33 YEARS IN GARY 1923-1956

WE ARE PROUD TO BE PART OF THIS GREAT CITY

The Tropp Family Pictured in 1923 in Front of Present Store Before Remodeling



Jake's Clothing Store as It Looks Today

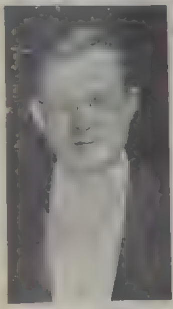
In the course of its growing, Gary has furnished golden opportunity for thousands and thousands of people . . . many of them like the Tropps, of Jake's Clothing Store.

Jacob Tropp was not one of the very first arrivals in the young town, but by 1923 he had founded his first store, at Broadway and 16th. The very next year, he moved to 2156 Broadway, doing business as Jake's Army Store. It had a 25-foot front, and one room in the back for his family's living quarters. Today the Company, incorporated as J. Tropp & Co., has a store 75'x75', and plans for early major expansion.

The child on the tricycle in the early picture is Henry Tropp, now manager of the store, lifelong resident of Gary and graduate of Emerson School. He and all the Tropp family and employes express their gratitude and best wishes to their many friends and neighbors on this Golden Jubilee . . . all of them, Jacob Tropp, Mrs. Fannie Tropp, Miss Madeline Tropp, Henry Tropp, Morris Tropp, Mrs. Herbert Johnson, Mrs. Pinkie Wallace, Mrs. Florence Speights, Mrs. Olvetta Mitchell, Miss Alice Brown and Mr. Louis Rhymes.

J. TROPP & COMPANY

2152-58 BROADWAY "Jake's Clothing Store" GARY, INDIANA



HENRY BRUSSEL

SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF 1,000,000 PARTS

Left to Right: BRUCE HILL, Service Mechanic; HENRY BRUSSEL, Owner; EWARD EDMAISTON, Mechanic.

MOST COMPLETE SERVICE DEPARTMENT IN GARY
WASHING MACHINES — VACUUM CLEANERS — SEWING MACHINES—IRONS—TOASTERS, AND SMALL APPLIANCES

SALES DEPARTMENT
APEX WASHERS — A-B-C WASHERS — VACUUM CLEANERS EUREKA — HOOVER — FILTER QUEEN — APEX VACUUM UNIVERSAL — CADILLAC . . . SEWING MACHINES — MODERN — UNIVERSAL — FAMOUS — AND SINGER REBUILT.

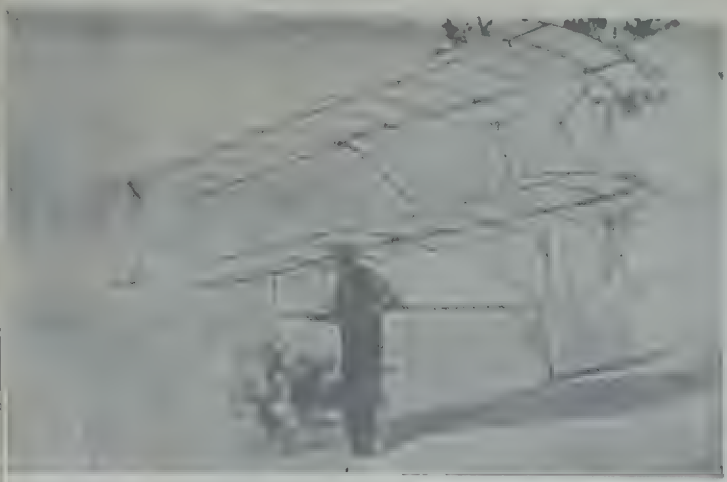
1940 1956

STORE FRONT

BRUSSELS CO.

634 WASHINGTON TUrner 5-7732

First Air Flight Made in Gary



AVIATION'S FATHER, OCTAVE CHANUTE, never actually flew his own invention, the first heavier-than-air craft to carry man through the sky. But he posed for this picture on a Marquette Park dune on that historic day 60 years ago when an assistant flew his glider at an altitude of 50 feet for a distance of 800 feet. Flight ended 100 feet off shore with a wet but jubilant flier.

Chanute's Glider Flies Over Dunes In 1896 Experiment

A bronze plaque on a boulder of glacial rock in Marquette Park bears mute evidence of why the world's aviation industry is tuned in on Gary's Golden Jubilee celebration this year

A few hundred yards west of this spot, near where Lake St and Juniper Ave. now meet, then a high-shouldered sand dune, the technique of modern flying was born on a June day 60 years ago.

It was there that graying, 60-year-old Octave Chanute cracked for all time the barrier keeping man from the full utilization of his third element of travel . . . the air.

Chanute, a French native who already had won world-wide fame as a bridge and railroad engineer, utilized the wind-swept dunes at the edge of Lake Michigan in 1896 for the world's first successful sustained flight in a heavier than air machine

Four years later Orville and Wilbur Wright added a power unit to Chanute's glider technique and opened the skyways to mankind

The name of the Wrights has been emblazoned in the pages of aviation history in unforgetable prose, but for Chanute the Marquette Park marker, Chanute Air Force Base in Illinois and a small town in Kansas are his only memorials

Chanute's plane was not a figment of anybody's imagination. Pictures of its flights were taken. U.S. government officials watched it fly and Orville Wright himself credited the frail Chanute with building the prototype of the plane which flew under power for the first time on the sands at Kitty Hawk.

An eyewitness account of the Chanute machine which first attained sufficient altitude and distance to satisfy the full meaning of the word "flight" has been preserved.

William Westergreen, former Gary policeman, was one of the few privileged to see "the father of aviation" bring his dream to reality in the Miller sand hills.

His account of the event said, "A man named Robinson, a balloon parachute jumper, made the first flight, with Professor Chanute looking on.

"Robinson ran down the sharp north side of the dune and became airborne before reaching its foot. The canvas covered machine rose about 50 feet into the air and soared about 800 feet from the dune . right out over the lake

"At the end of the flight it dropped into the water about 100 feet from shore.

"This was the first successful glider flight," Westergreen said.

Chanute's experiments on the dunes ended in September, 1896, and he turned over to Westergreen the two gliders he had used in making his terrific impact upon civilization.

Westergreen kept the planes in a fishing shack made from an old railroad crossing tower. Vandals set fire to the shack, destroying what today would have been two of the most interesting exhibits in any world shrine of aviation.

Like all other practical-minded men, Chanute studied every known phase of flying before moving on to begin construction of his own craft.

He had a knowledge of the unsuccessful attempts at free flight of the German enthusiast Otis Lilienthal who was killed in an experiment and, above all, he had the everyday vision of birds in flight

These he studied carefully, noting particularly how they checked their flight and landed

He followed the bird theme right down to its ultimate.

The first glider flight made on the dunes by Robinson was in what was then called the "feathered" glider. And it was just that.

It was of the biplane type with its lower wing attached at an angle to the upper with struts and piano wire. The frame was of bamboo and had three overlapping surfaces "made from the wing feathers of Plymouth Rock chickens."

Robinson got off the ground with this glider, but his flight was short and ended after 50 feet when the plane, too light and without enough resistance for any sustained flight, dropped to the sand with a thud that jarred the muscular Robinson to his ears

The second glider, made of ash and hickory, had a canvas covering sewed to the frame with piano wire

It was this glider which carried Robinson into the lake and gave wings of proper strength and flexibility to the aviation industry.

Octave Chanute as a person was as remarkable as Chanute the aviation enthusiast.

Before turning his considerable talents to aviation, Chanute had won renown and a fortune as an engineer.

His versatility is shown in his accomplishments.

He built the Chicago, Kansas City and Denver stockyards, 20 bridges across the Mississippi River and laid out several railroad lines.

During the period of feverish railroad expansion late in the 19th century, Chanute is credited with the then unprecedented job of building three railroads simultaneously across the Kansas plains.

He was elected president of the Western Society of Civil Engineers.

Little is known of Chanute's early years or of his childhood. He was born in France and self-educated, according to those who knew him best in America, but aside from these vague records his past has never been fully recorded

During his busy engineering career, Chanute had kept a watchful and interested eye on the youthful science of aerodynamics and tinkered occasionally with his own theories of how to bring about sustained flight

His studies along these lines had progressed so far that in 1893, at the time of the Chicago World's Fair, he was elected president of the Third International Aviation Congress. He was called at that time "The foremost authority in America both in balloon and flying apparatus."

In talks at the world's fair that year, Chanute said that if men were willing to risk their money, their limbs and perhaps their lives, a practical flying machines could be built.

Three years later he built one.

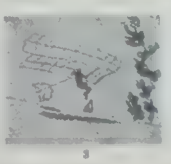
(The following series of pictures of the Chanute flight was discovered in The Post-Tribune historical files in the form of zinc etchings in the sizes shown. The name of the photographer is not known, but his pictures are regarded as excellent example of "action" shots in the early era of glass negatives.)

1

GLIDER IS ADJUSTED, and birdman is poised for running takeoff.

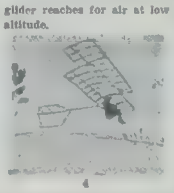
2

OPERATOR IS CAUTIOUS as glider reaches for air at low altitude.



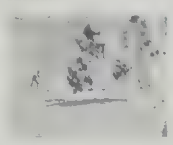
3

MAN IN FLIGHT for first time as glider becomes fully airborne.



4

GOING STRONG into the wind as angle of dune drops off sharply.



5

GAINING ALTITUDE as the bright sun creates a strong updraft in air.

6

HEADING FOR LAKE as pilot gains complete control of his glider.

7

TIME TO LAND, as only the water of Lake Michigan lies ahead.

But during these three years, he continued his intensive study of other men's efforts and the effortless gliding of birds.

One of these men was Lilienthal who had been working for years to build a practical glider which would sustain a human in flight.

The problem of maintaining equilibrium was one which Lilienthal never was able to solve, but his experiments and "hops" stimulated interest in the work

With his rigid glider, the German experimenter was forced to twist and jerk his body in a constant series of acrobatics to keep his craft on an even keel once he had forced it off the ground

His death came when a gust of wind overcame his acrobatics and dashed him and his frail craft to earth.

After the tragedy, Chanute secured one of Lilienthal's monoplane gliders and began the alteration which led to the flight on Gary's dunes.

Newspaper accounts of the time Chanute spent in the Miller area the summer of 1896 shed an interesting sidelight on the character of the inventor

When he was told that a reporter had arrived at the dunes to transmit stories of his experiments with flight, Chanute is quoted as saying:

"I did not come here seeking notoriety. We have a machine that is an improvement on one made in Berlin which we are going to test. But we do not expect these tests to be successful.

"We want nothing said about our work, or that we are here, because we do not wish to be classed with the army of aerial cranks that has been and are exciting the country. . . ."

This was typical of the shyness of Chanute and his unwillingness to do anything to hurt the future of flying.

His activities on the dunes here were his last active participation in aviation work.

He had given the aviation world a new principle on which to base its future work and afterward gave freely of his advice and time

As a result of this encouragement and continued interest in the science, another little-known but important flight took place two years later in St Joseph, Mich.

Thomas Herring, who had worked in the dunes with Chanute on the first successful flight, was credited in newspaper reports of Nov. 17, 1898, with flying a Chanute glider powered by a compressed air motor.

Backed by Chanute's encouragement and technical help in developing an engine, Herring managed to get about 12 feet into the air, according to the newspaper

"After getting a running start it rose 10 to 12 feet in the air with Herring's feet dangling from below as he held to cross-pieces with both hands," the account said.

"He flew about 75 feet at a ground speed of five or six miles an hour and then maneuvered to an easy landing," the story conclude

It was shortly after this that the Wright Brothers wrote to Chanute for advice on the experiments they had been conducting at Dayton, O., and on the North Carolina sand dunes.

In 1900, he journeyed to Kitty Hawk to give the Wrights first hand help with their tests and was with them on the memorable December day in 1903 when they climbed into the air for the first successful flight in a motor-driven biplane.

This biplane was an almost exact replica of the one which had skimmed above Gary's sand dunes seven years previously

The coming of the steel mills to Gary in 1906 and the subsequent rapid expansion of industrial and home building not only chopped down the dune from which the historic flight was made, but practically erased from local memory the name of the man who had done so much for aviation

It wasn't until 1936, four decades after its accomplishment, that the plaque now in Marquette Park was erected and dedicated by the City of Gary.

Prior to this, many unsuccessful attempts had been made to set up a memorial suitable to the Chanute name and deeds

U S Senator Hiram Bingham, organizer of the U. S Army School of Aeronautics in 1917 and president of the American Aeronautical Assn., introduced a bill in the Senate to erect a statue on Gary's dunes in honor of Chanute. The Senate failed to act on the measure

L. J. Lesh, an artist who had been associated with Chanute and who was a resident of Miller in 1925, tried unsuccessfully to interest aeronautical societies in erecting a Chanute aerial beacon on the lake short to guide planes in their western flights

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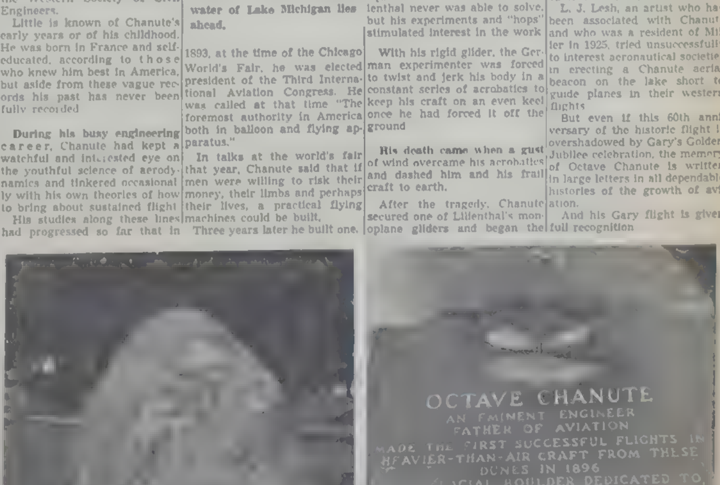
And his Gary flight is given full recognition


OCTAVE CHANUTE
AN EMINENT ENGINEER
FATHER OF AVIATION
MADE THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL FLIGHTS IN
HEAVIER-THAN-AIR CRAFT FROM THESE
DUNES IN 1896
LACIAL BOULDER DEDICATED TO

THIS CHUNK OF GLACIAL ROCK with its bronze plaque memorializes the historic flight of a glider, built by Octave Chanute, which took off from the dunes near Marquette Park. It was the first flight eevr made by a heavier-than-air craft. The plaque honors Chanute, an engineer, as the "Father of Aviation."

IF THIS PICTURE OF THE EDISON SCHOOL GROUNDS HAD BEEN TAKEN IN 1924, it would show only a portable frame building of four rooms which was the forerunner of this modern brick structure. The school was known then as the West Fifth Avenue Elementary School. The pupils voted to change the name to Thomas A. Edison in 1931. Four years later the wooden building burned to the ground. The first floor of the present school was completed in 1937, and the second floor added in 1940. The west and south wings were added in 1949.

Edison School Opened in '24 In 4-Room Portable Building

22-Acre Campus, Staff Of 61 Now Serves 1,822

By BESS FEATHER
Teacher, Edison School

On Fifth and Burr
There is a school
That's made of brick
And has a clean rule.

So cheer the students of Edison School in 1956. If the leaves of the calendar were turned back to the year 1924, a wooden portable, containing four rooms, would be standing on the 22 acre campus. It was known as West Fifth Avenue Elementary School. Miss Agnes Eagen was the first principal.

In the fall of 1927 a kindergarten was started. In the same year the PTA was organized with Mrs. J. B. McGrew as president. This group, starting with a membership of 20, has grown to 500 members. It has been instrumental in many worthwhile projects of the community.

Every boy and girl, every man and woman in the Edison district has fond memories of [illegible] Martin who, for 30 years, guided the children safely at the West Fifth avenue and Burr street crossing. "Cop" Perry was one of the best loved persons of Brunswick.

Miss Ina Martin became the principal in 1929. Two years after she assumed her duties as head of the school, the students voted to change the name from West Fifth Avenue to Thomas A. E[illegible] ent of the Gary Board of Education and a personal letter of appr[illegible]al from [illegible] was [illegible]

In 1934, Miss Elsa Wettengal was appointed to the principalship. On the night of De[illegible] the portable schoolhou[illegible] destroyed by fire. After the [illegible] Edison students attended [illegible]ool at Horace Mann and Ambridge.

Everyone was delighted when the first floor of the new brick building was completed in September, 1937. John N. Reid became principal in 1939, and served in that capacity until 1943, when Clarence E. Swingley took over the leadership of [illegible]

[illegible] t that more space was needed. In 1940, a second floor of the main building was added. Then the first and second floors of the west wing and the first floor of the south wing were constructed in 1949.

The two kindergarten rooms, [illegible]d floor of the south win[illegible] and an addition to the boil[illegible] room were ready for [illegible] in 1953. The next [illegible] 1954, was a highlight in E[illegible] history. It was in that year that the dream of the community, and especially of the late Coach Lowell Sparks, came true. A new gymnasium was built.

[illegible] became acting superin[illegible]ent of schoo[illegible] 1955, James Pugh was appointed acting principal.

Some Edison first[illegible]

[illegible] team.

1940—First Junior-Senior prom.
1941—First band concert.
1941—First graduating class.
1941—First issue of the newspaper, The Torch.
1943—First issue of the yearbook, The Reflector.
1944—First Honor Society.
1944—First Dramatic Club.
1945—First Student Council.
[illegible]
1948 [illegible]
195[illegible] received from Wirt.

In addition to the organiza[illegible] school has a Latin club, [illegible] club, Library club, [illegible] patrol, Y Teens, Future Teach[illegible], Future Business Leaders of Ameri[illegible], Thespian Socie[illegible], [illegible] Club, Youth [illegible] ic Club, and Ban Stra, which [illegible] a booster club for band and [illegible]

Edison has won its share of [illegible] school was made a [illegible] was [illegible] tral A[illegible]

The students and community take a great pride in the school grounds. They have expended much effort [illegible] money to help beautify the large campus.

Community organizations — Brunswick Community Club and Auxiliary, American Legion and [illegible] clubs of three groups, Mariners, and Little League Baseball and its Mothers' Club—all these have a great influence on the development of the youth of Brunswick.

Thus a history of the Thomas A. Edison School unfolds. From a four room portable with four teachers in 1924, the school has grown to a brick building with 54 rooms and 61 teachers in 1956. The administrative personnel of the school nu[illegible] 20. The present enrollment is 1,822. The first senior class in 1941 had 16 graduates compared to 90 this year.

Throughout these years of development, the student body and faculty, of this school on Wes[illegible] have tried to [illegible] motto which is the [illegible] Rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto

THIS AIR VIEW OF GARY'S SPACIOUS EDISON SCHOOL at 5th a[illegible]nue and Burr street shows how the educational plant has grown from its four-room frame portable home in 1924 to its modern layout. The main building, completed with two floors, is the part closest to the black-roofed gymnasium.

We're Keeping in Tune with GARY

We of the Record Mart are proud of the fact that we can provide for the people of Gary every type of music they enjoy. We are one of the newest but most complete record shops in Gary. It's our pleasure to provide you with all the types of music and novelty records plus record players and accessories. We feel that we are playing a large part in the future of Gary by providing you, the citizens, with musical entertainment for your rest and relaxation.

THE RECORD MART
101 WEST 5th AVENUE
GARY, INDIANA
PHONE TU 3-3277

SERVING GARY WITH DEPENDABLE SERVICE OVER 10 YEARS

Chester Sokit at work in Bake Shop

Mr. Sokit's interest in the bakery profession comes from being employed in vari[illegible] bakeries in and around Gary since he was a boy. Soon after receiving his disch[illegible] [illegible] Air Corps he opened his first bakery in the rear of a building at [illegible]. A year later he moved his business to 517 W. 5th Ave., and last June [illegible] bakery [illegible] 5217 W. 5th Av.

His first [illegible] his wife, and two brothers. The present staff [illegible] as bookkeeper, and [illegible]

Display Room, showing many types of fine bread. Pastries baked daily.

SOKIT'S BAKERY
5217 W. 5th AVE.
TUrner 3-7774

J. KOZDERKA
Owner

KEEPING GARY
"in stitches"
SINCE 1924

SEWING MACHINE EXCHANGE

Mrs. Rose Kozderka operating the popular Pfaff sewing machine.

Mr. Kozderka has had many years in the sewing machine business, starting back in the horse and buggy days.

He now feels he is well qualified to state that he is selling the world's finest sewing machine.

He is proud to represent the Pfaff Sewing Machine Co. and hopes to give the community the best service possible.

We Sell -- Trade -- Repair
All Makes

GARY SEWING MACHINE EXCHANGE
620 WASHINGTON TU 2-5428

Gary Has Come a Long Way . . . .

Many industries in the United States have made great strides since 1906 in methods of operation. . . but few of them have experienced such a complete revolution as the earth-moving business. From pick and shovel, and slat-bottomed one-horse dump wagons, we have graduated to the use of enormous equipment capable of doing in 5 minutes what a hundred men could not do in a day.

This is one big reason why excavating and grading contractors today have to be equipped with many thousands of dollars worth of heavy machinery . . . and we are so equipped.

We are happy to be doing the excavating work in preparation for construction of The Gary Post-Tribune's splendid new building

Carlin Felter **F & H EXCAVATING** Warren Hall

Bulldozing • Basements • Grading • Filling • Streets • Driveways

GARY

First Gary High School Class, Organized in '07, Had 9 Pupils

By CHARLES HYMAN

The Hyman family, consisting of the father James H., the mother Elizabeth and two children Harriet and Charles ages 13 and 16 were living in Joliet, Ill., when Gary came into existence in 1906. There was another daughter Blanche who had recently married and therefore did not enter into the picture as she did not accompany the family to Gary.

I, the son Charles, was in my sophomore year at Joliet High School (class of 1908). My father was Chief Clerk at the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad, a United States Steel subsidiary.

He joined U.S. Steel at its inception in 1901 at the old Milwaukee Works, Milwaukee, Wis. He was chosen to be Cashier of the proposed Gary Land Co. which was to handle the renting and sales of all U.S. Steel homes in the new town of Gary and these homes comprised the whole town between the plant site and the Wabash tracks.

He commuted between Joliet and Gary the latter part of 1906 and until February 1907 living part of the time in a tent with the Tom Knotts family. There were no houses, only tents and tar-paper shacks.

I had been taking mechanical drawing in school and had made a drawing of our Joliet home which my father planned to copy for our proposed home in Gary. A. P. Melton, chief city engineer at Gary, saw it on Dad's desk and inquired about me, ending by my getting an offer of a job as the draftsman in his office.

It seems the City could not afford a man's salary at that time. I was offered $40 per month. I decided to quit school and work a year in Gary

There were no High Schools there then of course. So I quit school and Dad and I put up at the newly completed Fitzgerald Hotel, a temporary building on the river bank near where the present Steel Co. hospital is now located. We were having a cottage built way out in the wilderness at 6th and Van Buren. (A few years later we had it moved to 529 E. 6th Ave where it was still occupied in 1955.)

I would like to digress and tell about the hotel, where we could lie in bed and see what was going on in the office below through the large cracks in the floor. It was the emergency hospital also and victims of knife fights and brawls were brought in and operated on by Drs Templin and Walsh under our reluctant eyes

Gary was then concentrated between the river and the South Shore tracks (non existent then) and was the roughest kind of a frontier town. Men carried revolvers if out at night; on Sundays we would walk out to 5th and Broadway (to be), set up a target and practice shooting.

I started to work for A. P. Melton Feb. 25th, 1907 The family arrived from Joliet and we moved into our cottage, the first occupied home on the west side and the second in Gary, Feb. 16, 1907.

Late in 1907 William A. Wirt was appointed superintendent of Gary schools. Gary schools then consisted of a little white one-room building located on the east side of Broadway about where the South Shore tracks are now; grade school only. He met my mother one day and asked if her son Charles would attend high school if he organized one. It was agreed and he secured two rooms on the second floor of the Phillips building at 5th and Broadway.

Wirt hired two teachers, Miss McClennan and Miss Ogg and our first High School students consisted of Roy Patton, George Holmes, Harriet Hyman (my sister), Jake Huff, Eunice Rhodes, Frank Knotts (son of Mayor Tom Knotts), Genevieve and Mildred Norton, daughters of Captain H. S. Norton, Gary Land Company's property agent, and the writer Charles Hyman, the only Junior. There were no Seniors. The two other first graduates of Gary High School came to Gary after we moved to Jefferson School, Earl Kohler and Katharine Patton. If they were in Gary before that I did not know about it. We took up our studies at Jefferson School early in 1908.

Katharine Patton, Earl Kohler and I graduated June, 17, 1909 Exercises were held on the stage at Jefferson School.

Kohler was a fine distance runner (marathon mostly). He won many local prizes. He and I were entered in Stagg's meet at the University of Chicago. He would have won his event but was handicapped by having the button come off that held his track pants up and he had to run holding on to them. I lost out but I have an alibi also; they made us vault minus the steel point at the end of our poles; had to hit a hole in the ground but I probably would have been out of the money anyway because the Interscholastic record was then 11' 5¾" for the Chicago meet. This was June 12, 1909.

Kohler died some years ago. I have a clipping with no date which reads as follows:

"Mrs. Mathilda Bastian, 424 Van Buren, is in Cleveland where she was called Saturday due to the death of her son, Earl Kohler, formerly of Gary. Mr. Kohler who was one of the three members of Gary's first high school graduating class, died Friday and funeral services were held yesterday. He left Gary a number of years ago for Cleveland where he became a certified public accountant. He is survived by his wife and two small daughters."

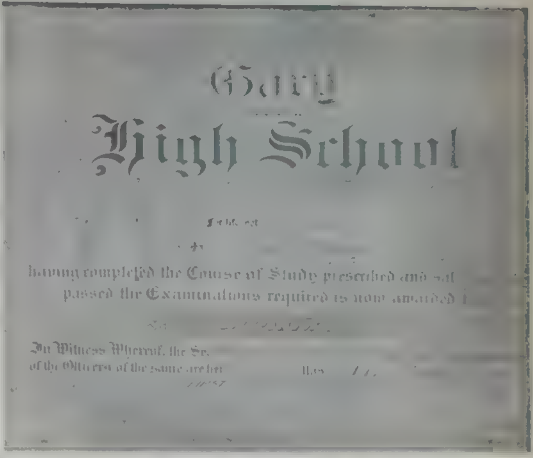
Harriet Hyman married Donald B. Swain, general manager of the Millers Falls, Mass., Tool Co., in 1916. She died leaving no children in 1922.

My father J. H. Hyman died in 1926 and my mother in 1946 On my last visit to Gary in 1955 I learned that Katharine Patton had passed away.

After graduating from High School I enrolled for a year's Post Graduate course at Emerson School to prep for an Engineering course at Michigan and entered Michigan University in 1911. After leaving Michigan I began working at the U.S. Steel Corp. plant in Gary 1914. In 1919 transferred to the Coke Plant and worked up through operation to chief engineer of that division. Left in 1929 for Pittsburgh where I was employed by Koppers Co. Coke Oven Designers and Builders for several years, returning to Gary Works in 1934 to become chief project and estimating engineer and later chief power and fuel engineer.

In 1940 U. S. Steel was commissioned to build an integrated steel plant in Utah for the government near Salt Lake City. I was selected to head the power and fuel department and spent one year on design in Chicago, two years on construction in Utah and two years on operation when the plant was shut down at the end of the war.

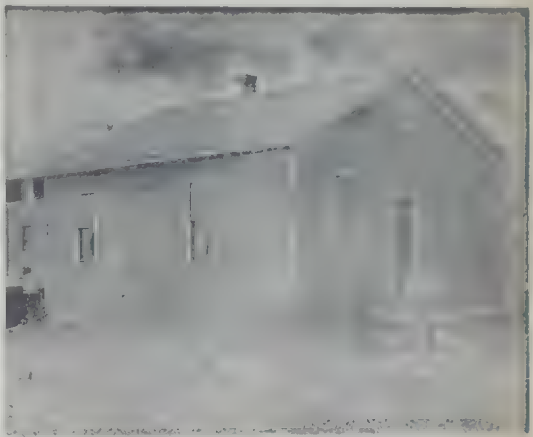
I was transferred to U. S. Steel's Youngstown Ohio plant in 1946 as assistant power and fuel engineer of the Youngstown district comprising three plants. I retired on a pension after 42 years service with U. S. Steel in 1954.

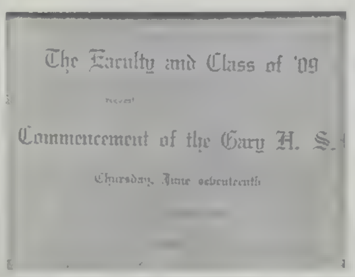

Gary
High School

having completed the Course of Study prescribed and [illegible]
passed the Examinations required is now awarded

In Witness Whereof, the

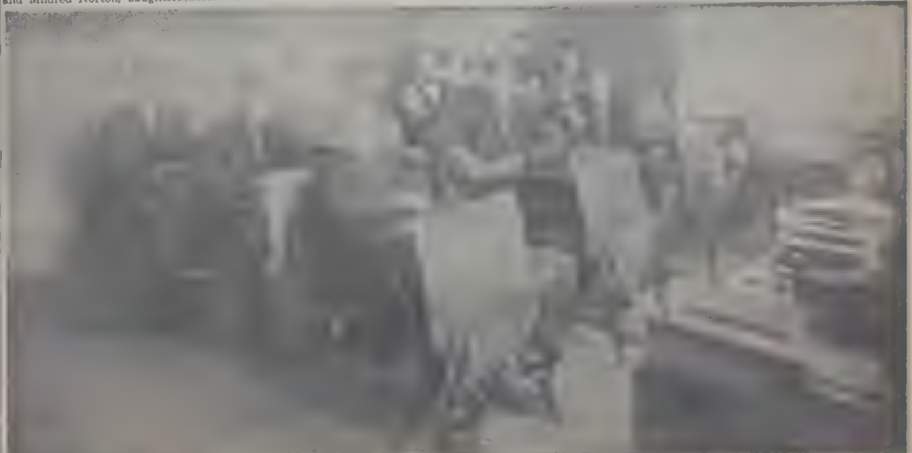
THIS IS A COPY OF THE DIPLOMA given Gary's first high school graduates in June, 1909. It was issued to Charles Hyman and attested to the fact he had "passed the examinations required" and was signed by William A. Wirt, school superintendent, and the principal, president and secretary of the board of school trustees.

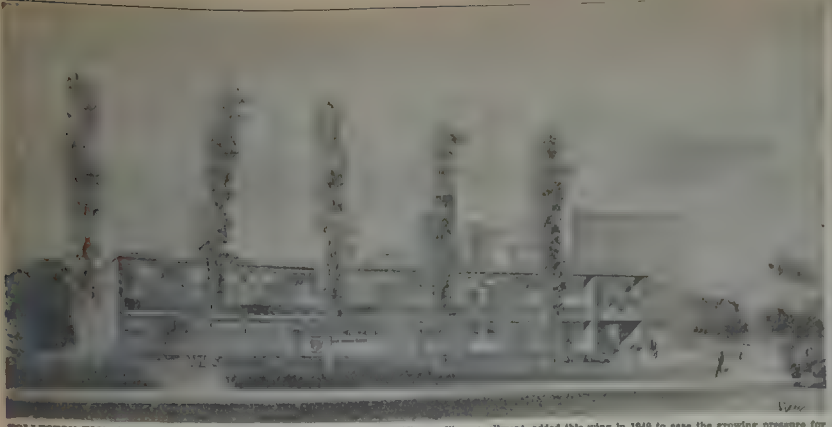

MR. AND MRS. JAMES H. HYMAN, parents of Gary's Charles Hyman, pose proudly in front of their first Gary home in 1907. The building was the first occupied dwelling west of Broadway, at 6th avenue and Van Buren, and the second home completed and settled in the pioneer city.


The Faculty and Class of '09
[illegible]
Commencement of the Gary H. S.
Thursday, June seventeenth

GARY'S FIRST HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION was quite an affair when it was held in June, 1909, and this engraved invitation was sent to selected guests. The commencement was held on the stage at the Jefferson School, and a sumptuous dinner followed at the Victoria Hotel, then a swank hostelry.

MRS. GERTRUDE OGG FIFE, one of the two teachers of Gary's first high school class.


THIS IS A PICTURE OF GARY'S FIRST HIGH SCHOOL CLASS and the classroom. It was organized on the second floor of the Phillips Building on the northeast corner of 5th avenue and Broadway, a room afterwards used by the cashier of the Gary Land Co. The teachers seated left to right in the left rear are a Miss McClennan and Mrs. Gertrude Ogg Fife. The pupils shown are George Holmes, Roy Patton, Charles Hyman, Frank Knotts, son of the first mayor; Jacob Huff, Harriet Hyman, Eunice Rhodes and Mildred Norton, daughter of Capt. H. S. Norton. Another daughter, Genevieve Norton, was absent the day this picture was taken.



TOLLESTON HIGH SCHOOL, WAGING AN UPHILL FIGHT against a rapidly swelling enrollment, added this wing in 1949 to ease the growing pressure for more space. In 1926 a boiler room was built in the center of the almost 15-acre school grounds as the start of a plan to build a large central structure connecting the east and west buildings. The plans still exist but 30 years have gone by without the "dream school" reaching fruition.

4 Buildings Served Early Tolleston

Present Site Bought After Town Was Annexed by Gary

By MILDRED M. GILPIN
Assistant Principal, Tolleston School

Tolleston School, like the community in which it is situated takes its name from George Tolle who came to this region in 1858 from Pittsburgh. Tolle bought a large tract of land which he surveyed by using a stone, Tolle's Stone, as his starting point

Four school buildings served the slow-growing community before the plant, now called Tolleston School, was built. The first Tolleston School, part of which is still standing at 1925 West 10th Pl., was erected in 1865 The next school was a two-story, four room building on 10th Avenue across from the present Wonder Bakery. A third school was built about 1879 on Roosevelt street but was replaced in 1906 by a new brick structure named Beveridge School

In August, 1910, shortly after Tolleston was annexed to the city of Gary, Dr. William A. Wirt, superintendent of Gary schools, prompted the purchase of the sandy waste on 17th Avenue and Taney Street for a school site. More acres were added in 1916. This extended the area from 17th avenue and Taney east to Ellsworth street and north to 15th avenue, a total of 14.683 acres, but World War I postponed the erection of a school building

In 1922 ground was broken for the building now known as the West building. This brick structure with an area of 8,833 square feet was completed in 1923 at a cost of $83 842 57. Two portables, later to be used for shop classes and the cafeteria were soon added

H. S. Jones was principal when the Tolleston School opened in September, 1923, with one building, six teachers, and 281 pupils in kindergarten and grades one through four.

When Jones left in January 1924 to become supervisor of social studies, Mrs. Nell Ryan was acting principal until Miss Lola Pearcy was appointed principal

Miss Pearcy, principal from 1924 until her death in 1934, led Tolleston through its development from a primary school to a junior high school. By June, 1925, nine grades were receiving instruction and more rooms were needed. In 1927 the brick building, to be dubbed the East building, was constructed at a cost of $148,000. Grades seven, eight, and nine remained in the West building while other classes moved to the new building.

The previous year, 1926, the boiler house had been erected in the center of the school grounds. Wirt planned that the Tolleston plant was to consist of a large central structure which was to be built around the boiler house and connect the East building with the West building. But 30 years later the portables remain and there is no central structure

James W. Standley came to Tolleston in February, 1934, when he retired. During his principalship, Tolleston became a senior high school graduating its first senior class of 92 students in 1937.

The enrollment went from 1,000 pupils with 25 teachers to 1,881 pupils with 58 teachers Standley also supervised Washington School, Ivanhoe, and the Ivanhoe Project School

To take care of increased enrollments a three story annex was added to the East building in 1934. WPA workers and federal funds helped build and finance this structure which now houses two science rooms, a mechanical drawing room, and the boys' gym. Three portables completed in 1937 are now used for industrial arts and grade school [illegible] classes.

The plant itself kept changing face and expanding in a futile attempt to keep up with the ever-increasing enrollment A new wing, added to the East building, was dedicated in October, 1949. It houses two libraries, junior and senior, an art room, and nine classrooms A football field and parking lot were built at the southwest end of the school grounds

Several parent organizations came into being to work with Standley for the good of the school.

The aims of the Advisory Council were to improve the school and community and to coordinate the two. Parents belonging to this group met with the principal once each month for 20 years and were of inestimable help to Tolleston School

The Band Booster Club, organized in 1934, has kept a watchful eye on band needs and has raised funds to satisfy these needs.

The Kindergarten Council and the Primary Council for many years have worked with the kindergarten and primary teachers for the betterment of children in classes from kindergarten through the fourth grade

The most recently organized group is the Tolleston Parent Teachers Assn. Affiliated with both the national and city organizations, this group is concerned with the needs and problems of the entire school.

Under Standley's leadership new ideas were fostered and implemented. With the help of Frank C. Herschbach, driver training was introduced into the Gary schools with Tolleston students the first to enjoy this educational experience Modification of the platoon system in 1941 enabled students in the primary grades to remain with one teacher in the self-contained classroom. Freshman guidance classes, scheduled in 1939 and taught by Mrs Lela Plant, the assignment in 1948 of Mrs Mildred M. Gilpin as a full time guidance counselor, and group guidance one day each week for all high classes were initiated by Standley

Seventh and eighth grade classes had guidance discussions weekly in the junior library with Mrs. Opal French. Since September 1949, Tolleston classes have operated on a daily six-class schedule with each class hour 55 minutes in length excluding the five minute intermission For high school students the last hour of the day was a combined guidance activity study hour. Standley introduced this program to meet the requirements of the North Central Assn. and to give Tolleston students the best educational experiences the Tolleston plant would provide

In August 1948 Tolleston's first assistant principal was appointed. George W. Brown served in this capacity until December 1950 when he left to become principal of the Emerson School

Henry A. Rowland, an industrial arts instructor at Emerson School, became Tolleston School's second assistant principal. Upon Standley's retirement in July 1954, Rowland assumed the principalship and Mildred M Gilpin, guidance counselor was appointed assistant principal

More than 2,500 students will have received diplomas from Tolleston School when the 1956 class has been graduated The six members of the present school staff who were also on the 1937 staff will be present to see the 154 students graduate The staff members are Coach Edmund Devitt, Earl H. Flick industrial arts instructor Anna Marsh and Catherine Reddinger, social studies instructors Dorothy Gaski secretary and Mildred M Gilpin, assistant principal

Carver A Young School

Opened in 1949, Growth Is Rapid

BY WALTER E. WILEY
Principal, Carver School

The George Washington Carver School, with its boundaries at 25th and Virginia and 27th and Georgia streets, was named for the famous Negro scientist, Dr George Washington Carver

Carver is in its incubator stage therefore its history is relatively short

Classes began on Sept 6 1949 The building was planned to accommodate 611 students and 15 teachers Robert O Greer from Columbus, Ohio, was the first principal

Within the first year it was obvious from the enrollment that the Carver building was inadequate for the number of children in the district Therefore a new wing was added to the school in 1951. This wing provided several classrooms, an additional playroom and auditorium The teaching staff increased to 27 teachers and the student enrollment increased to 900

Greer was transferred to Pulaski School The position of principal was filled by Dr Walter E Wiley, who came from the Dayton, Ohio school system

There are two annual activities that are sponsored by the school "The Carnival" in the fall and the "May Queen Contest" in the spring The proceeds from these projects have obtained for the auditorium a 27-inch television set several teaching aids for the school, record players for the primary classrooms, special office equipment, and an intercommunication system for the entire building—connecting the classrooms with announcements programs from the auditorium and radio broadcasts

Classes range from kindergarten to the sixth grade Students leave Carver and enter the larger centers; yet, they leave behind them a record of merit and achievement.

Carver has received a first class commission rating from the State Department of Public Instruction. It is the aim of the school to always keep that rating The school is still making history with a bright outlook for the future

Douglass School Crowded at Start

Planned for 800 Pupils, Opening Day Saw 75 More in Class Than Expected

By E. ELAINE LEMON
Principal, Douglass School

A new elementary school at 27th and Jackson street opened Sept. 8, 1952, with 881 pupils This was at least 75 more than had been anticipated, and preparations had not been made for so large a group

Like the harpies of mythology, the vile spirit of overcrowdedness cast its wicked shadow across the doors of the school at the very outset

With fitting ceremonies, the building was dedicated Nov. 4, 1952 The program was conducted by Mrs. Cleota Moore, a parent. Post 1919 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars presented the colors and members of the school board discussed how the people of this community could be assured of a good school program. The hastily formed Frederick Douglass Glee Club provided music.

At the close of the program the audience waited anxiously for Board President Emery Badanish to announce the name of the new school — Frederick Douglass The veterans presented colors; a reception followed, and Douglass School was on its way

The academic procedures are largely experimental for Gary The teacher-day and the pupil day are the same length. Each teacher has his own room all day, and the building is fully utilized. Each child in the departmentalized section spends a half-day with his social living teacher. A departmental program provides 55-minute classes daily in arithmetic, physical education and art or auditorium

Thus each pupil has a total of 330 minutes of classroom instruction each day. Academic teachers in departmental classes have two groups of children each day in half-day blocs Special departmental teachers meet six groups of children daily All first and second year children are on a one-teacher per class plan.

Every one has the same lunch hour, since there is no cafeteria, and most teachers and pupils go home for lunch Because of crowded conditions some classes have to be staggered and the periods shorten

The original teaching staff was made up of 22 teachers one secretary and one principal All the teachers came to Douglass with four years of training With the exception of four, all have taken additional academic courses.

Almost all the teachers are identified with social, civic, educational, fraternal and religious organizations. They hold offices ranging from national vice president of the American Federation of Teachers to the superintendency of a church school.

William Swan, physical education teacher and coach, has filled speaking engagements as an official of the teachers federation in six states, seven cities the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone The principal has been in constant demand as a speaker for fraternal organizations, church groups and teas

The pupil population of Douglass School made such a sudden rise in the fall of 1953 that 10 pupils in the 4th grade had to be transferred to Carver School. The next year excess pupils were transferred to Roosevelt and Carver schools. Currently the enrollment is 1,005, in space intended to house [illegible]

Pupils have the usual boy girl activities The patrol boy duties are assumed with a great deal of enthusiasm and the Chicago Motor Club has given them special commendation in addition to certificates of merit The school participated in the S.O.S. Humanities Fund drive for agencies that serve children in Gary

The idea for hall guards was originated by a fourth year pupil in 1954. The student council was organized in 1953 with Louise Culpepper as its first president. Some of the best lessons taught in the school are those imposed through self-discipline

In the 1954 Chip In Charlie parade, the entrant, Wanda Farr won honorable mention for her costume In 1955, the banner made for the school by John Moss won second prize. In city wide track meets, the pupils have won 53 ribbons and five medals

On Arbor Day in 1954 each grade group bought and planted a maple tree As soon as the trees are large enough they will have plates showing the grade that contributed them

A choir has been organized under Mrs. Vivian Reece to furnish music on appropriate occasions. One of the most gratifying organizations among the pupils is Brownie Troop 303, which currently has 18 members.

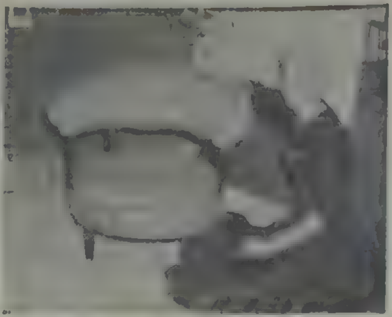
The Douglass Parent Teacher Assn. was initiated by Mrs Frank Edwards She conducted the first meeting in September 1952 Mrs Rose Marie Mitchell was elected the first president

Through the PTA, parents outfitted the patrol boys with raincoats and hoods. Mrs Aileen Patton became the second president and served two years. During her terms, parents provided six banquet tables, a coffee urn, punch bowl, linens, silverware and dishes She also urged improvement of the playground and lawn

Mrs. Johnnie Anderson is the current president.

AN EARLY JAZZ BAND THAT DID ITS STUFF in these parts in the early 20s is shown here about to begin a heavy engagement It was a Valparaiso University group of students with some faces that later were to become pretty well known. Not all are remembered but it's easy to spot several faces—for instance Eugene Swartz, later mayor of Gary left rear, Wayne King, who later became the nation's waltz king left front, Adolph Grond a figure in Gary band circles for many years, rear right, and in front of him Eddie Hawkins, leader of the orchestra. Standing next to Swartz is Richard Ede, now a Gary industrial engineer.

WORKING WITH GARY FOR OVER 10 YEARS



THE LATEST FURNITURE STYLES, FABRICS AND COLORS. INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION TO YOUR FURNITURE PROBLEMS.

One day a young man decided the sofa in his living room was just too hard for comfort. So he decided right there and then to do something about it immediately. He purchased a furniture guide book and forthwith went to work putting springs in the sofa to add to its comfort. His interest was aroused and in a few years the results of his work became Nu-Art Upholstery . . . his name Frank B. Kleminski, founder of Nu-Art.

His interest grew thru the years till he came up with the idea of a larger store that would combine home furnishings with upholstering. In 1953 his dreams were realized when he opened the doors of Nu-Art Furniture in Tolleston where the above pictures were taken. He now features the best in nationally-known furniture and the finest in custom made and reupholstered furniture.

GARY'S FURNITURE HEADQUARTERS

Nu-Art FURNITURE

2747 West 11th Ave. TUrner 3-0809

MICK COFFING

Let's All Join in a Happy Birthday Salute to Gary

and it's people on this their Golden Jubilee and also wish them the greatest success and progress in the future fifty.

1926-1956

Mick Coffing came to Gary in May 1926. Opened Insurance and Real Estate Office on East 8th Avenue which is now Gordon's Store, moving Offices to Gary National Bank Building when same was opened in 1928.

Carl M. Tyler came to Gary in October 1927 and joined this firm in 1946.

CARL M. TYLER

Remember the good old days?

- INSURANCE
- SURETY BONDS
- LUMBER MUTUALS

COFFING-TYLER AGENCY, INC.
Insurance • Surety Bonds
504 BROADWAY TUrner 6-9461

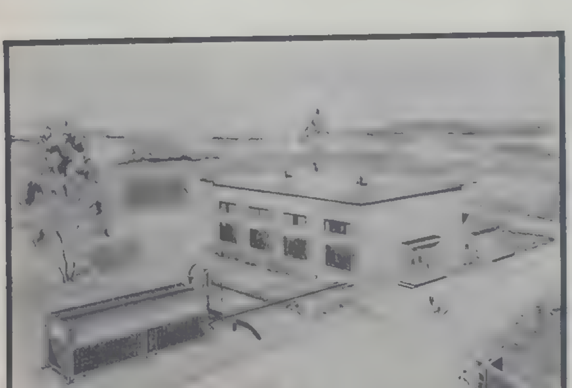
CONGRATULATIONS

GARY

ON 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS

We Are Proud to Play a Part in Your Growth and Development

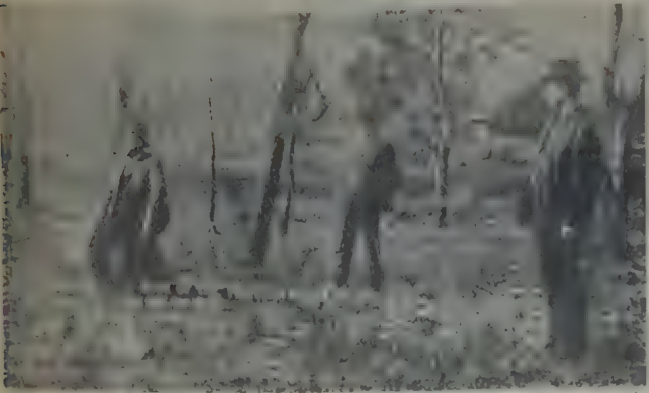
Our new Dean H. Mitchell Generating Station, now under construction on the lake front in Gary, will add 130,000 kilowatts of electricity to our generating capacity, and will "go on the line" early this fall.



Artist's concept of a new gas compressor station to be built near our Aetna Substation in Gary. This project will be started in the near future and will increase the capacity of our gas transmission and distribution system.

NORTHERN INDIANA *Public Service* COMPANY

Six Buildings House Gary's Post Offices in 50 Years



THE SITE OF GARY'S FIRST POST OFFICE was picked April 16, 1906, by these men—Tom Knotts, sitting on stump, who later became Gary's first mayor; Fred Gastel, a well driller, who dug wells for early pioneers, and A. F. Knotts, at right, U. S. Steel land agent. The location, present site of South Shore passenger station, 3rd and Broadway

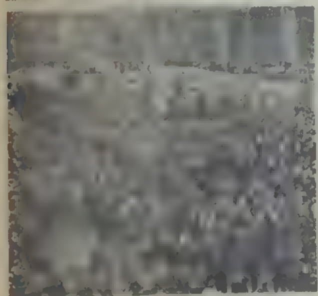
SECOND POST OFFICE LOCATION in 1907 was in the Knotts building at 7th and Broadway. The building was owned by A. F. Knotts, who bought the site of Gary for the Steel Corp.

THIRD POST OFFICE WAS OPENED MAY 17, 1908, at 517-19 Broadway, where Joe Tittle and Sons now operate a market at the alley south of 5th avenue. John W. Call was then postmaster.

POST OFFICE BUILDING AT 5th AND ADAMS street opened in 1916 during the administration of H. B. Snyder as postmaster. The building is now headquarters of the Croatian Catholic Union and Zale's Bowling Alleys.

THOMAS E. KNOTTS

JOHN W. CALL



SCENE AT LAYING OF CORNERSTONE of the new post office building at 6th and Massachusetts street, by Postmaster General James A. Farley on April 17, 1937

Snyder

Mrs Melton

O'Donnell

Hess

Neugebauer

Charais

NEW MAIN POST OFFICE AT 6th and Massachusetts, opened in February, 1938, becoming Gary's sixth post office in 33 years. William J. O'Donnell was postmaster.

Tom Knotts, First Postmaster, Stored Early Gary Mail in Old Shoe Box With Residents Selecting Own Letters

In its 50-year history, Gary has had six main post offices and seven postmasters, including Sid Charais, who took over the responsibilities of postmaster on Aug. 1, 1955.

Gary's first post office was established July 11, 1906, in a story and a half frame building owned by the Gary Land Co. as a real estate and field engineer's office

The building was located on the land now occupied by the Chicago, South Shore and South Bend Railway depot, on Broadway, near 3rd avenue, then known as Euclid avenue

Tom Knotts was commissioned the first postmaster July 1, 1906. His office furniture consisted of a drygoods box for a counter, a soap box for a chair and a shoe box as a means for distributing the mail. Persons calling for mail were privileged to select their letters, if any, from the mail placed in the shoe box

Records show that the first day's cancellation of postage stamps amounted to $1.61 and the cancellations for the first three months amounted to the magnificent sum of $160.85 Even in the first three months of its existence the Gary Post Office began to add improvements—lock and call box equipment was installed

The first lock box was rented to the contracting firm of Connors and Johnson at the rate of 25 cents per quarter. The first call box was rented for 10 cents a quarter to Henry Carpenter Gary Land Co., the law firm of Hodges and Ridgely and The Northern Indianian, Gary's first newspaper, were among the first to secure lock boxes

Mail service at this time consisted of one pouch of letter mail into Gary and one pouch out of Gary daily, except Sunday

The second post office site was at 704 Broadway, the present location of a candy shop The move was made by Knotts in 1907; the exact date cannot be determined but the location was in Knotts' building.

On May 17, 1908 John W Call became postmaster and served in that capacity until March 15, 1915. During Call's administration, the post office was moved to 505 Broadway, in an [illegible] shaped room with a [illegible] entrance for patrons and a 5th avenue door for receiving mail A shoe repair shop now occupies the same quarters with access from Broadway or 5th avenue.

As the city grew and the volume of mail increased, the post office was moved into larger quarters at 517-19 Broadway, where a grocery store and a meat market are now located

Delivery of mail by city carriers began June 15 1909 Jacob T Huff 68 who has been superintendent of mails for the last [illegible] years, was appointed the first carrier Huff came to Gary in 1906 with his parents and eight brothers and sisters in a wagon from Alexandria, Ind. He expects to retire when he reaches 70

The postal savings bank was opened in the post office May 1, 1911, with Joseph C Tracy in charge The first to bank was [illegible] boy, who deposited one dollar. The postal bank grew rapidly until the deposits reached $886 846 Tracy was killed in action [illegible] in World War I

The parcel post system was established Jan. 1, 1913. Parcels weighing not more than 20 pounds were mailable. Gary placed itself on the map when W. H. F. Parry, an enterprising Gary building material dealer, mailed 500 face brick samples to his friends and customers [illegible] 169

Call was succeeded by H. B Snyder, who then was [illegible] The Gary Post (and [illegible] editor of the consolidated Gary Post-Tribune). He took charge of the post office March 15, 1915, and served until Nov 16, 1920, except in 1918 when he took a leave of absence to enter the Armed Services. On his return from the Army, he resumed his postal responsibilities until he resigned because his full time was needed in the operations of the newspaper

[illegible] the three engineers who first came to lay out the city, was appointed acting postmaster to fill out Snyder's term She served 13½ months.

Snyder was postmaster when a new post office was built on the southeast corner of 5th and Adams, the Gary Land Co donating the site. The building was opened to the public May 1, 1916, becoming the city's fifth post office building.

During Snyder's administration, two 50-mile motor rural routes were established. The towns of Miller, East Gary, Hobart, Highland, Schererville, Griffith and Ross. During 1917, parcel post business became so heavy that it became necessary to abandon horse drawn vehicles for motor delivery of this class of mail

Alfred S Hess a building contractor, became the fourth postmaster He served for 12 years from 1922 to 1934 He retained Carl E Huber as assistant postmaster. In 1922 Gary had 21 outgoing mails and 35 incoming mails each day. Approximately 150,000 pieces of first class mail were handled each 24 hours.

Hess established four sub-stations, one at the Universal Atlas Cement Co. plant at Buffington, a second in Tolleston, a third in Glen Park and a fourth in Miller, following its annexation to Gary.

Before Hess concluded his term, air mail service was available and an airmail letter mailed in Gary received service equivalent to air letters mailed in most parts of Chicago

Stamp sales in 1931 amounted to around a quarter of a million dollars, gross business including foreign and domestic money orders and savings amounted to more than $2 225,000. The post office was handling 300,000 pieces of mail daily

Hess was succeeded by William J O'Donnell Jan. 1, 1934, and he served until June 26 1950, when he was killed in an automobile accident in Florida His successor was James Neugebauer, who became postmaster July 9 1950 and served until Sept. 15, 1954, when Charais was appointed.

Charais today has a force of 351 men and an annual payroll last year of $1,559,180. In 1931, 25 years ago, the Gary post office had but 128 employes and a payroll of $232,668 Receipts of the post office last year amounted to $1,225,302, as compared to revenues of $250 378 in 1931. The payroll in 1955 was $333,878 more than the annual revenue.

The Gary post office has a fleet of 43 U. S. government trucks, recently repainted red, white and blue. There are now 299 mailboxes in the city as compared to 97 25 years ago The mailboxes also have been painted red, white and blue, the olive drab color of trucks and mailboxes having been abandoned.

In February this year, the post office discontinued its last three rural mail routes. The suburban area now is served by regular carrier deliveries

On Nov. 22, 1949, helicopter mail service was begun in the Chicago region. On the maiden [illegible] the helicopter carried 60 pounds of mail, which included many first-day covers ordered by stamp collectors. The helicopters [illegible] day picking up 20 to 30 pounds [illegible] Lake Central Air Line carries 70 to 90 pounds a day.

The Gary post office still has on its staff six postal workers [illegible] 1920. This list includes Jacob T. and John W. Huff, brothers, [illegible]

There also are 42 postal employes who were employed prior to 1931 who are still on the gov[illegible]

The Gary post office has five branch stations. A 17th avenue station was established Oct. 1 1926, and is now located in a building at 1617 Broadway. A branch station was opened in Glen Park on Dec. 4, 1925, at 3597 Broadway. It is now located at 4120 Broadway

The Tolleston branch was established May 16, 1929, at 2231 W. 11th Ave. On Jan. 3, 1950, a branch post office was opened in Miller at 425 S Lake St. On May 1, last year, the Gary office took over the East Gary post office and established a branch at Grove avenue and Pike street. A new branch office building will be built soon at the corner of Central avenue and Morgan street.

FIRST FLOOR OF THIS BUILDING ERECTED for the Gary Land Co. in 1906 was the location of Gary's first post office. Land company offices were above.

MAIL CARRIERS
GARY, IND.

IN 1910 GARY'S SECOND POSTASTER, John W. Call, posed with his half dozen mailmen. From left are: Henry Kellman, Clarence Becker, Orris Gardner, Call, Jacob T. Huff, Frank Livingston and A. Ross Helvy. Huff has been superintendent of mail for over 25 years and is the only one of the 1910 postal employes still in service.

THE MILLER JAIL (ABOVE) BUILT AFTER Miller was incorporated as a village in 1907 also served as Miller's post office. Persons in the picture are not identified. Below is the new Miller branch of Gary's post office.

66

Miller Grew From Idea For Harbor

Stage Coach Station First Dwelling Built in Town Site

[illegible] settlers came to the area now known as Miller, two attempts had been made in the early 1830s to establish a town on the lake front where Marquette Park was built a century later.

About 1830, Joseph Bailly who came into the region in 1814 and settled in 1822 in Porter County near Baileytown had conceived the idea of locating a village where the Grand Calumet River then entered the lake. [illegible] came to settle there so Bailly's dream did not materialize.

In 1825 a stage road was surveyed from Detroit to Chicago. The route hit the sites of Valparaiso, Chesterton and Baileytown, and then followed the lake shore to Chicago. This route was started in 1833.

The first family dwelling in Lake County, a stage house, was located on this route at the mouth of the Grand Calu[illegible]

The second idea for a town at the site of Miller was [illegible] 1830s when Robert Stew[illegible] the dream town [illegible] also at the [illegible] attempted to promote [illegible] his [illegible] Calumet [illegible] Indi[illegible] dream shelf for good.

[illegible] was established in 1836 and the first election [illegible] of [illegible] was founded. [illegible] present exact circum[illegible] third [illegible] start [illegible] is not known what families were located here before the arrival of the Lake Shore and Mich[illegible] 1851 [illegible]

[illegible] an early [illegible] Miller was in the habit of leaving milk for pickup by the old Lake Shore [illegible] with [illegible] for [illegible] called the [illegible] Station" [illegible] evolved to "Miller's [illegible] B. & O came [illegible] establish a sta[illegible] here in 1871.

The Chicago fire of 1871 encouraged several families to seek permanent refuge in the [illegible] area. The B & O brought [illegible] for more labor and a few new families came. Often [illegible] here would en[illegible] World rela[illegible] the dunes [illegible] the growing food packing and shipping industry of Chicago and Ham[illegible] made a ready market for [illegible] hand cut from Long Lake, [illegible] Calumet River and marshes. [illegible] Aetna Powder Co. was founded in the 1880s and eventually provided risky employment for about 500. Residents of Miller, for quite a number of years, dated local time from the explosions at Aetna and the [illegible] Lake and Miller [illegible] B & O and [illegible] Michigan Southern crossed diagonally.

An event of international historical significance occurred here in 1896 with the arrival of Octave Chanute, President of the Western Society of Engineers. Chanute had these projects to his credit: The Chicago [illegible]ds, the first El in New York, the first railroad bridge across the Missouri River, and he was the first prominent engineer to advocate the use of creosote for wood preservation. He came to the sand hill at the foot of Lake street in Miller to learn how to fly.

[illegible] had spent decades in [illegible] of the problem of [illegible] research included the [illegible] from the ancient [illegible] dynasties, through [illegible] Da Vinci to Otto Lil[illegible] At Miller in 1896, he and his aides successfully flew [illegible] several gliders of his own [illegible]—including the biplane. [illegible] space allows but scant men[illegible] of [illegible] to the conquest of the air. Suffice it to say that other than the Wright brothers themselves, Chanute did the most to put the brothers in the air on Dec 17, 1903.

[illegible] "If he (Chanute) had not lived, the entire history of progress in aviation would have been other than it has been. He aided not only the Wright brothers, but . . . no one was too humble to receive a portion of his time."

By 1900 Miller had attained a population of about 500. The telephone, electric light and other wonders of the industry revolution had arrived. Miller history from 1900 to 1950 was characterized by complete change from a rustic pioneer-like existence to a modern, in[illegible]

About 55 years after Miller became a name on the Michigan Southern Railroad, Gary was founded. The story of how this town was carved from the sand dunes and swamps four miles [illegible] of Miller in 1906 is well known. The town destined to enclose one of the world's largest steel mills, was named for Judge Elbert H. Gary, longtime head of United States Steel.

The press of the big town growing up to the west prompted citizens of Miller to think of creating their own town to avoid being swallowed up. Under the direction of William Olander, John North and several other citizens, the Town of Miller was incorporated in 1907.

The first meeting of the Town Board July 18, 1907, saw the installation of these members: Patrick Malone, board chairman, John North, Gustaf Anderson, John Carr, and John Frederickson. Due to his employment out of town, Frederickson soon was replaced on the board by William Olander. J. J. Zelibor was the town's clerk-treasurer. William Westergreen was the justice of the peace and August Olson became the first town marshal. Miller's boundaries included about nine square miles.

At the date of incorporation Millers population was about 700. The tax rate was $1 per $100 of evaluation plus plus 25c for improvements. Improvements accomplished during the 7 years of the town's sole a[illegible]ty included the school house, $16,000, the town hall (present fire station), $4,000, the electric transformer plant, $12,000, and the drainage ditch from Long Lake to the Little Calumet south of 15th Avenue.

The drainage ditch engineered and built by Gus Strom in 1910 helped rid the community of the Long Lake swamp that once extended from a point west of Lake Street to beyond the Porter line. Many remember when Lake Street north of the B. & O was a morass that had to be crossed on a corduroy road. Burns waterway completed the job of swamp drainage in the area when it was finished in 1927 at a cost of more than $1 million.

Fearing absorption by either Miller or Gary, Aetna was incorporated about 1909. The following year, Tolleston was annexed by Gary. The year 1915 saw the establishment of a joint park board between the City of Gary and the Town of Miller. Land for Marquette Park was donated by the United States Steel Co.

Need for greater police and fire protection and heavy investments in utilities prompted both Miller and Aetna to allow annexation by Gary in the 1920's. The same era marked the start of residential expansion in the beach area—a location despised by early Miller residents because of the troublesome sand.

The post World War II surge in home building has brought the combined population of Miller and Aetna to more than 10,000. Miller now has several new churches, an expanding shopping center, and excellent schools. Although accurate figures are not available, the evaluation of private, residential real estate is between $10 and $15 million.

As a segment of the American Heartland, with unlimited supplies of fresh water and the prospects of the development of an international port, the future for Gary is bright. Miller, as Gary's most distinctive residential area, undoubtedly will benefit from the inevitable progress. A doubling or even tripling of population in Miller in the next quarter century seems assured.

(This history of Miller is an extract from a story of the history of the Bethel Evangelical Church of Miller, written by Don O. Carlson, assisted by Mrs. Andrew Lindstrom, William Olander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blank, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. William Hendrickson. It was issued on the 80th anniversary of the Church in 1954.)

OLDEST TOMBSTONE IN MILLER cemetery gives proof that a Miller family lived in the area as early as 1851. Inscription on monument bears names of John S. Miller, July 28, 1851; age 3 years, 7 months.

FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN MILLER, erected about 18[illegible]. It was located on Henry street near B & O Railroad. In this building Bethlehem Lutheran School was founded in 1871. This picture was taken in 1907.

SECOND SCHOOL BUILDING IN MILLER was erected in 1881 at Lake street and 6th place. It also served as a church. The bell steeple and church-like architecture gave evidence of the double use of the building.

WILLIAM WESTERGREEN, who died in April, 1956, came to Miller in 1884. He was town marshal in Miller, and became a Gary policeman after annexation of town by the city.

JOHN NORTH, Miller naturalist, now deceased, is seen here with a purple martin. His Miller home was a bird sanctuary that attracted many species of feathered life.

THIRD MILLER SCHOOL HOUSE located across 6th place from the second school on Lake street. The two-story, brick structure was built in 1892.

THE FOURTH SCHOOL WAS ERECTED in 1909 on the site of the third school that was torn down. This building was taken over by the Gary schools in 1928 and modernized. It is still being used.

THIS BUILDING WAS THE MILLER town hall in 1915. It was located on the old Hobart Road. Note door to the Miller volunteer fire department quarters.

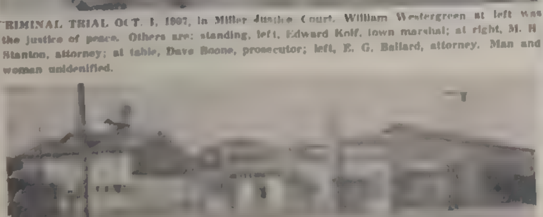
VIEW OF THE MILLER TOWN HALL today, which is occupied by the city fire department, Engine Co. 7, corner Miller avenue and Old Hobart road.

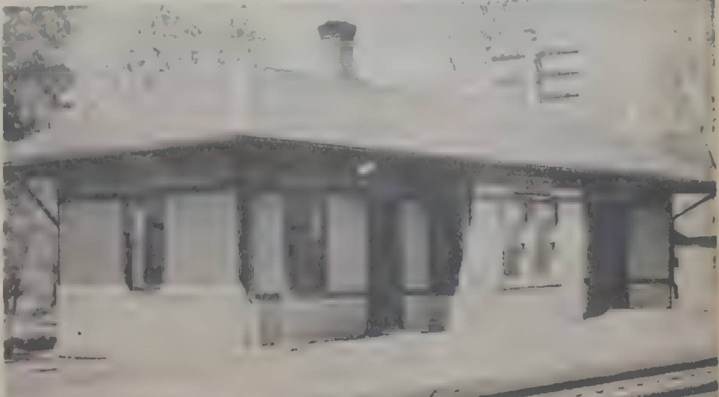
OLD GUN CLUB BUILDING at edge of lagoon before Marquette Park was built.

SCENE ON MICHIGAN STREET (now Miller avenue) in 1900, at corner of Lake street. Building erected by Avidson Bros. houses The Point saloon. On north side is sandy wasteland.

SCENE TODAY AT THE SAME CORNER. Johnny's tavern has replaced The Point and modern awnings installed. Across street is gas station and just beyond is St. Mary of the Lake Church.

CRIMINAL TRIAL OCT. 1, 1907, in Miller Justice Court. William Westergreen at left was the justice of peace. Others are: standing, left, Edward Kolf, town marshal; at right, M. H. Stanton, attorney; at table, Dave Boone, prosecutor; left, E. G. Ballard, attorney. Man and woman unidentified.


GAY MILL DANCE HALL, early day amusement center on N. Lake street south of Marquette Park lagoon. It was owned by Tom Johnson and his wife, Frances Kennedy, former stage star. Building burned down nearly 20 years ago.


OLD LANDMARK THAT HAS GONE. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern station at "Millers" in 1914. Note old fashioned pump at corner of building and woods to north of station. Building has been torn down.

JOHN E. LEACH

32

YEARS PIONEERING GARY!

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THIS PICTURE TELLS GRAPHICALLY the early history of Riley school as it grew from its original four-room portable to the expanded institution with connecting buildings shown here. The first building was opened in 1925 and in 1952 the school was attached to the new Pittman School.

Riley School Doors Open in Fall of '25

By HILDA K. JINDRA
Riley School Principal

Riley School, situated one mile from Broadway at 43rd and Tennessee, first opened its doors in the fall of 1925. It was a small four-room portable, with typical country surroundings. Large tracts of meadow lands lay to the east and west of it. Just an ordinary dirt road led from Georgia street to the school. Houses were few and far between but yet there were enough children scattered throughout the area to warrant a school.

The Prott and Fiester families were some of the old timers of this area. Nick Piscevic, who owns a store at the corner of 43rd and Georgia, also watched this territory grow and can give a good description of what happened since 1925.

The school was built on a 17-acre plot of land. In September 1925 there was an enrollment of 157 pupils and four teachers. The head teacher, or teaching principal was Rose O'Neil, now Mrs. E. L. Burke.

In 1927 a large auditorium and gymnasium were added with two small auxiliary rooms. The enrollment had gone up to 268. There were eight teachers then including a half-day kindergarten teacher. Mrs. Coyla Bennett, now of Crown Point, was the first kindergarten teacher.

The first auditorium teacher was Katherine Harriman, now of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Pat Maloney now of Crown Point was generous in playing the piano when programs were presented in the auditorium.

The approximate capacity of this building is 250, so in 1927 it was already beyond capacity.

In 1928 Miss Elsa Wettengel of Hobart became principal. She spent half of the day at Riley and a half day at Pulaski.

In 1931 the enrollment reached 331 with seven teachers. The average load per teacher was about 45 pupils.

In 1936 Miss Katherine Harriman became head teacher and was succeeded by Miss Grace Ries in 1937. Miss Elsa Wettengel returned from being principal at Edison in 1938. In 1947 she retired and Grace Ries became teaching principal again. She became ill in the spring of 1948 and Hilda K. Jindra, the intermediate grade academic teacher, became head teacher. In the fall of 1948 Riley was placed under supervision of Lew Wallace School and Miss Jindra continued as head teacher.

In 1952 the Pittman School was erected at 49th and Delaware which relieved the load at Riley. Riley then was attached to Pittman, and Miss Katherine Patch became principal of both buildings with Hilda K. Jindra still in charge as head teacher.

In 1955 the enrollment reached an all time high of 380 with nine teachers. Plans have been made to erect a new building with a capacity of 600 pupils through the sixth grade.

The increased enrollment is due to three large subdivisions opened in this area. As far back as 1942 the elder George Pontarelli from Chicago started building in this area and completed about 20 homes. In 1948 and 1949 his son, Edward Pontarelli, with Tony Zancanaro, built Scarsdale, west of Riley and constructed 300 homes. In the fall of 1953, Riley Village opened up east of Riley with about 200 homes. At the present time another large subdivision is developing at 41st and Tennessee with several hundred homes going up.

The Parent Teacher Council was organized in 1942 with Mrs. Ernest C. Ruhrdanz as president. Many things have been done for the school through their effort. They have made it financially possible to buy needed equipment for the school each year. Their loyalty has been outstanding through the years.

M. E. Snyder First Music Teacher

By MELVIN E. SNYDER
Music Supervisor (1907-1951), Gary Schools)

Early in 1907, when I was a science teacher in the Bluffton, Ind., schools, Supt. William A. Wirt called me into his office and told me that he had accepted an appointment as superintendent of schools in Gary.

At this interview, Dr. Wirt asked me to apply for a position as music supervisor in Gary. I was 29, single and had a salary of $75 a month. I had many friends in Bluffton and a sweetheart—one of the Bluffton teachers. I was not too anxious to make a move.

After some hesitation, I finally applied for the Gary position, but asked $90 a month, half hoping that the Gary board would turn me down. In a few days I had a reply from C. Oliver Holmes, the board secretary, notifying me of my appointment.

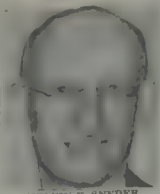
I spent the summer studying music at Northwestern University to prepare for my new position. The rest of my personal history is closely bound with the development of music in the Gary public schools over 44 eventful years until my retirement in 1951.

When I arrived in Gary that fall, living quarters were difficult to find. I accepted an invitation to live in Englewood (Chicago) with Sam Brickley, another Gary teacher, who had an apartment not too far from the Pennsylvania station. We came to Gary each morning on the Pennsylvania railroad and returned to Englewood on the New York Central, after trudging through nearly a mile of sand.

I found there were four school centers in Gary—a small one-room frame building at 21st and Adams, a group of portable buildings under construction east of Broadway at 14th avenue, two small frame buildings at 4th and Broadway, and a one room frame building at Clark Station in West Gary.

Broadway, south of the Wabash tracks was being cleared of trees, graded and paved, but still had no sidewalks. The grading was done with horses and mules.

At the first staff meeting Sept. 7, 1907, in one of the 4th and Broadway buildings, there were 11 teachers present. They were: Gertrude Ogg, from Linton, Ind.; Catherine Thomas, Keystone, Ind.; Miss Gibson, Gary; Miss Whitfield, Kentucky; Grace Brooks, Hammond; Miss Osborne, Chesterton; Miss Whitlock, Valparaiso; Albert W. Watts, Gary; Sam Brickley, Bluffton; Guy E. Wulfing and myself.



MELVIN E. SNYDER

Our first class was held Monday, Sept. 9, 1907, when Principal Brickley used a stump as a stool to enroll the pupils at 4th Ave. and Broadway. The upper grades were housed in portable buildings there and the five or six high school pupils attended classes in an office at 5th Ave. and Broadway.

The children were mostly from a floating population of families and their sketchy primary and elementary training added greatly to our problem.

At the end of this school year I hurried back to Bluffton and was married. We spent our honeymoon at Oak Park while I attended a music seminar in Chicago. That year we bought a lot at 7th Ave. and Pennsylvania and had plans drawn for our new home.

The high school enrollment had shot up to about 50 pupils this second year of my teaching in Gary. Emerson School was under construction and we used two portable frame buildings on the grounds.

In June, 1909, we graduated three high school seniors in exercises held in the Jefferson School auditorium and the school system was in full swing.

The enrollment in the primary and elementary grades at Jefferson School had increased so rapidly that in September 1909, portable buildings had to be erected to accommodate them.

In 1912 there were about 1,000 children housed in six of these portable structures and they were moved to the still unfinished Froebel building.

Emerson pupils were entered in their first contest in [illegible] [illegible] competed for boy orator, girl reading and mix voice [illegible] prizes. [illegible] entered this contest [illegible] year afterward until I was [illegible] in 1925 and won many first prizes.

The last year Emerson Choir won first place in a state contest in Indianapolis and the great Mme. Ernestine Schumann Heink presented it with the prize.

That was one of the happiest moments of my life.

I tried to develop more players for an orchestra by [illegible] free violin lessons on Saturdays and at one time had as many as 80 pupils.

One of these pupils was a fireman on the EJ&E railroad who was typical of the desire for music in the city. His hands were hard and stiff but he persisted and made progress.

He came one morning looking tired and drawn. When I mentioned it, he said he had just completed a night turn on a run from Waukegan and had shoveled some 12 tons of coal during the trip.

The schools first band was organized in 1917.

Hubert Warren came to Gary from a state school in North Dakota as instrumental music teacher in 1920 and immediately things boomed.

He was a great promoter and master teacher. He taught Saturdays, at night and summer sessions and by 1923 had a concert band of 30 at each of the two schools.

During the period from 1925 to 1930, both bands entered many local and state contests. By 1930, Gary had five musical organizations eligible to enter national contests.

Each successive year was a greater one until by 1950 Gary had 2,000 children enrolled in instrumental groups under 12 instructors. There were 10 uniformed marching bands and four large orchestras.

I was relieved of my teaching duties in 1925 and became general supervisor of music for all Gary schools. My place was taken by Miss Grace Savers and her associate Miss Me ba Cromer.

There were numerous others who contributed strongly to the growth of Gary's school musical system, but unfortunately the scope of this article is too limited for their mention.

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I. U. Club Formed in Early 1952

Group Stimulates University Interest

BY GENE BORDEN

The Indiana University Alumni Club of Gary was formed in February, 1952, when the Lake County Alumni Club was divided into three groups: The Gary club, the Hammond-East Chicago club and the South Lake County club.

During this time the club has served the university in Gary by assisting and sponsoring such activities as pre-freshmen get-togethers, showing of football movies, and sale of tickets to varsity athletic events. The club also helped to stimulate interest in the location of a proposed new extension center in Gary, over the protests of some residents.

But the activity of which the group is most proud is sponsorship of the Gary Center Scholarship. Next fall will see the second scholarship winner attending full-time classes at the Gary Center under the sponsorship of the I. U. club. The $300 award is made possible by the club's annual scholarship [illegible] in March.

RAY C. THOMAS

[illegible] club [illegible] sponsors an an[illegible] [illegible] part of the [illegible] calendar.

Working closely with the Alumni Club, although not a part of the club is the Varsity Club which promotes interest in Indiana University sports, and last year began the sponsorship of the weekly movies of varsity football games.

The Varsity Club sponsors an annual athletic dinner, marked by the visit of one or more varsity coaches.

The first group of officers of the Alumni Club was headed by Robert Lucas as president. Others were Frank Traina, vice president; Robert Addison, secretary, and Jo Georgakis, treasurer. This group lost no time in launching the activities which continue as vital club functions and Gary traditions.

Lucas' most "spectacular" accomplishment was that of obtaining Dr. Albert Kinsey as guest speaker at the 1953 Founders Day banquet, given in conjunction with the Hammond Club.

A newcomer to Gary, Bob Bourne, followed Lucas to the presidency. His officers were Ron [illegible], vice president; William [illegible], secretary, and Ruth Kyle Haugh, treasurer. While Bourne was president he launched the "Gary Gazette," a periodical news bulletin telling of the club's activities. This continues to be a vital function of the club.

Next in line to the presidency was [illegible] VanTrease, now a city councilman. Serving with him were Stella Wukich, vice president, Bernice Collins, secretary, and Ron Randhan, treasurer.

Elected for the 1955-56 term were Gordon Gerbick, president, Harry Palmos, vice president, Arthur Barnes, treasurer, Earl Taylor, secretary, and Gene Borden historian.

The club serves a double purpose: first, working with the Indiana University's Alumni Assn., it helps to foster and maintain interest in Indiana University activities in Gary, and second, it gives its members a chance to keep alive the flame of loyalty and pride which was started on the beautiful campus at Bloomington.

The Gary group's most illustrious member is Ray C. Thomas, a member of the university board of trustees.

Civitan Club Backs Good Citizenship

One of Gary's youngest service organizations is the Civitan Club which meets regularly each Friday noon in Hotel Gary. The club was chartered by Civitan International in June, 1953. There were 35 charter members.

William Long was the first president, succeeded by David J. Katz and John J. Harding. John Gastel is the president for 1956. The club now has a membership of 41.

The purpose of Civitan is best [illegible] by its motto—Builders of Good Citizenship. The organization exists to render community service. The name is taken from the Latin word civitas, meaning citizenship.

Visiting Nurses Devoted to Sick

Organized Group Gives Care, Helps Instruct Patients in Better Health

By JERRIE ATKIN

The value of a nurse can best be measured by the need for her services.

To a well person, a nurse is usually visualized as a trim, efficient young woman noiselessly treading long corridors on Florence Nightingale missions of mercy.

To someone in need of a nurse, this vision is changed from one of passive admiration to active approbation and is usually accompanied by a frantic search for competent help to care for a stricken member of the family.

Fortunately for Gary, the Visiting Nurse Association has been able to answer most of the frantic calls for nursing help since it was organized 10 years ago.

Established largely through the efforts of Pi Chapter, Beta Gamma Upsilon Sorority, the VNA seeks to meet the problem of too few public health nurses giving scattered, and therefore largely ineffective service.

The need for a VNA was pointed up as early as July 1942, when a survey made by the National League for Nursing revealed that nine different agencies employed a total of 19 public health nurses, with each nurse providing a specialized service.

A single nursing service, it was felt (and since has been proved), would cause much less confusion for the family affected, a better quality of service and be more efficient from an ad[illegible] [illegible].

For four years after the survey, community leaders led by the hard-working charity committee of Beta Gamma combined their efforts to establish a professional organization from which home nursing service could be purchased by Gary residents and financed according to the patient's ability to pay.

To families unable to pay anything the nursing service [illegible] free.

[illegible] the movement [illegible] VNA [illegible] was Mrs. John Angle who did much of the yeoman work in arranging sponsorship and bringing the service to the Steel City. She later became first chairman, guiding VNA through its infancy.

In the spring of 1946, the VNA became a reality. Originally financed by $2,500 from Beta Gamma and generous pledges from other organizations, the VNA was accepted for membership by the Gary Community Chest which has since continued to help finance nursing services for persons unable to pay.

Beta Gamma, too, has continued invaluable support by making the VNA the beneficiary of its annual Charity Ball.

Community and medical leaders feel one of the VNA's biggest assets is its director, Miss Alberta Wadey, R. N., who arrived in Gary in the spring of 47 as the organization's sole nurse and has remained to build the VNA into an eight-nurse aggregation serving private, city and parochial school health needs.

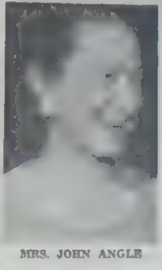
The first week of operation, five patients received 12 visits from Miss Wadey. Now seven nurses make 266 home visits in a week's time in addition to serving the needs of the Gary Health Department and acting as school nurses for 17 Catholic [illegible] schools in the Gary Deanery.

VNA nursing services were [illegible] with the nursing [illegible] of the [illegible] Health [illegible] the VNA office moved from West 5th Ave. to Health Board headquarters at 1124 Virginia.

Almost as important as its nursing service is the VNA's educational program. In their daily contact with the ill, nurses frequently visit homes where families need and receive guidance in diet habits and sanitary precautions.

[illegible] policy is a [illegible] [illegible] health commissioner.

The VNA also works closely with the hospitals in two important ventures: 1. a life-saving program for premature babies designed to show mothers the special needs of the tiny newborn, and 2. a work-study arrangement with undergraduate nurses to acquaint them with the field of public health nursing.



MRS. JOHN ANGLE

Like everyone, the VNA is especially fond of babies and [illegible] [illegible] series of pre-natal classes where mothers-to-be get practical tips on all facets of pregnancy and motherhood.

The classes, free to all residents of Gary and nearby areas, have helped make the VNA one of the most popular agencies.

MISS ALBERTA WADLEY, full time VNA nurse, demonstrating care of a baby for prospective mothers. Miss Wadley has served VNA since the spring of 1947.

Gary Land Building Becomes Museum

The first office of the Gary Land company stood on North Broadway where the South Shore station is now located. Here many problems surrounding the development of Gary were [illegible]. Here was the meeting place [illegible] tables from [illegible].

It was also Gary's first post office and in it was held the first town board meeting and meetings of the school board.

When the company moved into offices in the Phillips building at 5th and Broadway, the old office building was moved to 537 Jefferson and converted into a dwelling. It became the home of [illegible] Wiser.

The house [illegible] it was there that [illegible] [illegible] known [illegible] opera star, was born and reared. The house later was owned by the Central Baptist Church.

The building now stands at the east end of Gateway Park where it was moved in 1955 by the Gary Historical Society to be a museum.

EARLY MEMBERS OF CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH in July 1909 started to worship in the basement of this building before the superstructure was built. The original auditorium was completed in 1918. The wing at left was added later. Plans are made for a $700,000 auditorium south of the present church. The older building will become an educational unit.

Central Baptist Church Organized Jan. 20, 1909

By THE REV. WILBUR C. ROOKE

Pastor, Central Baptist Church

On January 20, 1909, three years after the city of Gary was incorporated, Central Baptist Church was first organized with 19 members in the home of Mrs. Harriet Cathcart, 309 Polk St. The church organized under the name of First Baptist Church, but due to complications with another church which incorporated under this name and carried through their legal procedures first, the name was changed to Central.

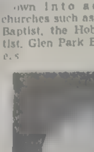
The Rev. George Griffin was called as the first pastor and during his short ministry the people worshipped in the old Majestic Theater, but this proved very unsatisfactory especially when the actors had to practice behind the curtain while the pastor was delivering his sermon. Hence, during this time they purchased their first three lots for the amazing figure of $1,950 where later the present building was built at 529 Jefferson St.

The Rev. J. E. Smith followed Griffin, coming to Gary in July of 1909 and the early members reported that in spite of struggles, the basement of the church was built and they began worshipping in their own auditorium which was heated by an old "salamander" (an open coke burner with no smokepipe) located in the middle of the room.

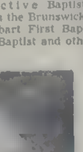
In January, [illegible], when the Rev. H. F. Wilson became the third pastor, the membership had dropped down to a small membership of only 16 active members. With this small number of discouraged members, a cold damp basement for a church, and a heavy debt, this minister and his wife began their work. No services had been held for over two months, but in spite of all these obstacles, this pastor with a real vision and faith, began to work to build the auditorium which is now used. By August of the year in which he came, work had been started, and by May of the following year the auditorium was occupied, and in November, 1913, the building was dedicated.

In January, 1920, Rev. O. B. Sarber was called to the field and under his ministry the church became self supporting. Extensive repairs and alterations were made in the building, old debts paid, and a missionary vision and goal imparted to the church which put it out front among the churches in missionary giving. Today, it has about 10 missionaries on the budget and contributes about $20,000 annually for home and foreign missions.

When Sarber resigned the membership had grown to 350.



Ketcham

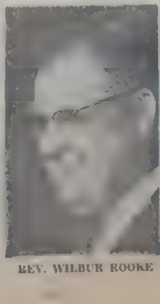


Ayer

In 1927 the church called the Rev. William Ward Ayer who continued until June of 1932 as an outstandingly active pastor.

During his six years as pastor the membership grew to over 700, but a no less vigorous man in the person of Dr. Robert T. Ketcham followed him. The work began to grow in every field with new missions being established which now have grown into active Baptist churches such as the Brunswick Baptist, the Hobart First Baptist, Glen Park Baptist and others.

DR. R. A. ELVEE



REV. WILBUR ROOKE

The Rev. William Headley came from Michigan to be the seventh pastor of Central Baptist and he contributed greatly to the work of the church in many fields. He came during the war times and carried on a very fruitful ministry for the boys in service. Especially did the church property enjoy improvements during that time, and further emphasis was placed upon evangelism. Pastor Headley was succeeded by the Rev. Donald McKay who placed great stress on foreign missions. During this time the parsonage at [illegible]6 Lincoln St. was purchased and [illegible] church bus put into operation.

Dr. R. A. Elvee, an unusually gifted man, became the ninth pastor of the church and rendered a great service to the people even though he served only 19 months. The church's vision was enlarged to the extent that members were brought to realize that a new building was a must. New property was purchased.

In the very middle of this rapidly moving ministry Dr. Elvee was called to become the president of Northwestern College, M[illegible] [illegible] without a pastor for six months.

March 1, 1954, the Rev. Wilbur C. Rooke, the present pastor, came to the church, having been called from the Randolph St. Baptist Church, Charleston, W. Va. He did his best to take up the plans and objectives just as Dr. Elvee laid them down and carry them on.

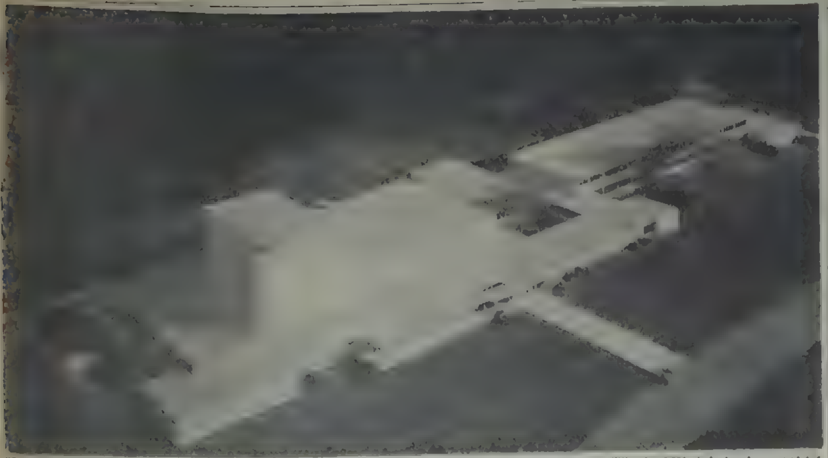
Special effort was put into operation for the raising of $100,000 for a new building and extended facilities in June of that year which enjoyed great success. Other adjoining property was purchased until now the church owns all the property on the east side of Jefferson street between the YMCA and the Masonic Temple. Over $110,000 of property has been bought and paid for in this new expansion program.

At present the houses have been moved and the land is being used for church parking, but in the very near future a new building is to be erected at a cost of approximately $700,000 which will contain an auditorium seating 1,500 people with offices, nursery and library on the main floor, and a banquet room seating over 600, kitchen, scout rooms and Sunday school classrooms in the basement.

Today, Central Baptist Church has the largest Sunday school in the entire Gary area, and a church membership of over 1,000.

Central Baptist Church belongs to the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches, a fellowship of fundamental Baptist churches with headquarters in Chicago.

Of the 19 charter members two are still active, Mrs. F. E. Traver and Mrs. D. W. Parry.

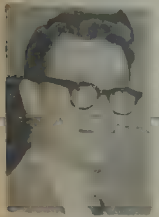


GLEASON PARK WILL PROVIDE THE SETTING for this new Indiana University Gary Center which will have facilities for 1,500 students when completed in 1958. The new building will cost about one million dollars and marks the long stride taken by the university's work in Gary since the first classes were started in 1917 as a joint project of I. U. and the Gary Public schools.

I. U. Center Looks Ahead to 1958

New Educational Plant To Cost $1 Million Planned in Gleason Park

By PAUL [illegible]



JOHN BUHNER took over the directorship of the I. U. Gary Center after the retirement of Albert Fertsch and will head the new school.

[illegible] 1,500 students.

The new educational plant will be an important milestone in the [illegible] since the [illegible] joint project of I. U. and the Gary public schools.

In the beginning the extension program [illegible]. Courses were few, classes were small.

[illegible] William A. Wirt, then superintendent of Gary's schools and [illegible] College, operated as a public [illegible]

College classes were taught at Horace Mann School from 3:20 [illegible] were dismissed, to 9:30 p.m. The program [illegible] of depression [illegible] to start their youngsters on a college education.

Sixteen years later, at the request of the public schools I. U. again took over the program [illegible] their extension [illegible]

[illegible] sophomore program, with courses in more than [illegible] credit [illegible]

[illegible] will mean an even broader program — and new opportunities [illegible]

ALBERT FERTSCH was director of the I. U. Gary Center from 1920 until his retirement in 1952.

Fields Plays the Field... Casual to Formal...and No Two Come Out Alike

Bringing Famous Names in Raiment to Adorn the Young . . . and the Young-at-Heart . . . for Gary's Jubilee.

Featuring

- Irwill Knitwear
- Drake of America Sweaters
- Canterbury Sweaters
- Jane Colby T Shirts
- Cole of California Bathing Suits
- Kay Windsor
- Henry Rosenfeld
- Cover Girl of Miami
- Jane Holly Blouses
- Mary Barron Lingerie
- Exquisite Form Brassieres
- Maiden Form Brassieres

AND MANY OTHER FAMOUS BRAND NAMES

Fields
Incorporated

718 Broadway
Gary, Indiana

---

we congratulate Gary on her 50 years

Ronny, son of Victor Barbieri, along with hundreds of other happy students taking lessons at Music City on the instrument of their choice, is shown with his new accordion.

Mr. Warren Nelson and [illegible] are enjoying one of the many personal interviews and piano demonstrations given by Victor Barbieri.

VICTOR O. BARBIERI — Owner and general manager of Music City playing the MIGHTY WURLITZER ORGAN.

Music City is proud to be part of a city as rapidly progressing as Gary. It is sincerely grate[illegible]

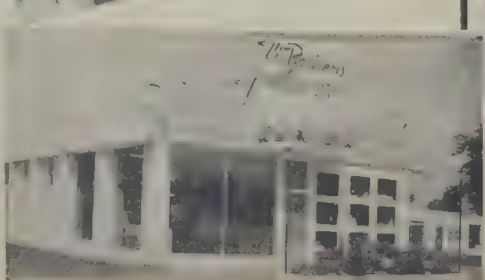
[illegible] a music store. His primary aim was to stimulate educational interest in music and to provide a place to promote this [illegible]

The fact that he holds two degrees in music education, Bachelor and Masters, was a band and show director in the U. S. Navy, School Band Director in our area for the past ten years, and a professional musician for twenty years, should assure the public that his ability to recognize and direct the musical needs of the community is backed by [illegible] of education and experience.

[illegible] keep his curriculum enriched [illegible] offering the best in [illegible]

[illegible] production of [illegible]

Vic Barbieri [illegible] is interested [illegible] outline the best procedure for your Musical Education.



MUSIC CITY

"The School with a Music Degree"

— EVERYTHING MUSICAL —

WURLITZER PIANOS & ORGANS

Instruction on All Instruments

AIR CONDITIONED MUSIC STUDIOS

1928 WEST RIDGE RD. • TU 4-9091

Eleanore and George George—Owners 5 Years

CONGRATULATIONS GARY!

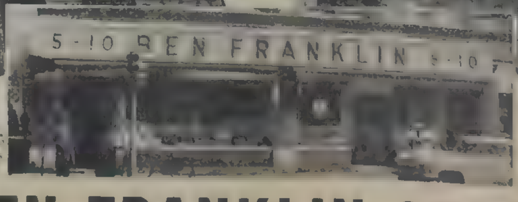
WE ARE FIRST of the Ben Franklin Stores in Gary . . . .

WE ARE FIRST in the 5c-10c Stores for Self Service in Gary—and we are proud to be FIRST in these fields. My wife and I were born and raised in Gary. I have been in business in Gary for the past 16 years. The idea for this venture was my wife's . . . starting in 1951 while I was still in the automobile business. Due to the wonderful patronage of the community we would like to express our thanks for our success. We also would like to express our Congratulations to the people of Gary on their Golden Jubilee.

. . . . GOOD LUCK ON YOUR NEXT HALF CENTURY . . . .

Left
Department heads reading from left to right: Miss Jean [illegible], Mrs. Wilma [illegible], Mrs. Barbara [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] & Mr. [illegible] [illegible] eager to serve any public.

Right—
Partial [illegible] of a [illegible] of the store.



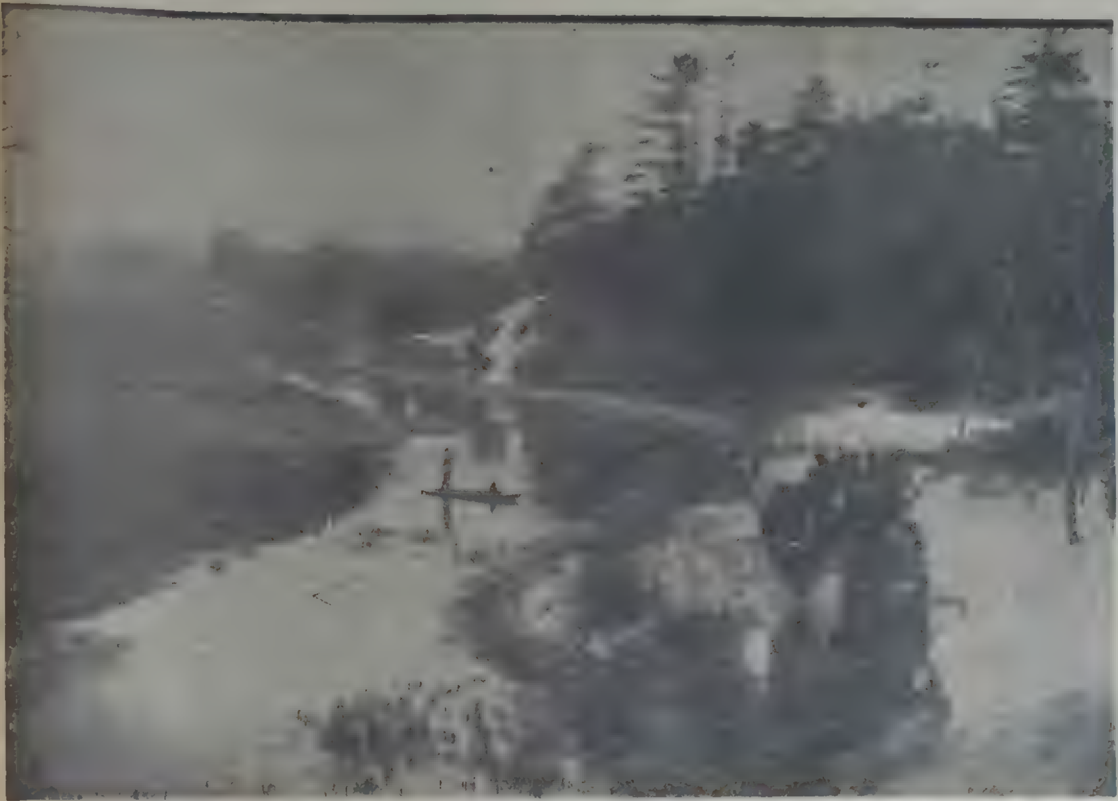
"A Penny Saved Is a Penny Earned" at Ben Franklin of Tolleston

BEN FRANKLIN STORE

2168 W. 11TH AVE. - - - GARY

Wilderness Hid Calumet Gun Club

Hunting Lodge Was Home to Early Mill Executives



NO ONE IN 1894, WHEN THIS PICTURE was taken, could have imagined that such an entrancingly beautiful panorama of natural scenery would in little more than a decade be completely transformed into an industrial site—the pines and oaks chopped down, the dunes leveled, the meandering Grand Calumet channelized and the swamps filled in. The area was the locale of the Calumet Gun Club, situated immediately east of what is now U .S. Steel's Gary Works harbor. This exceptional view of what the area was like before Gary was born, together with the other eight pictures on this page were presented to the Public Library in 1944 for its historic files by A. M. Roberts, first auditor of Gary Works. From July 1, 1906, to Oct. 17, 1907, Roberts and his family occupied one of a dozen cottages on the lake front, adjacent to the Gun Club lodge, while the preliminary work was underway on the mill site and the city of Gary was being built. Roberts retired in 1941. The Calumet Gun Club was founded by a group of Chicagoans in the 1880's as a hunting and fishing retreat. It included the club house, a dozen cottages, a dormitory and an icehouse. Roberts had visited the club several times as a guest of Al W. Carlisle, treasurer of the Illinois Steel Co. Roberts recalls the fine pickerel and bass fishing and the thousands of ducks of many species that occupied the marshes, lakes and other streams. Wild game also was plentiful. The gun club was on the lake side of Calumet Heights, the dunes over which the sportsmen had to climb to reach the B. & O. railroad and the only means of reaching the unspoiled wilderness. The fisherman with a dog in the boat is not identified. A hunter can be seen on the river bank with his gun. The Calumet here winds around the base of the sand dunes in a westerly direction.

TWO HUNTERS AND THEIR DOGS are seen at the foot of Calumet Heights along the Grand Calumet. The river has a thin coat of ice, but some water shows. Numerous pines are visible. This scene was taken on New Year's Day, 1896.

TOM CUTLER AND RALPH E. ROWLEY, engineers who came early in 1906 to [illegible] the mill site, are seen here in the Calumet Gun club, which the steel corporation had purchased. The engineers and steel executives lived at the club until homes were available.

A WINTER SCENE AT THE CALUMET GUN CLUB in 1894. At right is the boat house and in rear is the barracks where members put up overnight. The three men carrying guns, presumably on a hunting trip, are not identified.

WAITING FOR THE DUCKS TO TAKE OFF on wing, this gun club visitor remains quiet behind the screen of boughs. At this point the Grand Calumet spreads into a wide but shallow stream. Picture is dated Dec. 9, 1894.

THE SCHOONER "H. B. MOORE" WAS WRECKED in a Lake Michigan storm and stranded on the beach at Calumet Heights. This happened in the spring of 1894, but details are lacking. The Calumet Gun Club property can be seen to the left down the beach.

BACK AT THE GUN CLUB ARE FOUR HUNTERS who seem satisfied with their day's sport. "Jake" Williams (left) brought down a fox, which he is holding across his knees. The second and fourth hunters display their ducks, and the third man holds two squirrels.

GUN CLUB MEMBERS VISITED CALUMET HEIGHTS for winter sports. This view in front of club house shows the fantastic manner in which the ice on Lake Michigan piles up along the shore. The Gun Club cottages can be seen along the beach.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CALUMET GUN CLUB [illegible] but A. M. Roberts reports that the club consisted of a "genial and convivial group." Note [illegible] on table at which the men are playing cards.

Early-Day Gary School Activities

IN THE EARLIEST DAYS OF GARY'S WORK-STUDY-PLAY school program, gardening was a part of every boy's education. This picture, taken about 1912, shows some of the pupils tending their plots on the Emerson School grounds.

MUSICAL EDUCATION WAS A POPULAR SUBJECT in Emerson School's early days under the direction of Melvin E. Snyder, shown standing in the rear of the picture. This picture, taken in August, 1915, also points up the summer use of the school.

THE WELL-DRESSED YOUNG LADY of 1911 carried her decorous costuming right into gymnasium classes which were part of the curriculum of Emerson School from the beginning. This picture shows a basketball game getting started

WHILE THE BOYS WERE LEARNING the basic facts of gardening and various trades, the girls were introduced to the domestic arts and the principles of home-making. This picture shows a sewing class in action at Emerson School in 1911.

THIS PICTURE TYPIFIES the "play" part of the work-study-play system introduced and carried out at Emerson School in Gary's pioneer days. It was the city's first fully equipped "playground" and a well-filled spot throughout the year

SINGING, UNDER THE TUTELAGE of Melvin Snyder (left in front row), produced some outstanding choirs and choruses in Gary's schools. This picture shows the Emerson School's 1919 entrant in the Lake County Chorus Contest.

EMERSON SCHOOL'S FIRST workshop gave pupils a practical education in trades and other pursuits. This woodworking shop, shown here in 1911, was known then as the "Gary High School Factory" and introduced the boys to carpenters tools.

THIS PRINTING SHOP AT EMERSON SCHOOL, shown here as it was in 1911, did all of the print work for the school as well as putting out the school's year book. At one time, every one of Gary's high schools had its own printing plant.

TEENY KRANZ
—SAYS—

WE ARE ALSO PART OF GARY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

"I WISH TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK THE CITIZENS OF GARY FOR THEIR PATRONAGE."

TEENY KRANZ
PROMOTER

"KILL THE BUM!"

AMBROSE AMRACHER
PRESIDENT INDIANA ATHLETIC COMMISSION

TOM CONWAY
ATHLETIC INSPECTOR OF INDIANA

"OOPH!"

WRESTLING EVERY FRIDAY

HEADQUARTERS FOR YOUR JUBILEE ENTERTAINMENT

GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

Recalls Early Gary Heartaches

Joy of Building City Offset Struggles With Sand, Water

Mrs. May Wiles Patterson, born on a farm divided by the state line between Iowa and Minnesota, taught school in the two states and also in North Dakota. In 1897 she came to Hobart, where she taught school six years. In 1898 she was married to James A. Patterson, a young lawyer who also taught in Hobart. In 1903, the Pattersons moved to Indiana Harbor. In 1912 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served four years. In 1916 they settled in Gary. Mrs. Patterson became active in the social and civic life of Gary, and from 1932-38 she served on the Board of Education and was its president two years—the only woman ever to hold the office. Mrs. Patterson resides at 420 Jefferson. Her husband is deceased.

By MAY W. PATTERSON

Gary, like any other lusty and precocious young [illegible] its share of heartache and joy to those who guided its steps through the first half century of its growth.

Nature itself was the first enemy.

In the beginning, it was a battle against shifting sands and aggravating water.

Architects and builders at first refused to admit that any lasting and substantial structures could be built on the dunes of the city. Water from one to five feet deep covered much of the area, with scrub oak and willows spotting the whole section.

But experts from the steel company changed the minds of the gloomy builders and the attitude of the pessimists.

Millions of dollars worth of drainage facilities were installed, and the standing water went back into Lake Michigan. Fish, turtles and rattlesnakes disappeared with it.

Then steel and railroad engineers proved sand was no obstacle to construction when the proper techniques were used and Gary started to toddle toward its present-day stature.

The first twinges of growing pains brought the need for schools and churches. I remember the day the late Dr. William A. Wirt came to Gary with his "work-study-play" school plan.

He was interviewed by Mayor Thomas E. Knotts, our first postmaster, as the two of them sat on a log outside the post office. The only furniture in the post office at the time was an empty dry-goods box for a table, an orange crate for a chair and an empty shoe box for holding the mail.

Some of the exciting happenings that stick in my mind include an explosion in the Aetna Powder Co. plant which contributed to the plant's decision to move to a new location.

When the site of this plant was chosen in the late 1870's, it it was selected because it was "so far removed from human habitation."

It was in 1897 and I was teaching a class in Hobart school when a terrific blast shook the air. The explosion killed a young worker named Gus Seaberger who was to have been married the following day.

Another high point of excitement for the area came in 1904 when the Chicago police finally dug the infamous "Car-Barn Bandits" out of their dugout in the little settlement of Pine near the lake.

These hoodlums had lived in the weeds and foliage covered hideout all that summer.

I remember well the excitement in the town on July 23, 1908.

That was the day the first ore boat docked in Gary. It was the Elbert H. Gary from Duluth.

Religious needs at first were satisfied with gatherings of various faiths in any available space. I recall how the late Father Jansen came from Hobart on horseback to pick out the site of the Holy Angels Church in 1907.

A Congregational Church was sponsored by 53 Gary residents in 1907 and I remember how they had to meet in a room over the Binzenhoff saloon. The first Episcopal Church was a small chapel built in 1907 and the Baptists got together that same year in the kitchen of the steel plant.

With the advent of city status the rapidly swelling population of Gary demanded more "elbow room" and forced the physical expansion of the community which had literally no place to go, except into the territory of its surrounding villages.

Many of these older and established communities refused to part with their land and forced annexation moves by Gary.

One of the first suburbs to become a part of Gary was Glen Park which cast its lot with the city in 1909.

I well remember this addition as a lone railroad station, surrounded by farm land, homes and barns. "Old Man" Shearer, as he was called, although only 40 years old, rode his handcar each morning from Hobart to serve as station [illegible].

The area originally was called Kelley in honor of a Nickel Plate official.

Tolleston was the next neighbor to "move into Gary's [illegible]

This town had been founded during the era of railroad building between 1850 and 1860 and named for George Tolle, an [illegible] German pioneer. It was for a long time a German Lutheran town, but now counts [illegible] nationalities among its residents.

The settlement of Clark gave [illegible] its first school house. This [illegible] named after a young engineer, George W. Clark, and Clark Station a little further south were within the original corporate limits of Gary and were not annexed.

[illegible] Ambridge was established in 1911 by employes of the American Bridge Co. from which it took [illegible]

Aetna Powder Company's fatal 1897 explosion and a subsequent fire which damaged its magazines prompted the firm to move away. The company's office building was converted into a residence and still stands.

The area has been a part of Gary more than 30 years.

While these "live" settlements were becoming a part of Gary, other developments came into being, had their moment and then faded to a "ghost" status.

One of these within the corporate limits of Gary was Indiana City. It was located near the lake in what is now Marquette Park and, despite its several substantial buildings had but a short life.

Outstanding of these dead villages was Liverpool, first county seat of Lake County and first home of the county court house.

It didn't stay there long because Lake Court House, now Crown Point, won out in a political tussle and the county seat moved there.

This was one of the county's oldest settlements and grew from a trading post on an ancient Indian trail. It once had a railroad station which served this area and was located near where Camp 133 now stands.

And Gary has its "characters" in those days to give a measure of the unusual to the city.

One of these was a runaway slave who called himself "Colonel Crocket." He appeared one winter day at Miller's Station with a frozen foot.

When it didn't respond to treatment, Colonel Crocket decided upon heroic measures. He took an ax and amputated it himself.

Then there was "Diana of the Dunes," an intelligent Chicago woman who lived in an abandoned hut on the dunes as the result of a broken love affair.

These and others such as "The Swamp Angel," perhaps harmless enough, have become woven into Gary's still young tradition.

Crooks and criminals of all types followed the trail to Gary and caused some unpleasant moments.

I remember one day in 1916 when a policeman advised me never to walk from my home on Fillmore St. and 7th Ave. to Tolleston.

There had been a path and a road cut through, but he said the underbrush was crammed with lurking footpads. I heeded his warning.

Gary is still far from perfect as a city goes, but perfection is rarely found in material things.

We are still proud of our progress to date and hopeful of what the future will hold for our young community.

THIS 80-YEAR-OLD FARM HOUSE was built by the late William Sykes Sr., whose father in 1837 settled on the land which is located at 61st avenue and Sykes road. Property is still owned by the Sykes family.

THESE TWO PICTURES REPRESENT a span of 42 years. At left is a recent photo of Mrs. May W. Patterson, widow of the late James A. Patterson, former prosecuting attorney. At right, Mrs. Patterson in 1914.

THIS CHAPEL, LOCATED AT 5TH AND ADAMS STREET, was built by the Episcopal Church and was the first building erected for religious purposes in Gary. Several Gary churches of other denominations held services here. The first service was held Dec. 15, 1907.

Gary Plant Made Shells In First War

Walker

Few people were ever aware that the American Bridge Co. plant in Gary was one of the chief ordnance plants in World War I for the production of 155 mm cannons and 240 mm howitzers according to Charles J. Walker, who built the ordnance plant and operated it.

Walker came to Gary in 1910 as master mechanic and electrical superintendent of the Am-bridge plant. In 1915 he was promoted to assistant manager and in 1917 was placed in charge of the ordnance project. The department was closed down in 1922 and he became engineering consultant for plant construction and operation.

From 1932-34, Walker served as assistant resident engineer of the Public Works Administration and supervised construction of hospitals, schools and other public buildings in Indiana. He returned to engineering consulting work until the opening of World War II when he was called to Canada to construct gun plants.

In 1942 he became the city building commissioner by an appointment from Mayor Joseph E. Rinerty. Two years later he was named city traffic engineer, a position he held until 1952.

The American Bridge plant was heavily policed during the World War I period, Walker recalls. The ordnance plant employed 1,500 persons, many of these were women. The plant operated three shifts a day every day in the week.

THE COURTHOUSE LIVERPOOL DIDN'T GET—Except for a makeshift log cabin hurriedly built in 1837 when it was decided to move the county seat from Liverpool to Lake Court House, now known as Crown Point, this is the first real county building for Lake County. It was built 12 years after the county seat was changed and oddly enough, was designed by George Earle, founder of Liverpool and Hobart. The first unit of the present brick courthouse was built in 1880. The old courthouse was 67 fet long, 37 feet wide, 27 feet high and, like all good county buildings, had its cupola.

Tom Knotts' Own Gary Story

Calls New City Site 'Primeval Jungle' In His Memoirs

Thomas E. Knotts, first mayor of Gary, came to the new Steel City from Hammond in the spring of 1906. He traveled by wagon over sand trails, requiring a whole day for the journey

Greatly impressed by the sight and sound of this new wilderness terminal, he wrote his impressions of early Gary under the name of "Pioneer."

IT WAS IN A TENT SIMILAR TO THESE occupied by early Gary residents that Thomas E. Knotts lived with his family when he first came to the Steel City. Knotts brought his family from Hammond in 1906, by wagon, and required a day for the journey over sand trails.

Although somewhat political in nature, it contained much historical information especially about early mail service

His story, in part, follows:

"The site Gary was a primeval jungle, a barren waste of sand dunes and impassable morasses, and inhabitated by small wild animals and a favorite hunting territory for the sportsmen of Chicago and the surrounding country. The territory was traversed by several lines of railroads but otherwise it was remote from the world as the fastnesses of the Canadian forests

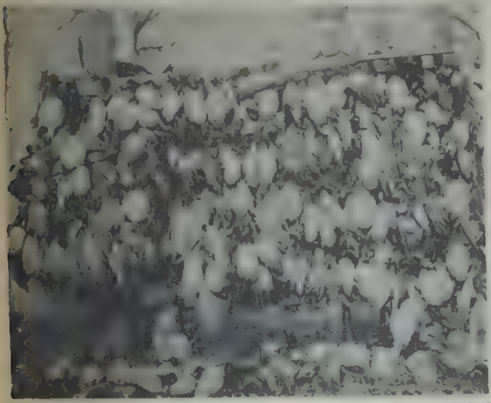
"In the early spring of 1906, Broadway was a trackless wilderness. To reach the Little Calumet River from the site of the steel plant at the northern end of that thoroughfare it was necessary to make a wide detour by way of Miller Hunters frequently lost their way in the woods and were forced to spend the night in the midst of the swamps

"Gary's first pioneer settler Thomas E. Knotts, came with his family in a wagon, 'cross country' from Hammond and was a whole day making the trip. For the last few miles he literally hewed his way through a tangle of swamps and oak covered sand hills

"When he pitched his tent on the site of Gary Mrs. Knotts was the only woman within a radius of several miles. For 14 days she did not look upon the face of a sister woman

"The village of Tolleston was two miles distant, but it was easier to reach Chicago than Tolleston. Later other families came and pitched their tents in the wilderness.

"Thomas E Knotts and family arrived on May 4, 1906. The next comer was M. A. Caldwell and family, who arrived on May 7. These were followed in a few days by Frank Chambers and family, Frank Huff and family, F. D. 'Grandpa' Knotts, A. P. Melton, the Carpenter families, Carl Cooper, the Strongs, the Browns, Judge Huber, the Fitzgeralds and others



THINGS WERE NOT ALWAYS LIKE THEY ARE TODAY at 6th and Broadway where Hotel Gary stands, but there was always excitement at the corner, even in 1904. Shown here are George Petty, left, and William Westergreen, late Miller patriarch, following a day's duck shoot on the slough over which now stands Gary's largest hotel. And when the guns weren't cracking, fishermen were pulling pickerel and bass from the cool water. In between times it was a favorite swimming hole for Tollestonians and Millerites.

"The first settlers in Gary lived for a considerable period in tents while erecting shacks. They were followed in a short time by others, making quite a social community. At this time Gary was still a wilderness. The swamps were full of wolves and other wild animals and the sloughs were full of fish. Even after Gary was incorporated as a town the sight of a wolf on Broadway created little comment. Seven wolves were killed in and around the town during this period and a wolf was seen crossing Broadway after the work of paving that thoroughfare had begun

"Where the Gary Hotel now stands, at Broadway and 6th, there was a large deep slough or lake and the early settlers caught lots of fish in that body of water, the site of which is now covered with large business blocks

"The first workingman to arrive in Gary was a man named Gaskell, a well digger, who came to town with Thomas E and A. F. Knotts, when they first entered the town site to make a survey of the principal streets

"Two wells were sunk, one where the Lake Shore depot now stands and the other at the intersection of 5th and Broadway. These wells supplied pioneers with good water, enabling them to dispense with water taken from the slough.

"One of the first buildings erected in Gary was a little frame school house, which was built near the Lake Shore Railroad This was the beginning of Gary's public school system which was taken as a model by cities all over the country Thomas E Knotts — 'Mayor' Knotts as he is called —was and is a firm believer in the theory that it is better to build schoolhouses than to build jails and asylums, and acting on that belief he has through his board of education been building schoolhouses ever since. This has been Gary's greatest and best investment, for the Gary schools of today stand as monuments to the energy and faith and perseverance of Mayor Knotts and his board of municipal and school trustees.

"In the summer of 1906 thousands of men began to flock into Gary from all parts of the world, there were all kinds and condition of them. Many remained and are numbered among Gary's most respected and useful citizens, while others were of the good-for-nothing element and the criminal classes. In this respect the history of Gary is like that of all new towns. There was during this period of growth more or less lawlessness. Citizens were frequently robbed and assaults were a common occurrence But in a short time after the town was incorporated Mayor Knotts built up a strong police department and in a very short time the town became as peaceable and orderly as any other community of its size in the country

"Gary's first post office was a shoe box kept by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E Knotts in their tent on Broadway, near 4th avenue. During the first few months mail for people living in the new town came to Tolleston, there being no regular post office in the town of Gary Whenever any member of the Knotts family went to Tolleston for mail it was the custom to deliver to that person all mail for those whose addresses were not known under the assumption that the owner of the name lived in Gary. In this way the 'shoe box' post office was established Each caller at the improvised post office "went through" the shoe box and picked out his or her mail

"When the government finally established a regular post office in Gary Thomas E Knotts was appointed postmaster, being the only citizen at that time qualified to fill the office. It was then a fourth-class post office, with a limited compensation, but Gary was growing so fast that Postmaster Knotts was compelled to rent a building and hire several clerks to assist in taking care of the business.

"The result was that the expense of the post office amounted to $200 a month in excess of his salary and Postmaster Knotts lost $2 400 during the first year of his incumbency He tried to resign but couldn't

"The government wouldn't accept his resignation and he was compelled to keep on going into his pocket to support the office At length the post office department raised the grade of office, and also the salary—taking care to place a man of opposite political faith from Mr Knotts in charge of the office and at an increased salary Still there are people in Gary—of the kind that think through their lungs who continue to heap abuse on Mr Knotts charging that he held on to the post office and had deprived his political opponents of their right to enjoy federal patronage

"It may be remarked in this connection that none of these objectors could be induced to take the office when it cost $200 a month more to run it than the salary amounted to Neither could any of them be induced to take care of the 'shoe box post office' when there wasn't any salary at all to recompense for the glory of being Gary's first post master."

Charles Bumbales

1923-1956

over 33 years helping to build a Greater GARY

Stanley Bumbales
President

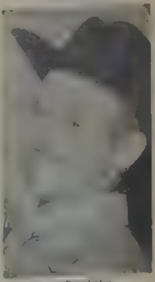
Charles Bumbales came to Gary in 1916 (June), bought a lot at 4344 Connecticut St. from Condit & McGinnity. House was finished in 1917. Started to work for U. S. Steel Corp. in 1919, worked in the coke plant. Went into business for himself in 1923. Started with 2 teams of horses and scraper digging basements and grading lots. Bought a tractor in 1937 for excavating work.

Stanley Bumbales started working in 1931 driving a truck and doing various other jobs. In 1936 went to work in Standard Steel Spring Co. In February, 1937, started working in the Gary Tin Mill. In January, 1938, was promoted to operator of the electrolytic tinning line. Held this job until August, 1945. Quit the mill after the Japanese surrender and formed a partnership with Charles and Frank.

Frank Bumbales graduated from Lew Wallace High School in 1937 and started driving a truck. In 1939 Frank started to operate a crane which we just bought. He worked on various jobs with the crane and when World War II broke out, he went with the crane to work on government defense jobs. Worked in the American Steel Foundry in East Chicago, Aluminum plant, Buick plant, Douglas Aircraft, in Chicago, Glenview Airport and various others.

Since 1945 we have been working as a partnership, doing work for the leading contractors in Gary.

We appreciate their confidence in us and hope to maintain our pleasant relationship with all the general contractors in Gary.



Frank Bumbales
Secretary Treasurer

TD 14A Tractor loading sand in Marquette Manor for L. L Combs & Sons.

D 7 Bulldozer grading in Marquette Manor for L. L Combs & Sons.

BUMBALES & SONS

GRADING • HAULING • CRANE SERVICE • TRACTOR SERVICE • BLACK DIRT • CINDERS

3380 VIRGINIA ST.
GARY, INDIANA

EXCAVATING & SEWER CONTRACTORS

Congratulations on

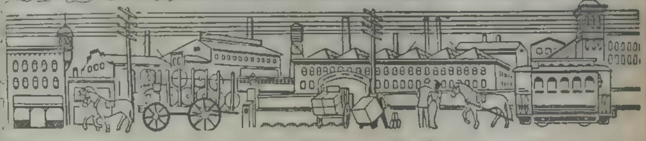
50 GREAT YEARS

Now Under Construction
Charles Baran, Inc.
1517-19-27 Broadway

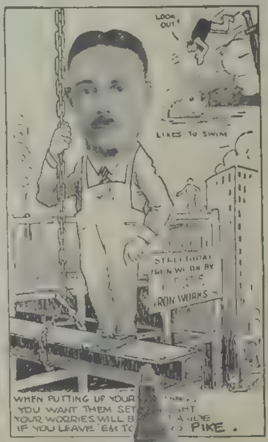
GLASS
SERVICE
Glass

Another Glass Service achievement in the making.
We are proud to have a part in building a beautiful progressive city.

Glass SERVICE of Gary
433 E. 5th Ave.



". . . for over 25 years we have proudly helped to build a greater Gary."

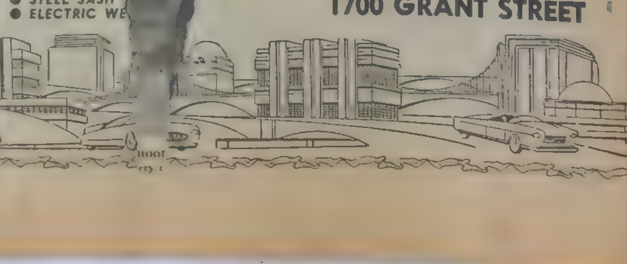


Warren H. Pike, President and Founder of the Pike Iron Works Inc. came to Gary in 1920. He worked for the U.S. Steel Corporation for 6 years, first in the big mill and then in the Engineering department of the American Bridge Company.

Mr. Pike started a small structural steel business on East 5th Avenue and in 1936 moved to his present location, 1700 Grant Street.

- STRUCTURAL
- REINFORCING
- WINDOW GU
- STEEL SASH
- ELECTRIC WE

Pike Iron Works
INC.
1700 GRANT STREET



The pulling power of steel helps Gary forge ahead

In the beginning, Gary had a steel mill. Then came other industries, so as to be close to where steel was made. And still other industries, to which the use of steel was only incidental. So Gary has grown, in size and in importance to the nation.

Today, there are thirty industrial plants in Gary, in addition to the five of United States Steel. Their taxes go far toward supporting Gary's government, schools and other institutions. Their combined payrolls of $220,000,000 a year make possible good living for tens of thousands of families, and provide opportunity for merchants, business and professional men who serve them.

But it all began with steel, in 1906, as Gary's official Golden Jubilee seal – with its symbolic ladle of steel – makes clear. In years to come, steel will continue to be a magnet drawing good things to Gary . . . helping Gary to forge ahead.

ONE OF FIFTY-THREE. An open hearth furnace receives a charge of molten iron at Gary.

UNITED STATES STEEL

Gary Steel Works • American Bridge Division • Gary Sheet and Tin Mill • Universal Atlas Cement Company • National Tube Division

Seeks New Business For Gary

Industrial Group Chartered in 1945

Gary is on the hunt for new industry and that search is being pushed by the Gary Industrial Foundation.

Welsh

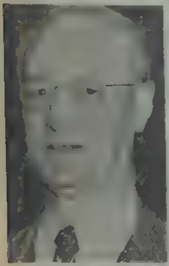
The Foundation is a non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of Indiana for the purpose of promoting, fostering and encouraging industrial development in and about the City of Gary.

It was organized by a group of community leaders when they realized that the industrial affairs committee of the Gary Chamber of Commerce lacked continuity and inherent persistency to be effective in this field.

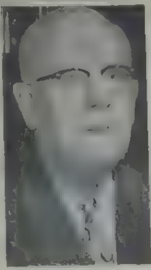
World War II was being won and national leaders were calling for greater efforts in the expansion and development of industrial jobs for the returning serice men and women.

The chairman of the Chamber's industrial affairs committee, the late Perry H. Stevens, proposed to the officers of the Chamber that they incorporate his organization to undertake a long-term activity to bring about a greater diversification of job opportunities for our returning veterans.

He gained the early support of J. Ralph Snyder, and together they formulated a plan and gathered together a group of responsible men who filed the petition for the incorporation and received the charter on June 30, 1945.



PERRY H. STEVENS



J. RALPH SNYDER

Besides Snyder and Stevens other incorporators were: Dan O. Kreitzman, Hurley C. Dorman, Wilbert W. Gasser, William F. Hodges, Michael W. Madden, Lewis Simon, S. M. Jenks, Harry H. Kleinschmidt and Arthur D. Milteer.

With formal setup of the organization, Snyder became head of the Foundation as chairman of the board and William F. Hodges became president.

Within the first year of operation, these men instituted a campaign for funds with which they could carry forward the campaign to bring new industries to Gary and create an atmosphere attractive to diversification. The fund-raising effort was given excellent leadership by Snyder, Kreitzman and Dorman, with Dean I. Grossman serving as campaign manager.

It resulted in securing pledges and contributions from more than 320 subscribers for a total pledged fund of $242,293.

During several of the earlier years of the operation of the Foundation a consultant was engaged to guide the activities and make contacts with prospective industries in the eastern centers.

Richardson Wood directed an opinion survey about Gary through contacts with several hundred eastern industrialists and assisted in selecting and training the first executive director, Frank Reed. From 1946 to 1949, a concentrated effort was made to correct a general impression that Gary was not a good community for industry and that new industry was not welcome.

During that time the Foundation was successful in helping a number of small firms become established in Gary and had loaned money to several concerns for construction and operation to the extent of $125,600.

A more modest operation followed Reed's retirement as executive director and the routine office operation was directed by W. P. Cottingham as executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

The rewards of the earlier ground work began to appear when the Budd Company came to Gary and gave the Foundation an opportunity to assist them in some of the problems of becoming established in the community. Since then two other larger industries have joined the family — Vulcan Detinning Company and Taylor Forge & Pipe Works.

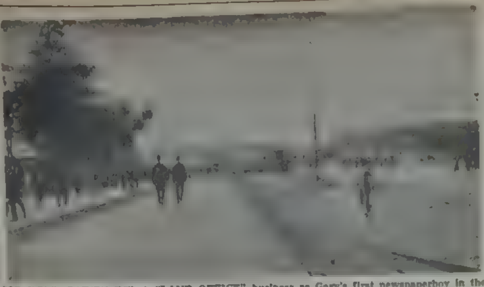
JOE H. WILDERMUTH

These three major plants, together with a considerable number of smaller plants, have added about 3,500 new industrial jobs to the job opportunities for the citizens of Gary.

To insure the future ability to locate industry in Gary, the Foundation has acquired and is developing 21[illegible] acres of good industrial land located east of Virginia Street along the north side of 15th Avenue. Two small plants have been established on a part of this land and some acres of it have been required for the route and interchange plaza on the Indiana East-West Toll Road.

Several years ago the organization's by laws were changed and the president became the top officer.

Officers now serving the Foundation are: Robert J. Welsh, president; Edward J. Flannery and Leo Mason, vice presidents; John Davies, treasurer, and Merle Finch, secretary.



JOE WILDERMUTH DID A "LAND OFFICE" business as Gary's first newspaperboy in the vicinity of the Gary Land Co. office. This scene near 4th and Broadway is during a change of shifts at the mills June 25, 1908. The land company building is at left back of trees. Broadway's famous scored pavement is only partly completed. At right is Gary's first Union Depot, used by the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads.

Got Start Selling Newspaper

The city's first newspaper played an important part in the early years of Architect Joe H. Wildermuth and introduced him at the ripe age of 10 to the theory that if you can't whip a competitor, join him.

Young Joe started his career as a newsboy when the first edition of The Gary Tribune left its presses. He even claims the distinction of having sold the third copy of the paper.

"I went down and waited for the first edition of the Tribune to be printed. They sold two papers in the office on Euclid Ave., near where the South Shore Station is, they got me started on the outside with a dozen copies," he recalls.

"I sold those quickly and came back for more. I believe the price was one cent and I got a third of that as my profit. That was why they handed me bundles of 12 instead of 10 or [illegible]

"I had previously been selling Chicago papers and the Saturday Evening Post, and between my profits on them and the new Gary Tribune I soon was able to buy a bicycle, even if there wasn't much pavement on which to ride it," he said.

"My best spots for the magazine were the old 'Red Onion' rooming house near the river and the old Delaware Hotel. The Gary Tribune sold best around town and at the lunch counter just south of the present South Shore Station and the Binzenhoff saloon where City Hall now is.

"The tough shack saloons south of the Wabash in the 'Patch' also were good, but my mother wouldn't let me go there when she could help it."

Disaster struck the young businessman in the form of the Kleinschmidt family which established a retail news agency and cost him his Post and Chicago agencies.

But things brightened when the Kleinschmidt family hired him to run their newsstand after the Lake Shore elevated was built, and there he ran his daily sales up to 500 papers a day in a couple of hours after school.

He got 1/6 of a cent each for these sales and "didn't do so bad." It was the only newsstand on Broadway from 10th Ave. north and he got all of the mill shift business at his booming spot.

"However, I was happier in the earlier care-free days," he now insists 49 years later.

Hotel Roosevelt

established in Gary for 30 years

"...EXTENDS HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO GARY ON HER 50th ANNIVERSARY"

100 ROOMS
All With Combination TUB & SHOWER
• DINING ROOM
• COCKTAIL LOUNGE
• FEATURING PIANO BAR

HOTEL ROOSEVELT

5TH AVENUE AND MASS. ST. • TU 5-7606

PAUL CARMICHAEL, Mgr.
RAY HOUSE, Res. Mgr.

In the field of Sports and Healthful Recreation the name of ZALE has Grown with Gary...

Zale RECREATION

For Sport, for Health, for Clean Fun Visit

ZALE BOWLING ALLEYS

125 West 5th Ave.

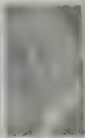
Guffin & Mauzy One of Oldest Insurance Firms

The oldest insurance agency in Gary was started in 1908 and still in business. The founders of the company were George P. Guffin and his nephew, Harold Mauzy, both from Rushville, Ind.

Guffin was graduated from the University of Michigan in [illegible] in [illegible] an attorney, worked [illegible] Michigan National Surety at its Seattle office before settling in Gary. In [illegible]

OFFICES of Guffin & Mauzy at 6th and Broadway about [illegible]

Mauzy



Guffin

in forming a partnership in real estate, insurance and property management. The business thrived until 1929, when Mauzy died at the age of 42.

Guffin dropped the real estate business and concentrated on [illegible] until his [illegible] his widow [illegible] Subsequently Kenneth MacLennan who had been associated with [illegible] member of the firm.

George H. Guffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Guffin, returned to Gary from Navy duty during World War II and replaced his mother in the firm. [illegible] now is known as Guffin and MacLennan Inc. He married [illegible]an Mack, a Gary girl, and they now have a boy, 3, and a daughter 6.

MacLennan married Virginia Rossman, daughter of John Rossman, former assistant superintendent of Gary schools. They have a son, John, who is a senior, and a daughter, Jane, a freshman, in Lew Wallace High School.

MIRICH CONSTRUCTION

"Wishes to take this opportunity to congratulate the people of Gary on its 50th Year"

HOMES -- ADDITIONS -- SIDING
REMODELING

ARTHUR M. MIRICH
5537 JACKSON ST.
TUrner 4-3185
TUrner 4-6754

Church Older Than City

Grace Methodist Got Start in '03

THE DREAM OF THE GRACE METHODIST CHURCH, above, started three years before Gary was founded when a group of Glen Park women organized a Sunday School in the summer of 1903 and laid the foundation for the current congregation. The first chapel was built in 1913 on two lots of land donated by Timothy Englehart and the church was on its way. The cornerstone of the present structure was laid in 1944 and the full church dedicated on Jan. 9, 1949—46 years after the first meeting.

The history of Grace Methodist Church in Gary actually began three years before the city was founded in 1906 though the first chapel wasn't built until [illegible] years ago.

In the summer of 1903 Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible] women organized a Sunday School at the Glen Park School which they had been [illegible] permission to use for [illegible]. At other times services were held in the building at [illegible] and Ridge Road now housing a drug store, and in a real estate office across from the present church.

Rev. George Deuel, pastor of the First M. E. Church in Gary, started a preaching service in connection with the Sunday School and received seven into membership. This service then lapsed for several years, although the women continued the Ladies Aid Society and Sunday School. An early Woman's Society meeting was held at the home of Mrs. [illegible] Grand [illegible] [illegible] mother Mrs. W[illegible] W[illegible].

As a result of the dream of these women, Timothy Englehart gave two lots [illegible] street in [illegible] for a church. The First M. E. Church agreed to help build a small chapel.

[illegible] Dec. [illegible]. At a meeting of the congregation on Dec. 7, it was officially named Grace M. E. Church. [illegible] were conducted by Dr. J. W. Avann of First M. E. Church, C. O. Holmes and R. L. Briggs, superintendent. Sixty-seven were [illegible] for the morning and 127 in the afternoon.

Student and supply pastors [illegible] 1914-1918, assisted by Dr. Seaman and Dr. De Bra, of the First M. E. Church. Rev. J. S. Stone, [illegible] 1914, was employed by the American Bridge Co. and lived at 240 Tancy St.

The first preacher's wife to [illegible] was the wife of Rev. Workman, pastor in 1918. Among the early active members were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Loucks, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Koedyker, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Winrotte, Mr. and Mrs. Fred D[illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] H[illegible], [illegible] Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Marv[illegible], [illegible] Mrs. Pauline Watts, Mrs. Allen Watts and Mrs. George [illegible].

The first parsonage at 3879 Washington St. was purchased [illegible] in 1914 and Rev. Basil Horn was [illegible] the first minister to occupy it and the [illegible]. In the same year lots were purchased at Ridge Road and [illegible] Adams. Plans were made [illegible] move the church to the new [illegible]. Looking forward [illegible] the church would serve an extensive residential district, plans were drawn for a large modern church which [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] in 192[illegible]. At that time there were only three or four buildings in the block, and none east to Broadway. The [illegible] under Rev. Peters and Rev. Jeffords in the years 1921-1925, and more space was badly needed.

During the ministry of Rev. [illegible] was constructed on the west side of the church in 1927 [illegible]. This was [illegible] the new church.

Rev. C. C. Jordan was pastor from 19[illegible] during the depression. The pastor and people struggled together, renting land for free gardens and cutting wood for fuel for the church. The dream of an adequate church continued to live. The interior of the sanctuary was rearranged—the window at the front was closed and new lights added.

Rev. S. C. Rogers 1935-1940 [illegible] the complete redecoration of the interior and exterior. A new roof was added. E. F. Jansson, a Chicago architect, was [illegible] to draw plans for a new church including the original [illegible] [illegible] Instead of the war Rev. A. F. [illegible] church. Ground was broken for the new church and the cornerstone laid in 1944 with the Rev. [illegible] Church, Dr. P. B. Smith, superintendent, and the pastor as speakers.

The basement unit was completed in 1945 and used for an expanded Sunday School. The new church, including sanctuary [illegible] the original church.

The Rev. Ralph E. McCormack became the pastor in June, 1950, and five years later the building debt of $25,000 was [illegible]

Chorus Preserves Tradition

Chopin Group 40 Years Old

Gary's Chopin Chorus was organized 40 years ago to keep alive the beauty and richness of Polish culture.

When first organized the chorus was named "The Choir of Polish Youth" because its [illegible] purpose was to introduce native Polish music to the young Polish descendants born in America.

The first choir of 25 members was headed by Lillian Gliniecka as president. Other officers included: Jan Staruszkiewicz, vice president; Jan Sygierycz, secretary; Stanley Lukasz, financial secretary; Germana Urbaniak, treasurer, and Lillian Stagowska, librarian.

After the initial organization of the choir, other singing groups with the same avowed purpose began to form and in 1929, the two foremost of the numerous groups merged and adopted their present name in memory of the Polish pianist and composer, Frederick Chopin.

The Chopin Chorus has achieved numerous goals since its organization. Proceeds from its concerts have supplied [illegible] been donated to the Gary Community Chest, the Good Fellow Club and other worthy charitable causes. The chorus also has given money for the relief of flood victims.

The chorus has appeared in concerts in Buffalo, N. Y., and Milwaukee as well as in the Gary area. A membership policy is [illegible] so that the chorus can maintain the highest standards of music.

Mrs. Stanley Zielinski is president of the Chopin Chorus. Other officers are: Mrs. Chester Wallace, vice president; Mrs. Ted Galka, secretary; Mrs. John Warus, treasurer; Mrs. James Pesdan, financial secretary; Lucille Malak, sergeant-at-arms. George Kalmus is director of the chorus.

ORGANIZED 40 YEARS AGO, THE CHOPIN CHORUS has kept alive the tradition of Polish music in Gary. Under the direction of George Kalmus the chorus continues to gain musical stature. The organization's motto is "Life without music is life without soul."

Everything Stolen, Even Pest House

Everything that was not spiked down in Gary's early days could be "mysteriously lost" overnight.

Gary's first pesthouse, a large shack, owned by the Gary Land Co. and located in the woods [illegible] and later taken over by the city during a smallpox epidemic, was found missing one morning and was never heard of again.

PUPILS ATTENDING TEMPORARY SCHOOL at 22nd and Adams in 1910 pose on grounds adjoining an abandoned township structure rehabilitated for emergency use to house the rapidly increasing school population. The frame structure was used for several years. Teachers standing in the rear row above are Harry E. Redding, Elma H. Scott and Viola Strain.

Building 'Appropriated' for School Use

In 1910, when school officials were unable to keep up with the increasing school population, an abandoned frame [illegible] at 22nd and Adams street was appropriated by Guy Wulfing, manual training supervisor and superintendent of buildings and groups.

The school house presumably was built by the township long before Gary was founded. Wulfing renovated the building and equipped it. Three teachers who taught there were Harry E. Redding, Elma H. Scott and Viola Strain. A couple of years later, the children in the area were moved to the portable Longfellow School located where Roosevelt School now stands.

Among the pupils in the 22nd and Adams class included George Stilinovich, now a Gary undertaker; Mathias Bodinger, who became the first Catholic priest to be ordained in Gary; Eli Keserich, bailiff in Lake Criminal Court, John Castelich, 1[illegible]7 E. 39th Ave., and Ardy Ruby, proprietor of the Sailfish Bar.

Operators 'Alert'

Early Phone Book Advises Using Numbers, Not Names

Somebody once said that no community had "put on its long pants" until it was represented by a telephone book and a city directory.

On that basis, Gary neared its adulthood in 1909 when the Chicago Telephone Co. distributed its first Gary-Tolleston telephone book.

It wasn't what you'd call a whopper.

Nine pages were devoted to residential subscribers who spanned the alphabet from Acker to Zigich and eight others, printed on white paper, formed the "yellow section."

To facilitate use of the instrument, directions in the book told subscribers to "take the hand telephone from the hook and place it at the ear."

"Then," it said, "Before you do this, give two quick turns of the crank" to alert the operator.

"Always hang up the hand telephone when through talking and give two quick turns of the crank to notify the operator to disconnect," the directions admonished.

Under the heading, "How to Answer a Telephone Call," was this advise: "Remove the hand telephone from the hook and give your own number, as for example, 'This is Main 294.' This will immediately inform the person calling that the desired connection has been established."

Another definition whose loss many a husband deplores is the one describing a call. "A local message is a communication not exceeding five minutes duration."

Among the phone owners of that day was a lone theater, the Majestic at Connecticut and 5th Ave.

There were only six restaurants and two tailor shops in the book, but real estate men crowded one page with 36 names.

Next in size was the bracket listing 28 lawyers, with the city's 25 "physicians and surgeons" running third in size.

There were only 16 hotels in the book, but 18 saloon-keepers had installed phones as against 10 druggists and four undertakers.

Eight banks were in business, according to the book, one veterinarian, the Knights of Columbus and Odd Fellows.

And the city's lone laundry should have had a busy phone, what with the sand and dust and all.

1906

ROLL OF HONOR

1956

A RECORD OF GARY'S INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR CITY

AN AGGREGATE OF 807 YEARS OF SERVICE IS REPRESENTED ON THIS PAGE

50 YEARS

Bader Corporation
Lumber
Downtown: 921 & 1013 Broadway
TUrner 5-7461

Bortz Studio
Formerly owned by Harry Bortz, now owned by Harry Bortz Jr.
722 Broadway
TUrner 2-1857

49 YEARS

Englehart Family
Real Estate
31 West Ridge Road
TUrner 4-1323

47 YEARS

J. S. Brown Agency
Sales Property Management
522 Broadway
TUrner 2-6524

43 YEARS

Gary Hardware Co.
1624 Broadway
TUrner 2-6026

42 YEARS

Kraus Jewelers
1637 Broadway
TUrner 2-3616

41 YEARS

Baslyan Photo Studio
38 East Ridge Road
TUrner 7-1042

34 YEARS

Edward Bonick
Real Estate
1529 Broadway
TUrner 2-5393

32 YEARS

Brown and Brown
Tailoring and Alterations
1801 Broadway
TUrner 3-2352

32 YEARS

State Sign Co. Inc.
2840 West 5th Avenue
TUrner 5-4377

30 YEARS

Ad Craft Sign Co.
2562 W. 9th Ave.
TUrner 5-7330

27 YEARS

Eakin's Specialty Shop
Mrs. H. Horn
1329 West 5th Avenue
TUrner 2-4638

26 YEARS

Ad Craft Printers
Walter Brankle
553 Washington
TUrner 5-7965

26 YEARS

Oscar Conway
Jeweler
2225 West 11th
TUrner 2-6426

25 YEARS

Colonial Dress Shop
Peter Moronich
3880 Broadway
TUrner 4-3260

24 YEARS

Bram Sports and Hobbies
Sam Bramlett
4484 Broadway
TUrner 4-3211

22 YEARS

Kay Frederiksen
Real Estate
11 West 7th
TUrner 3-1541

19 YEARS

Dominic Bellafiore
Tailoring
Altering
608 Washington
TUrner 3-3237

16 YEARS

Davis Electric Co., Inc.
George N. Davis
J. Hardaway
2115 Broadway
TUrner 2-4913

12 YEARS

Phil Flanagan
Real Estate
508 S. Lake Street
YEllowstone 8-1185

11 YEARS

Curley's Food Shop
Dominic & Ida Sapino
4677 Broadway
TUrner 4-2813

10 YEARS

Fadell Personnel
Maury G. Fadell
Indiana's Largest Employment Specialists
Gary—Hammond
South Bend

10 YEARS

Paul Vincent
Photographer
Specialist in Originality
130 East 6th
TUrner 3-2121

8 YEARS

Erma Hardaway
Real Estate
1448 Broadway
TUrner 3-2203

7 YEARS

Everett Heating
Jess B. Everett
20 West 45th Avenue
TUrner 4-1109

6 YEARS

James Spasoff
Photographer
824 West 15th
TUrner 2-2338

4 YEARS

Exquisite Tailors
106 West 5th Avenue
110 West 7th Avenue
TUrner 3-7483

2 YEARS

Karras-Jeffries
Firestone
4840 Broadway
TUrner 4-1177

2 YEARS

Otto Roofing Supplies
Roofing Material
3120 West 15th Ave.
TUrner 6-9813

Teacher Overseer Suggested

Survey Advocates Supervisor Plan

By FRANK S. ALBRIGHT

Supervision in the academic departments of the Gary high schools will complete the full cycle from subject supervision to general to subject supervision again if the plan of the recent school survey is carried out. The recommendation to have a supervisor for each teaching area parallels the system which was in effect until about 1941.

During the developing years of the Gary school system, the supervision was carried on by a group of subject specialists, each of whom was responsible for the work in grades four through twelve. Besides the kindergarten-primary supervisor and the supervisors of special subjects, there were for a number of years supervisors for English, languages and library; social studies; mathematics and commerce; arts and sciences. They were in a position to do a good job in their own subject fields, but some problems arose in trying to correlate subjects horizontally.

School principals were largely administrative officers in those years, and the supervisors were largely in charge of instruction. Principals worked to make teaching conditions desirable, and then supervisors came in to work directly with teachers in improving instruction.

In 1941 the plan was changed to provide for three general supervisors — kindergarten-primary, elementary grades four through eight, and high school —in addition to the special supervisors for music, auditorium and speech, homemaking, physical education and athletics, vocational education, and visual education. The high-school supervisor also had the title of curriculum director, but did not in practice serve as an over-all director.

Beginning in 1946, an assistant superintendent in charge of instruction assumed general charge of the supervisory program. General supervision then was divided between a supervisor for kindergarten through sixth grade, and one for grades seven through twelve, in addition to the special supervisors. This plan has continued to the present time.

Supervision is now a cooperative effort between the principal, who is responsible for all phases of instruction in his building, and the supervisors who are specialists and advisers to both principal and teachers in curriculum and instruction problems.

The general supervisor of secondary education acts as a consultant for curriculum and instruction in the departments of English, social studies, science, mathematics, languages, and art, and also works with librarians and counselors for the improvement of their services. He locates the best available teachers for vacancies in these teaching fields, visits classrooms to observe teaching and confer on special problems, cooperates with professional organizations of teachers, and works on new courses of study and special curriculum projects.

Recommendations have now been made to divide these responsibilities among several subject supervisors.

THE CHILDREN OF MILLER NOW ATTEND THREE SCHOOLS in the community, but from 1909 until the building of the William A. Wirt School this building was Miller's only educational center. It has served mainly as a grade school, but in 1935 it experimented with high school subjects and in 1939 graduated its first and only high school class. The Union Street School, which is completing its first full year, is the community's third school.

Miller School Built in 1909; Wirt Serves Growing Area

By ANN ARMINGTON
Teacher, Wirt School

Miller's beginning dates back many years before Gary's. It, like Tolleston, was one of the small settlements which developed during the early days of this area.

The first school in this area was Hobart Township School, District Number Eight. Then, in 1909, the present Miller School was erected. Miller students would attend this school through the ninth grade and then transfer to Emerson high school.

The Class of 1939 attended all four years of high school at Miller School and was the first, and only, class to graduate from there. Miller's auditorium and gymnasium burned down in 1942.

George L. Russell was principal of Miller and Wirt Schools from 1926 to 1943, when he died suddenly. He was highly regarded by the community and the students.

Thirty-four acres were acquired and the first section of William A. Wirt School was built in 1939. Joe H. Wildermuth was the architect. The school was dedicated in the same year.

Following Russell's death in 1943, John N. Reid became Wirt's principal and was active as such until 1948, when he resigned to become superintendent of schools in southern Illinois.

It was during this year that the Wirt football and basketball teams won the Lake-Porter Conference championships. Also, in 1948, John Manor broke the city indoor shot put record with a throw of 53 feet 1½ inches. This record still stands.

In 1949 a fourteen room addition was made to the Wirt School. Wirt became a charter member of the National Honor Society in 1939. William A. Wirt School was commissioned as a first class school by the Indiana State Board of Education in 1953 and is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Russell O. Bohn became principal in 1948 and is still in charge of the Miller schools. Wirt's enrollment has been steadily increasing since its beginning. This year, due to the building of the Union Street School, the enrollment total has dropped slightly but is on the increase again. This year's senior class will be the last of the so-called small classes to graduate.

Pittman City's 25th School

Opened in 1952; Enrollment 563

By S. KATHERINE PATCH
Principal,
Pittman Square School

On Aug. 8, 1951 ground was broken for the Pittman Square Elementary School at 19th and Delaware St. Arlie Premo, vice president of the school board, turned the first shovel of dirt and John W. Davies, board president, was master of ceremonies. Latest developments in school design were incorporated in the building which was opened on Sept. 8, 1952, as the city's 25th school center.

The faculty for the new school consisted of: Mrs. Patricia Wood, Mrs. Grace Boone, Mrs. Imogine Jones, Mrs. Roxie Aud, Mrs. Lucille Dodge, Mrs. Ann Fritz, Darrow Owens, James Cokl, Mrs. Frances Mowbray, Mrs. Beatrice Strapon and Mrs. Patricia Lemster.

The school was officially dedicated on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1952. The name of the school was announced by Emery Badanish, school board president, when he formally presented the keys to the building to Miss Katherine Patch, principal. The school colors of blue and gold were announced.

The first officers of the Pittman Square School's PTA were: Mrs. James Lake, president; James Bodkin, vice president; Mrs. Roxie Aud, recording secretary; Mrs. G. A. Cokusis, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Curtis Wilkerson, treasurer.

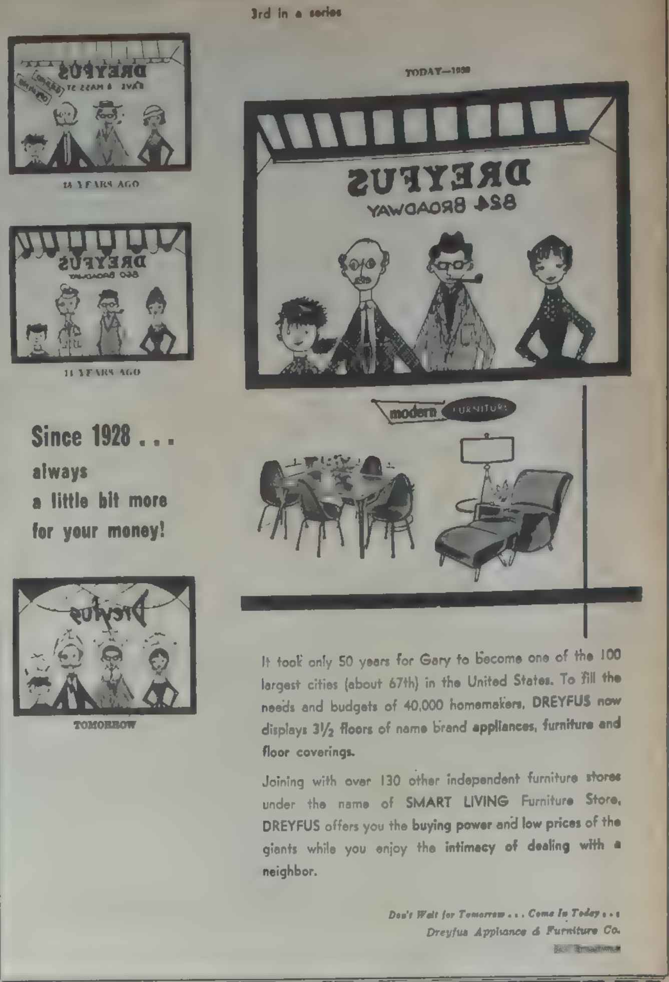
The first annual Christmas Vespers were presented in the school auditorium on Dec. 7, 1952, and were directed by Mrs. Beatrice Strapon. The first annual Physical Education demonstration was held in cooperation with the PTA to celebrate Founders day on Feb. 17, 1953.

The first annual farewell party for the graduating sixth graders was held on May 29, 1953.

Nicholas McDonald, teacher who replaced Darrow Owens, when he was called to the service, organized the patrol boys and girls.

Other PTA presidents have been: Robert K. Stephenson, Mrs. Theodore Pankiewicz and William Emerson.

Since Pittman Square School was first organized, the enrollment has grown from 357 children to the present number of 563.


3rd in a series

Since 1928 . . .
always
a little bit more
for your money!

It took only 50 years for Gary to become one of the 100 largest cities (about 67th) in the United States. To fill the needs and budgets of 40,000 homemakers, DREYFUS now displays 3½ floors of name brand appliances, furniture and floor coverings.

Joining with over 130 other independent furniture stores under the name of SMART LIVING Furniture Store, DREYFUS offers you the buying power and low prices of the giants while you enjoy the intimacy of dealing with a neighbor.

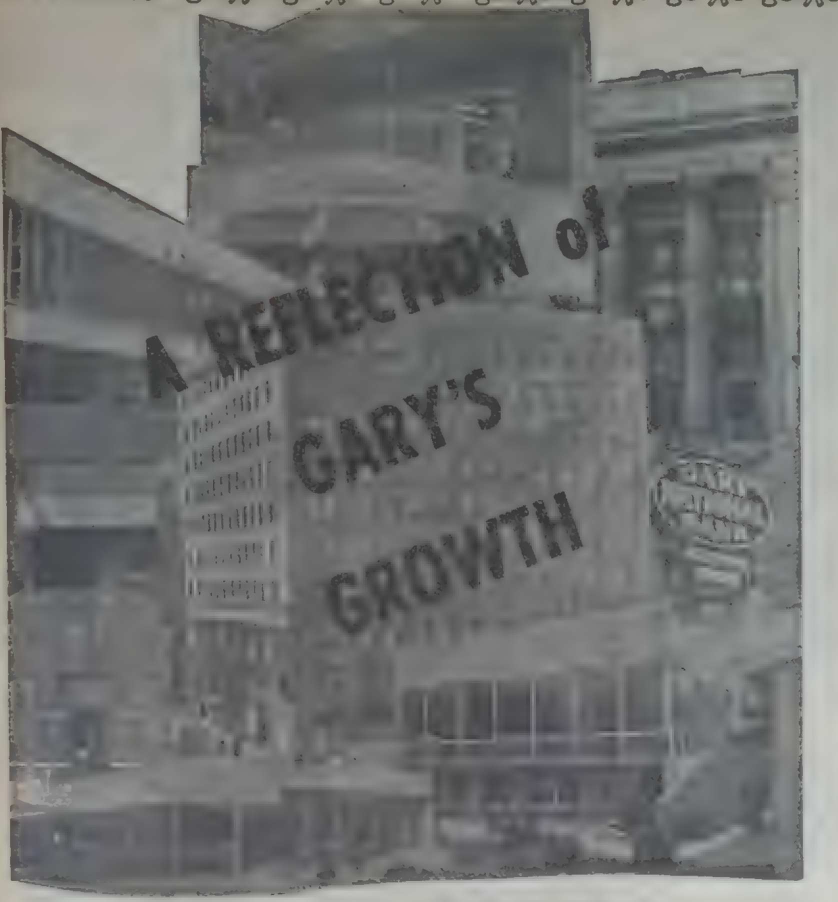
Don't Wait for Tomorrow . . . Come In Today . . .
Dreyfus Appliance & Furniture Co.

Pepsi-Cola

wishes you good health and good cheer on your 50th anniversary.

May your GOLDEN JUBILEE be a great success and may you enjoy every GOLDEN minute of it.

Be sure to view the JUBILEE parade Saturday, June 9th see the lucky girl who won THE GOLDEN JUBILEE QUEEN contest, and her court of lovely girls.



The expansion and growth of the Gary National Bank is simply a reflection of the growth of Gary. Without the progress and success of each and every individual this would not have been possible. We are grateful to all and pledge ourselves to continue to strive for the general good of our community.

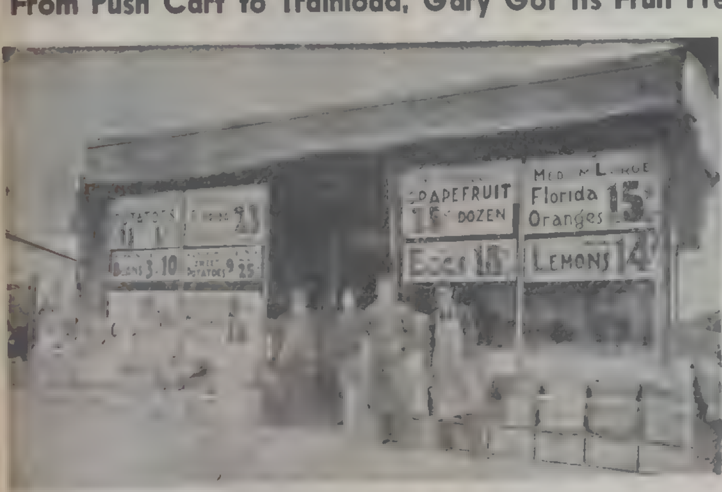
Gary National Bank

504 BROADWAY
GARY, INDIANA

10 Locations
• One Near You to Serve You
• AUTO BANK FACILITIES

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

From Push Cart to Trainload, Gary Got Its Fruit Fresh . . . .



Be not misled by the prices quoted on these signs. They belonged there during Depression days when a dollar was money. The man on the left was Albert Shlensky, founder of Gary Fruit. Others are Jennie Trumbicki, Don Foley and Frank Smenvak

IN HONOR OF MY FATHER, PIONEER FRUIT DEALER...

I Express This Greeting to the City He Served Well in the Days of Its Beginning . . . .

In 1906, when Gary was founded, our Country was entering one of its most disastrous periods of business and financial panic. My Father, Albert Shlensky, was one of the first men to bring fresh fruits and produce to the people here, wholesale and retail, in an established store . . . and he went broke during the hard times.

My Father was no quitter. He built a push cart and peddled fruits from door to door during the long months when money was dear and living was cheap. His work was rewarded as Gary grew, and I, as his son, and my children have the rich heritage of stout spirit and honest endeavor.

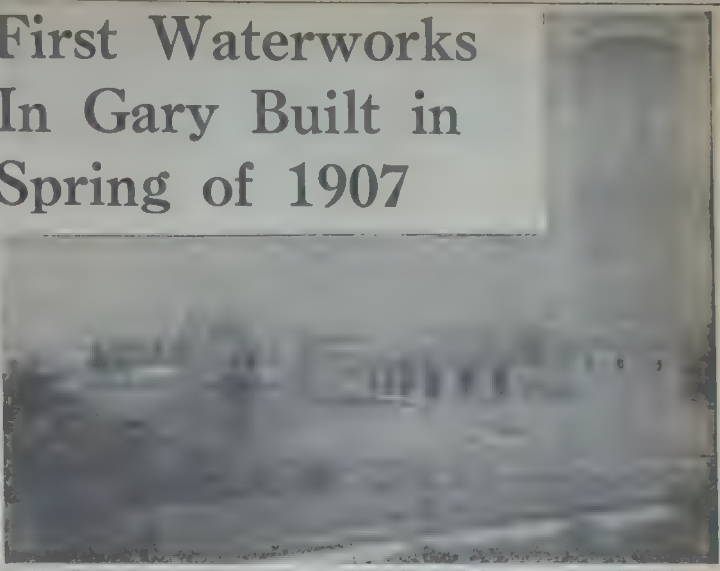
So, in honor to my Father, and with respect to all the people like him who made Gary the great City it is, my associates and I salute you all on this festive occasion.

Harold Shlens

Gary Fruit Co.

890 Broadway . . . Phone TU 3-8543

First Waterworks In Gary Built in Spring of 1907



THE GARY WATER WORKS ORIGINAL TOWER AND PUMPING STATION in Jefferson Park is one of the first monuments of progress erected in the city. Work on the undertaking started in February, 1907, after a temporary system had been provided. Picture was taken in 1910 with the Presbyterian Church's new building just making its appearance in left background.

Mains Constructed Before Streets, Alleys

Gary's water supply has been a vital factor in Gary's entire history since the founding of the city in 1906.

Probably one of the major reasons for establishing the steel mills in this area was the convenient and abundant water supply available from Lake Michigan which was known to be relatively pure and require little treatment.

In June, 1906, the consulting engineering firm of Alvord and Burdick (now Alvord, Burdick and Howson) of Chicago, was engaged to make preliminary investigations for the water works system. The town site had been laid out on paper and the general contour of the ground had been mapped but streets had not been graded and the site of the present city consisted of a series of sand ridges running parallel to the shore of Lake Michigan with strips of swamp lying between the ridges.

WILLIAM LUSCOMBE (left), now deceased, came to Gary with the opening of the water works and became vice president in charge of the water division of the Gary Heat, Light and Water Co.

HAROLD SANDBACH (right) was Gary's first water superintendent and served as chief of the growing system until his retirement from the firm several years ago. He now lives at 708 Pennsylvania St.

It was necessary to proceed with the construction of the water mains before the construction of streets and alleys and in many places the mains were laid on stilts supported so that after grading the streets and alleys, the mains could be covered with sufficient fill to prevent future freezing.

In many places, the water mains were laid below the ground water level and the contractor installing the mains had to use pumps and well points for dewatering the trenches. The water mains were installed as fast as the engineers and contractors could obtain materials and proceed with the work so that the first structures erected could have an available water supply.

It was known from the beginning that the permanent water supply would have to come from the lake, but the first settlers could not wait for the lake water to be brought to them.

Consequently, a temporary source of water supply from driven wells along the lake shore was constructed. Ten such wells were installed north of 3rd avenue between Harrison and Fillmore streets and were connected by a 10-inch suction pipe so that the water could be pumped from a temporary pumping station located near Harrison street. A motor driven centrifugal pump with a capacity of 350 gallons per minute drew the supply from these wells and pumped the water into the early mains of the Gary water distribution system.

Construction of this tempo entire supply for the first settlers of the new city until the permanent lake water supply was completed

In February, 1907, the plans for the permanent water supply were well along and contracts were entered into with the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co. of Chicago to construct a submerged inlet crib a tunnel and the necessary vertical shafts between the ground surface and the tunnel

It was proposed first to construct a shore shaft near the water's edge of Lake Michigan rary supply was begun in May 1907, and the wells provided the and then to construct the tunnel both ways from the bottom of this shaft. This proved to be the most difficult part of the project and two failures resulted before a third and successful shaft was completed. This shaft was 112 feet deep and 10 feet in diameter and was completed by the middle of March, 1908.

The tunnel was then bored toward the lake and toward the city and proceeded fairly rapidly. The material encountered in the tunnel was primarily soft continue. The tunnel construction was carried on continuously by operating three shifts

The tunnel itself is 15,086 feet long, was built of concrete and is similar to a horseshoe in shape approximately 6 feet high. The average depth of the tunnel below lake level is 85 feet.

The intake crib was constructed in South Chicago, towed to the intake site, approximately a mile and a half (at that time) off the lake shore, and sunk to the [illegible] of the lake which is 45 feet deep at that point. The crib is octagonal in form, 60 feet in clay with occasional hard places which required blasting. Air pressure was maintained in the tunnel so that work in that underground restricted area could diameter across opposite sides and 10 feet 6 inches high. It was constructed of heavy timbers, stone and concrete with 12 inlet ports around the exterior.

After the crib was sunk in the lake at the proper point, a lake shaft extending from the crib to an elevation approximately 45 feet below the lake bottom was constructed and connected to the tunnel. All portions of the construction shaft and crib su[illegible] above the crib were [illegible]

The third vertical shaft, or pump room raw water well, was installed at the land end of the tunnel which terminated in Jefferson Park, at the present water works plant.

This shaft was 103 feet [illegible] inches deep extending from above the pump room floor to 6½ feet below the bottom of the tunnel. The upper 38 feet of the shaft was built with brick masonry walls 21 inch thick with an inside diameter of 18 feet. The lower part of the shaft was built with concrete walls 11 inches thick and is 10 feet in diameter.

By the latter part of June 1909, the shaft and tunnel were completed and pumping equipment was installed in the pumping station to pump the water from the raw water well into the distribution system.

The original pumping equipment consisted of two domestic water pumps, each being a centrifugal unit with a capacity of 3 million gallons per day against a total head of 150 feet. Two additional fire pumps of the same type were installed in series with the domestic pumps so that in the event of fire the pressure in the distribution system could be considerably increased. The pumping station was first placed in service on July 16, 1909.

An important Gary landmark, the water tower, was constructed in 1908 and completed in 1909. The foundation was built of concrete and a steel tank, supported by eight steel columns 90 feet high, was encased in a concrete envelope. The tank inside of the tower is 30 feet in diameter, 45 feet high and the top is 125 feet above the foundation. The capacity of the tank is 290,000 gallons. This tank for years served as the only water storage facility in the Gary distribution system, and is still used in the present day plant as a wash water storage reservoir.

The only treatment given the water in the early days was with chlorine to kill harmful bacteria. Periodic tests of water were made both by the water company and by the city to determine that the water was safe for drinking.

The early water mains in the city were all steel and approximately 150 miles of 4-inch to 24 inch steel pipe is in the system. In recent years another 100 miles of cast iron water mains have been installed.

The management of the water utility changed several times during its history.

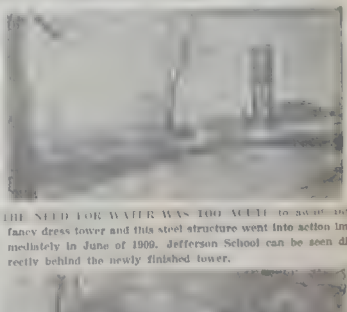
Originally, the Gary Heat, Light and water Co. was a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp. and operated as such until 1932, when the utility was purchased by the Insull interests.

The same name was retained until the utility was purchased by Northern Indiana Public Service Co. in 1942

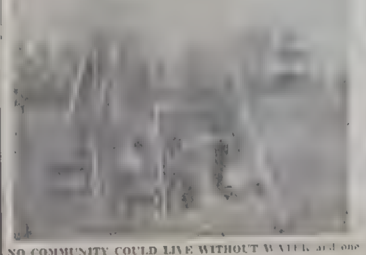
In 1951, a new company, the Gary Hobart Water Corp., was organized and purchased the water utility from NIPSCO. The new owner proceeded at once with the construction of the modern filtration plant now used to remove all impurities from the water supply. This plant was designed by the same engineering firm that laid out the original water system

During the 50 years of operation of the water utility, the distribution system and pumping facilites grew with the needs of the growing city. From the humble beginnings of a pump with a capacity of 350 gallons per minute, the utility can now pump approximately 50,000 gallons per minute of water to its customers.

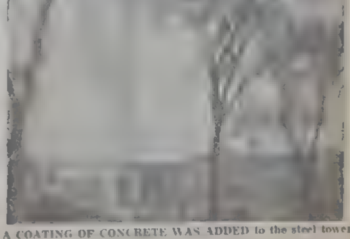
Water reservoirs and booster pumping stations were later installed in the distribution system to provide pressure and storage facilities in the Miller and Glen Park areas and during 1956, two new reservoirs—each having a capacity of two and one-half million gallons of water—will be constructed to pro[illegible] another milestone of serv[illegible]



THE NEED FOR WATER WAS TOO [illegible] to [illegible] fancy dress tower and this steel structure went into action immediately in June of 1909. Jefferson School can be seen directly behind the newly finished tower.



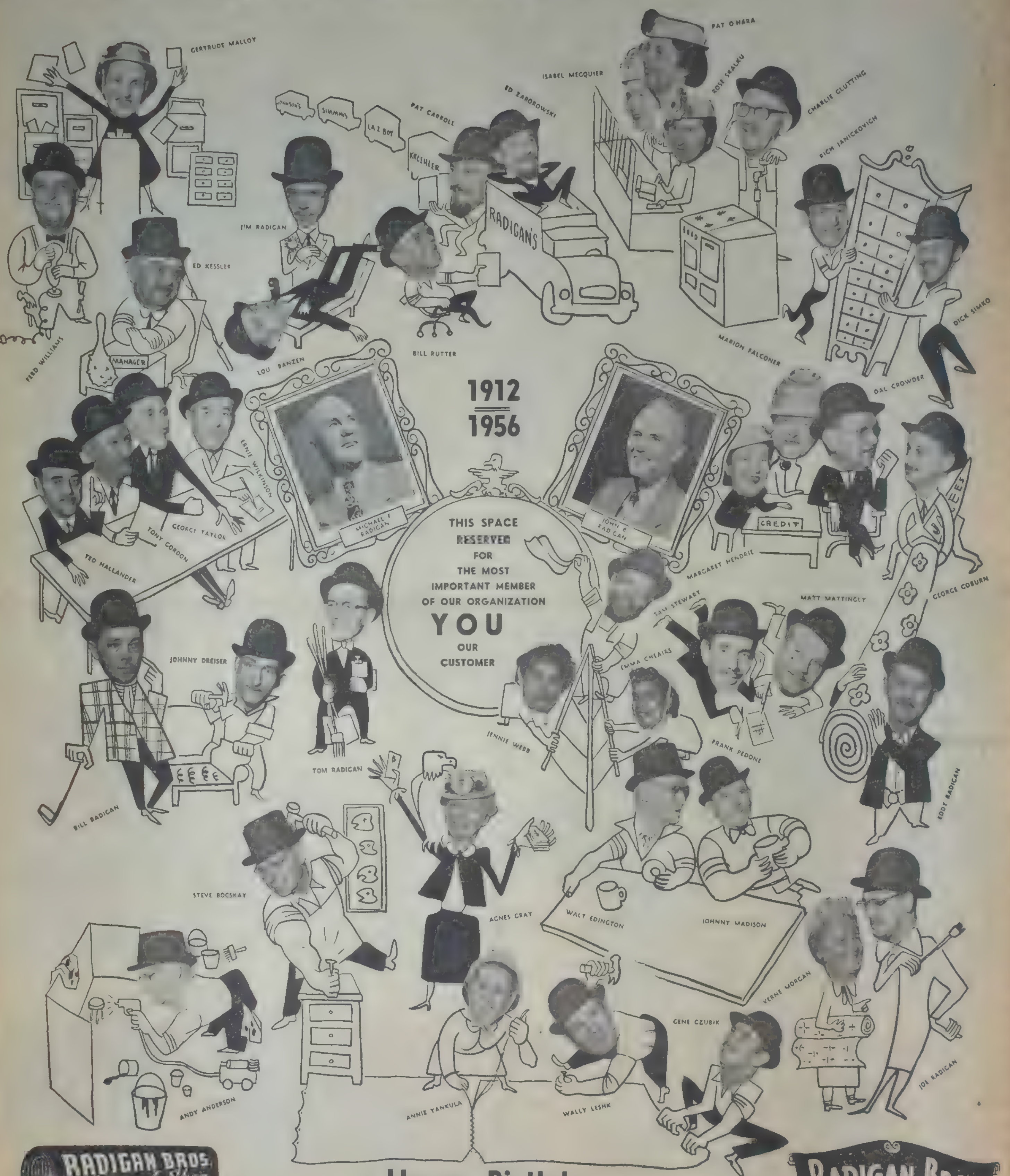
NO COMMUNITY COULD LIVE WITHOUT WATER and one of the first things the Gary city planners started was a temporary well-system. This crew of workmen is shown boring the first of these wells early in 1906. Wells later were replaced by a permanent tunnel from the Lake to Jefferson Park.



A COATING OF CONCRETE WAS ADDED to the steel tower for protection and looks and in 1910 the Jefferson Park facility looked like this, unchanged in appearance to the present day, although now but one part of the tremendously expanded water system serving the city.

IT'S BEEN A PLEASURE

Forty-four years in Gary, accumulating **over six hundred years** of experience in the furniture business, furnishing thousands of homes, apartments and institutions, **and it's all been pleasant.** We just wanted to get together to say "Thank You."


GERTRUDE MALLOY
JOHNSON'S
SIMMONS
LA Z BOY
KROEHLER
PAT CARROLL
ED ZABOROWSKI
RADIGAN'S
ISABEL MEGQUIER
PAT O HARA
ROSE SKALKU
CHARLIE CLUTTING
RICH JANICKOVICH
FERD WILLIAMS
ED KESSLER
MANAGER
JIM RADIGAN
LOU BANZEN
BILL RUTTER
MARION FALCONER
DICK SIMKO
DAL CROWDER
1912
1956
ERNIE WILKINSON
GEORGE TAYLOR
TONY GORDON
TED HALLANDER
MICHAEL F RADIGAN
JOHN B RADIGAN
THIS SPACE
RESERVED
FOR
THE MOST
IMPORTANT MEMBER
OF OUR ORGANIZATION
YOU
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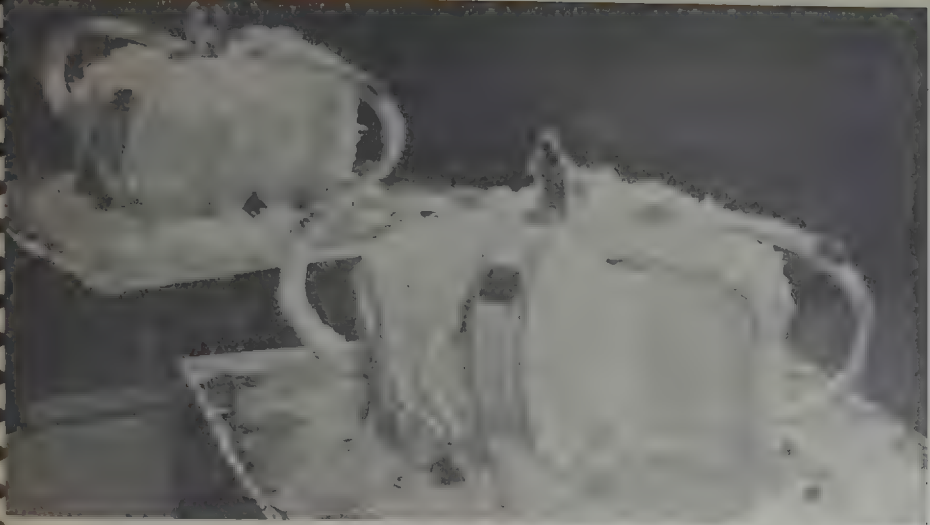
MARGARET HENDRIE
MATT MATTINGLY
GEORGE COBURN
SAM STEWART
EMMA CHEAIRS
JENNIE WEBB
FRANK PEDONE
JOHNNY DREISER
TOM RADIGAN
BILL RADIGAN
EDDY RADIGAN
STEVE BOCSKAY
AGNES GRAY
WALT EDINGTON
JOHNNY MADISON
VERNE MORGAN
GENE CZUBIK
JOE RADIGAN
ANDY ANDERSON
ANNIE YANKULA
WALLY LESHK

RADIGAN BROS.
Carpet Shop
630 MASS STREET

Happy Birthday,
GARY

RADIGAN BROS.
INDIANA'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
637 BROADWAY



A crown fit for a queen. This fresh lemon chiffon cake baked by [illegible]s. S. K. Fudge of Forest Hills was the judges' selection for the $50 [illegible]ize in The Gary Post-Tribune Jubilee Cake Contest. The beauti[illegible]ully-textured four layer cake was artistically decorated as a crown. [illegible] white 7-minute icing was scrolled. The base of the cake had colored candies and candy beading, as did the four half-cir[illegible]ing the crown. Into the center of the cake Mrs. Fudge i[illegible] a bright red sucker on which she "painted" with frosting a royal cross. The entire cake was bedded on a layer of coconut dotted with maraschino cherries.

To the Victor Goes the Crown

By Janet Burton

A crown won a crown. Mrs. S. K. Fudge of Forest Hills wears the crown of the Jubilee Cook . . . her entry, a fresh lemon chiffon cake decorated like a crown.

Before the appointed time entrants were bringing their cakes to Hotel Gary for the contest sponsored by The Gary Post-Tribune. The cakes were lovingly placed on the display tables and the bakers seated themselves to await the arrival of the judges. Each entry brought "ohs" and "ahs" and a trip to the tables to scrutinize the latest addition.

Some of the women were up before dawn to bake or decorate their cakes, others had spent many hours the preceding night laboring long over the painstaking operation of adding the final touches. One entrant came on the bus from Crown Point with her cake.

The cakes were works of art . . . crowns, queens, Jubilee Belles, tiers of gold topped with gold leaves, flower-topped circles, memory books, hats, mustaches, songs, the dunes, a replica of the official seal, a globe over which was suspended a bucket of metal . . . sqaure cakes, round cakes, oblong cakes, all symbolic of the anniversary which the city is celebrating. Each cake represented many hours of time and work.

Await Final Decision

Time weighed heavy . . . and then the judges arrived. The room was cleared, allowing the judges to work alone. The entrants were too anxious, had labored too long to return home, and so they waited in the lobby.

Pictures were taken . . . a permanent record of the efforts of each entrant. The judges had prepared a scorecard by which they could weigh each cake.

The judges were capable, well qualified in the field of home economics and—impartial. They were Emily Huntting, professor of foods at Indiana University at Bloomington; Kay Middleton, director of the experimental kitchen and the television shows for "What's New in Home Economics," a monthly publication; Martha Brandt, the Jane Foster of the home service department of the Commonwealth Edison Co., and Ruth Schooler, supervisor of home economics for the Gary Public Schools.

Scorecard for Judging

Scoring was divided into three categories: outside appearance, inside appearance and eatability. The judges considered the appropriateness of the outside appearance in relationship to the Jubilee theme; the shape and size of the cake based on the recipe used; the texture, volume and color of the inside appearance and the delicate flavor of the blended ingredients and the mouth feel when eaten. And, the judges sampled every cake.

During a break for lunch, the entrants peered anxiously through the restaurant doors making sure the judges had not departed. Some ate, some shopped, but most of the women waited patiently for the final decision.

After an hour and a half, with the task of awarding one $50 prize and 10 prizes of $5 each, the judges reached an impasse. Two cakes, each a different type, were considered for the top prize. Finally, a second prize of $25 was added.

As the judges left the room the entrants were crowded outside the door waiting for the announcement of the winners. The choices of the judges met the approval of the entrants. And then the clamor began. Each cake was sampled, recipes were exchanged, comments made and samples wrapped up to be taken home to husbands and children.

The hubbub finally died down; the crumbs were swept away; the remainder of the cakes, and there was little left, sent to the Salvation Army Citadel. It was time to call it a day. Twelve women went home happier and richer than when they arrived early that morning.

Prizewinning Cooks

Mrs. Fudge's winning cake recipe appears on this page. Recipes for the 11 other cakes selected by the judges are on the following page. Winner of the $25 award was Mrs. E. T. Doyne, 1911 W. 7th Ave. Prizes of $5 were awarded to M[illegible] Dan Kirtland, 3971 Chase St., Mrs. Herman Lie[illegible] [illegible]18 S. Court St., Crown Point; Mrs. J. E. Gilrov Jr., 434 N. Jasper St.; Mrs. Walter Voigt, 1324 Garfield St., Hobart; Mrs. A. R. Evans, 609 Tyler St.; Mrs. W. E. McCullough, Hotel G[illegible], Mrs. C. L. Gundy, 400 Madison St: Mrs. Jack [illegible] [illegible] Rush St., Hobart; Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] R[illegible]elt St, and Mrs. Donald Gundy, 2100 W. [illegible] Av[illegible].

$50 prize — Mrs. S. K. Fudge — Forest Hills

Fresh Lemon Chiffon Cake

- 2¼ cups sifted cake flour
- 1½ cups sugar
- 1 tablespoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ cup oil
- 7 egg yolks
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- ¼ cup unstrained lemon juice
- ½ cup water
- 1½ cups egg whites
- ⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt together in a bowl. Make a well in the mixture and add, in order, the oil, egg yolks, water, lemon juice and rind. Beat with spoon until smooth. Add cream of tartar to the egg whites and beat until very stiff (about 4 minutes at high speed on mixer). Put the yellow mixture under the beater and beat for about one minute. Pour egg yolk mixture gradually over whipped egg whites, carefully folding with rubber scraper just until blended. DO NOT STIR. Pour immediately into ungreased 10-inch tube pan. Bake at 325 degree oven 60 to 65 minutes. Invert over funnel and let hang until cool. When cold, loosen sides with spatula and remove cake from pan. Split cake into four even layers. Fill with fresh lemon filling.

Fresh Lemon Filling

- 1 cup sugar
- 2 heaping tablespoons cornstarch
- 2 level tablespoons flour
- 2 tablespoons butter
- rind and juice of one lemon
- 1½ cups boiling water
- 2 egg yolks well beaten

Mix sugar, cornstarch, flour, butter and rind and juice of lemon in double boiler. Add boiling water and cook until thick. Add egg yolks and cook a few minutes longer. Frost with 7-minute boiled icing.

7-Minute Boiled Icing

- 2 egg whites
- ½ cup sugar
- ¾ cup white corn syrup
- 4 marshmallows cut up
- 2 tablespoons water
- ½ teaspoon cream of tartar
- ¼ teaspoon salt

Beat all ingredients at top speed over boiling water for seven minutes. Remove from water and add 1 teaspoon vanilla and beat for another minute. Pile on cake.

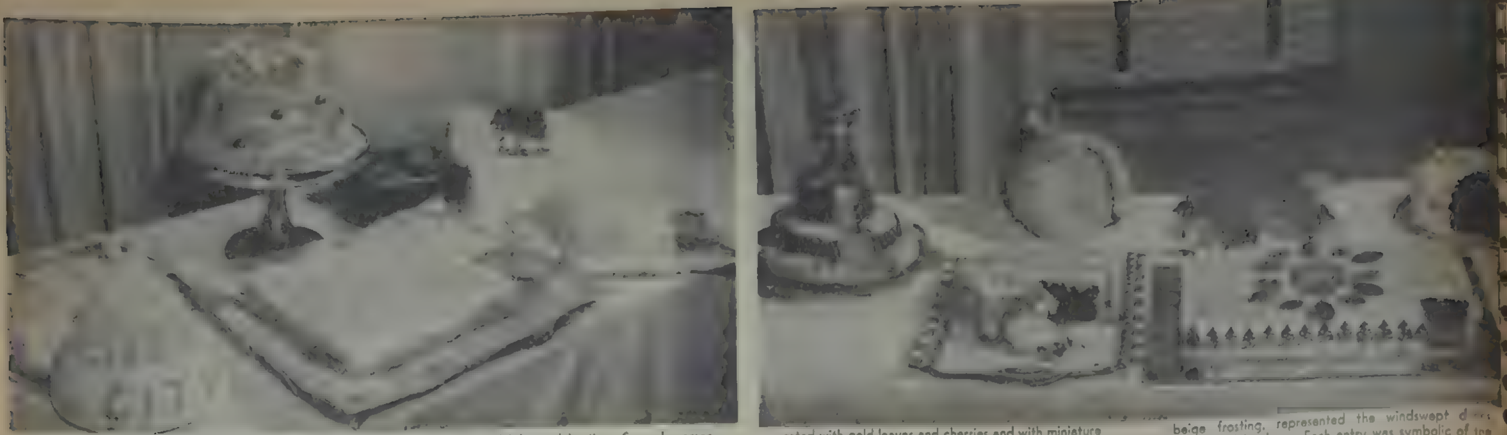
In a Woman's World

Helping her mother check the needed ingredients for her prizewinning cake is Phyllis Fudge. Mrs. S. K. Fudge claims her daughter gave her unmeasured aid in decorating her lemon chiffon cake. The cake decorations comprised one of the categories considered by the judges. Joyce is active in 4-H club work and familiar with cake decorating.

(Post-Tribune photos)

"This is a nice high cake," seems t[illegible] opinion of the judges as they tackled the hard job of picking the 12 winning cakes. The judges, left to right are, Kay Middleton, director of the experimental kitchen for "What's New in Home Economics"; Emily Huntting, professor of foods at Indiana U[illegible]ton; Martha Brandt, the Jane F[illegible]wealth Edison Co., and Miss Rut[illegible] of home economics for the Gary Pu[illegible]

Blue
Ribbon
Winners



Imagination wasn't lacking in the cakes created by Gary and area women for the Golden Jubilee Cake Contest. The cakes not only were delectable to taste, they were works of art in their decorations. In the picture above are a few of the cakes that were entered in the contest. The cakes took on every imaginable aspect of the Jubilee celebration. Several women chose to make memory books from their favorite recipes, one chose a book on which she inscribed the words of the official Jubilee song. Intricate in detail were the chocolate covered mustaches depicting the men's part in the celebration. Tiered cakes were decorated with gold leaves and cherries and with miniature Jubilee Belles. Flowers and bows decorated some of the cakes depicting the birthday anniversary of the city. The steel mills were portrayed on several of the cakes. A large bell-shaped cake proclaimed the Steel City's anniversary. One cake, decorated with a soft beige frosting, represented the windswept d[illegible] along the lake shore. Each entry was symbolic of the celebration the city has planned to mark 50 years of progress.

(Post-Tribune Photo)

Women Create Masterpieces to Commemorate Jubilee

The contestants remained after the judges announced their decision to taste the prizewinning cakes, to exchange recipes and culinary secrets. The choices made by the judges were reached after much deliberation because of the fine quality and texture of the cakes.

So that each of you may sample the winning cakes, the recipes of the cakes are printed below. The recipe which won a prize for Mrs. Donald Gundy is not printed below because it is the same recipe as the one used by her mother-in-law, Mrs. C. L. Gundy. The senior Mrs. Gundy's recipe is among those printed.

$25 Prize—Mrs. E. T. Doyne—1911 W. 7th Ave.

ANGEL FOOD SUPREME

1 cup sifted cake flour
1½ cups powdered sugar, sifted
1½ cups egg whites (12)
1½ teaspoons cream of tartar
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons vanilla
½ teaspoon almond extract
1 cup granulated sugar

Measure and sift together the flour and powdered sugar three times. Place egg whites, cream of tartar, salt, vanilla and almond extract in large bowl. Beat with wire whip until foamy. Gradually add granulated sugar, two tablespoons at a time. Continue beating until meringue holds stiff peaks. Sift gradually the flour-sugar mixture over the meringue. Fold in gently until the flour-sugar mixture disappears. Bake in a 350 degree oven 45 minutes.

FROSTING

2 cups powdered sugar
½ cup butter
1 egg yolk
1 teaspoon almond extract
½ to 1 teaspoon evaporated milk or cream

Combine ingredients and beat until creamy. Frost cake when cake is completely cooled.

$5 Prize—Mrs. W. E. McCullough, Hotel Gary

BURNT SUGAR CAKE

2¼ cups cake flour
1 cup sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 scant teaspoon salt
½ cup butter
1 cup cooled caramel mixture
½ cup unbeaten eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Add butter and ⅔ cup caramel mixture. Beat hard for two minutes by the clock. An electric mixer may be used. Add remaining ⅓ cup caramel mixture, eggs and vanilla. Continue beating two more minutes. Grease and dust two 8-inch layer pans. Bake in 350-degree oven 25 to 30 minutes.

CARAMEL MIXTURE

Put ½ cup sugar in heavy skillet and cook over low flame until sugar melts and is a medium brown. Stir constantly. Remove from heat and add ⅔ cup boiling water. Stir over low heat until lumps dissolve. Pour into measuring cup and add enough water to make 1 cup liquid

$5 Prize—Mrs. Herman Liedke—518 S. Court Ct.— Crown Point

GOLD CAKE

11 egg yolks
2 cups sugar
1 cup scalded milk
2¼ cups cake flour sifted three times
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup melted butter
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
(orange or lemon can be used if desired)

Beat egg yolks and sifted sugar together until light and fluffy. Add hot scalded milk; then flour with salt and baking powder. Gently fold in melted butter. Bake in unbuttered angel food pan for 55 to 60 minutes at 325 degrees. Cool for one hour or longer. Do not invert pan

CUSTARD TOPPING OR ICING

1 tablespoon plain gelatin
¼ cup cold water
6 egg yolks, well beaten
¾ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1½ cups milk, scalded
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups cream, whipped

Soften gelatin in cold water. Mix egg yolks, sugar, salt and milk in top of double boiler. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture coats a spoon. Stir in gelatin. Chill until partially thickened. Fold in vanilla and whipped cream. Spread on top and sides of cake or turn into serving bowl and serve as topping with slices of unfrosted cake

$5 Prize—Mrs. J. O. Peterson—375 Roosevelt St.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CAKE

2½ cups sifted cake flour
½ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
¾ cup butter
1¼ cups sugar
5 egg yolks
¾ cup milk
½ teaspoon lemon or almond extract

Sift flour, salt and baking powder together. Cream butter, add sugar and cream well. Add egg yolks and beat 5 to 10 minutes. Add flour mixture alternately with milk, beating thoroughly after each addition. Add lemon or almond extract and beat well. Pour into greased pans and bake. Use three 9-inch pans or 1 12x8x2 inch pan. Bake 20 minutes for 9-inch pans and 30 to 35 minutes for large pan

CREAMY ICING

2 tablespoons water
4½ tablespoons granulated sugar
2½ cups sifted powdered sugar
1 egg
⅓ cup butter
1 teaspoon lemon extract

Boil water and granulated sugar together for a few minutes. Mix powdered sugar and egg and blend in syrup. Add butter and extract and beat until creamy. Color as desired. Mrs. Peterson made four recipes of the frosting to decorate her cake which used one long cake and two 9-inch cakes. The layers were filled with apricot jam to which some of the frosting was added

$5 Prize—Mrs. C. L. Gundy—400 Madison St

JUBILEE HAT CAKE

3 cups cake flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup butter
2 cups sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon lemon extract
¼ teaspoon almond extract
4 eggs
1 cup milk

Grease oblong baking pan 13x9x2 and line with waxed paper. Sift flour; measure. Add baking powder and salt and sift again. Cream butter and add sugar gradually, creaming until light and fluffy. If mixer is used speed should be medium. Add flavoring then eggs, one at a time beating thoroughly after each addition. Add flour in four portions alternately with milk. Beat only enough to make smooth after each addition. Pour into pan; spread evenly. Bake in moderate 375 degree, oven for 45 minutes or until cake tester comes out clean when inserted in center of cake. Cool in pan on cake rack 15 minutes. Remove cake from pan, peel off paper and cool on rack.

Cut a piece of cardboard to an oval shape for crown of hat. Place on cake and cut cake to form crown. Place cake top side down on a cardboard or cake plate large enough to allow a 2½-inch border all the way around

FROSTING

¾ cup butter
3¼ cups sifted powdered sugar
1½ teaspoons vanilla
⅓ teaspoon lemon extract
¼ teaspoon almond extract
3 egg whites
⅛ teaspoon salt

Cream butter until light and fluffy. Gradually add 1¼ cups sugar and continue beating until well blended. Add flavoring, egg whites and salt; beat well. Add remaining sugar ⅓ cup at a time, beating until smooth after each addition. Frost cake crown and cardboard border using the border as hat brim. Tint ½ cup frosting any desired color and use as ribbon trim and bow for hat. Mark frosting crown with fork to resemble rows of straw

$5 Prize—Mrs. A. R. Evans—609 Tyler St.

GOLDEN SPONGE CAKE

1⅓ cups sugar
9 egg yolks
1 cup cold water
2 cups cake flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
⅓ teaspoon salt

Beat sugar and egg yolks until light and lemon colored. The mixture can be beaten by hand or by electric mixer. Add water and flour alternately. Mix well. Bake at 350 degrees about 25 minutes. This makes two 9-inch layers.

ICING

grated rind and juice of 1 orange
3 tablespoons soft butter
3 cups powdered sugar

Combine ingredients and beat until well mixed. Cover cake and decorate.

$5 Prize—Mrs. Dan Kirtland—3971 Chase St.

GOLDEN CAKE

2¼ cups cake flour
1½ cups sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
⅔ cup shortening (room temperature)
⅔ cup milk
1½ teaspoons vanilla or lemon extract
3 eggs
⅓ cup milk

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Add shortening, ⅔ cup milk and flavoring. Beat two minutes and then add eggs and remaining milk. Beat an additional two minutes. Pour into two greased 9-inch cake pans and bake 30 to 35 minutes at 350 degrees.

LEMON FILLING

¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup water
1½ tablespoons grated lemon rind
⅓ cup lemon juice
2 tablespoons butter
2 egg yolks

Combine sugar, cornstarch, salt, water, lemon rind and juice and butter in saucepan and bring to a rolling boil. Boil one minute stirring constantly. Add slightly beaten egg yolks and return to heat and cook another minute. Cool before using.

BUTTER CREAM ICING

1½ pounds powdered sugar
½ pound butter
½ pound shortening
3 egg whites or 1 egg
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoon vanilla

Combine all ingredients in mixer. Thin with cream until mixture is consistency for icing and decorating.

$5 Prize—Mrs. Jack Frye—529 Rush St.—Hobart

GENTLEMEN'S CAKE

2¼ cups sifted cake flour
1½ cups sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup cooking oil
5 unbeaten egg yolks
¾ cup cold water less 1 tablespoon
2 teaspoons vanilla
1 teaspoon lemon extract
1 cup egg whites
1½ teaspoons cream of tartar
1 tablespoon cold water

Measure and sift together cake flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Make well in mixture and add, in order, oil, egg yolks, cold water, vanilla and lemon extract. Beat with spoon until smooth. Measure egg whites, cream of tartar and cold water in large bowl. Whip until whites hold stiff peaks. Pour egg yolk mixture gradually over whipped egg whites gently folding until just blended. Pour into ungreased 10-inch tube pan [illegible]mediately. Bake 55 minutes in 325 degree oven. Increase [illegible] 350 degrees for 10 to 15 minutes. Immediately turn pan over funnel or neck of bottle and let hang until cool.

FLUFFY ICING

1 cup sugar
5 tablespoons water
2 egg whites
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
dash salt
1 tablespoon water

Combine sugar and 5 tablespoons water and boil until syrup threads or a candy thermometer registers 232 degrees. Beat egg whites, cream of tartar, salt and 1 tablespoon water. Add syrup to egg white mixture gradually, beating constantly. Add 1 teaspoon orange flavoring and ½ teaspoon lemon flavoring. Continue to beat until thick enough to spread. This frosting can be tinted any color.

$5 Prize—Mrs. Walter Voigt—1324 Garfield—Hobart

RED DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

½ cup cocoa
½ cup water
2 teaspoons soda
2⅓ cups sifted flour
½ cup butter
1½ cups white sugar
2 eggs separated
¾ cup buttermilk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Add cocoa and soda to water; mix and let stand until later. Cream butter and add sugar gradually. Add well beaten egg yolks to flour and milk alternately; add cocoa mixture. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and add vanilla. Pour into two lined 9-inch cake pans and bake in preheated 350 degree oven for 30 minutes.

$5 Prize—Mrs. J. E. Gilroy Jr—434 N. Jasper St

HAPPY BIRTHDAY CHOCOLATE CAKE

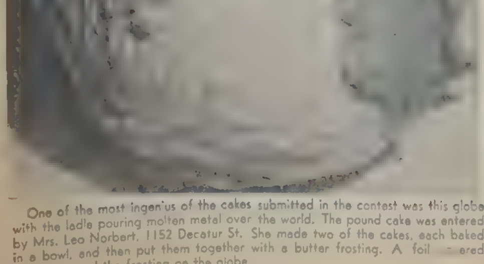
2 cups sifted cake flour
2 cups sugar
½ cup shortening
3 squares melted chocolate
1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk
1½ teaspoons soda
½ teaspoon baking powder
[illegible] cup milk
3 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine cake flour, [illegible]r, shortening melted chocolate, salt [illegible]da and ¾ cup milk i[illegible] mixing bowl. Beat at medium speed two minutes until well blended. Stir in baking powder. Add ½ cup milk eg[illegible] and vanilla. Beat for anoth[illegible] two minutes. Pour into tw[illegible] 9-inch layer pans that have been [illegible]ased floured and lined with w[illegible]er. Bake at 350 degrees for 40 minutes. Frost with cho[illegible]ate icing

CHOCOLATE ICING

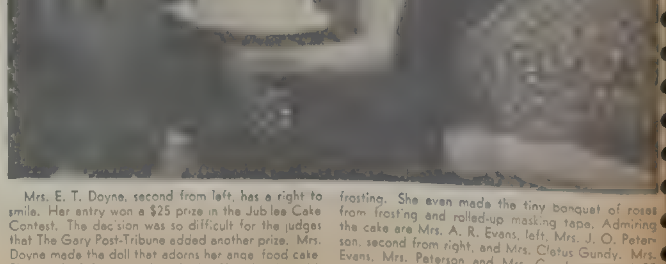
2 tablespoons shortening
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 squares melted chocolate
2¼ cups sifted powdered sugar
¼ cup milk

Combine all ingredients in mixing [illegible]l and beat until creamy



One of the most ingenius of the cakes submitted in the contest was this globe with the ladle pouring molten metal over the world. The pound cake was entered by Mrs. Leo Norbert, 1152 Decatur St. She made two of the cakes, each baked in a bowl, and then put them together with a butter frosting. A foil [illegible]ered bucket poured the frosting on the globe

Bake a Jubilee Cake During Celebration And Be Family Queen



Mrs. E. T. Doyne, second from left, has a right to smile. Her entry won a $25 prize in the Jubilee Cake Contest. The decision was so difficult for the judges that The Gary Post-Tribune added another prize. Mrs. Doyne made the doll that adorns her angel food cake. She starched the net and made the skirt trimming with frosting. She even made the tiny bouquet of roses from frosting and rolled-up masking tape. Admiring the cake are Mrs. A. R. Evans, left, Mrs. J. O. Peterson, second from right, and Mrs. Cletus Gundy. Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Peterson and Mrs. Gundy [illegible]ved $5 awards for their entries

Clark Station Started as Dream of Industrial Empire

Town on Calumet Became Home for Andersen Family

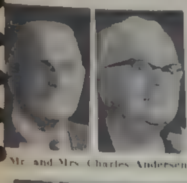
By ED SEAY

Two widely divergent happenings, more than a quarter of a century apart, were joined in Gary in 1907 to prove the "Father of the Calumet Region" was no idle dreamer.

In 1853, George W. Clark, a young civil engineer, envisioned an industrial empire covering the sandy wastelands of the area and backed up his foresight by buying 10,000 acres of the property, which included a good chunk of Gary.

In 1881, Charles A. Andersen of 4459 Georgia St. became a waterboy for the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Co. and the two events started moving toward each other.

Clark died in 1869 with his dream still almost 40 years from realization and the only memorial to the visionary is the settlement in the northwestern corner of Gary which bears his name.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andersen

The vast Clark tract passed into the hands of his sister, Mrs. Jacob Forsythe and her husband who sold a large portion of it to a British corporation which also dreamed Clark's dream of an industrial area in the sand dunes.

This group had gone as far as laying out their "City of Sheffield" where Roby, a part of Hammond, now stands. The Panic of 1873 killed this effort, however, and, in 1881, 8,000 acres of the tract were sold to the Earl of Melville, a Scottish peer who was reputed to have paid a million dollars for the property to build the third industrial dream city.

THIS RIVER COTTAGE, one of the first built in Clark on the Calumet, was the first Gary home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Andersen when they came to Gary in 1907 at the time he became superintendent of the Stockton Yards.

It never got beyond the dream stage and American interests bought out the Earl and the land was broken up into small tracts.

During this period, Clark Station came into being as railroad workers moved in to lay the tracks for the Michigan Southern line.

One of the tracts not held by British interests had been sold in 1868 to George M. Hammond who established a slaughter house and packing plant where Hammond now stands.

In 1888, the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana bought some of the original Clark acreage and established its first Whiting refinery.

While fate was busy balking Clark and the two European planners, a Danish immigrant couple named Andersen had a son Charles born to them in 1870.

By 1903 Andersen had risen to the job of division foreman for the Illinois Steel Co. and first set foot on Clark land when he came that year to Buffington to lay the foundations for what was to be the Universal-Atlas Cement plant.

Four years later he hacked his way through crowding underbrush and scrub oak to the south bank of the Grand Calumet River and built a home at Clark Station.

Then for 38 more years, until his retirement in 1945 after 53 years of service, Andersen labored at the task of helping to build the industrial giant first envisioned by Clark almost 100 years before.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES A. ANDERSEN, standing at left, are shown with a group of friends and their children at one of the many summer get-togethers at Clark. This picture was taken in 1909 in a grove near the Andersens' Grand Calumet River home.

Andersen and his wife, the former Alma Jochim, and their three daughters lived on the former Clark tract, then owned by U.S. Steel, until [illegible] when they moved to 647 Lincoln St.

His daughters attended Clark school, romped around the village hotel, worshipped at the Clark church, attended its Sunday school and swam in the then clear waters of the picturesque river.

Andersen counts the fate of the river as one of the few sadnesses of his long and active life.

"I can remember when fishermen took beautiful black bass and big pickerel from that stream. In fact, its banks were one of the few places in America where Lotus Lilies would grow and I kept a boat on it all the while I lived there," he recalls.

"Progress has changed it from a clear and lovely river to a stretch of water that even a turtle can't live in," he said.

Even the ordinarily quiet tenor of the way of life in Clark had its echoes of the boisterous days when the area was beginning to swell with life, Andersen said.

Not the least of these was the large gambling house situated on the south bank of the river between the Wabash and Pennsylvania railroad tracks west of Ambridge.

The lavish establishment, owned by a Chicago character attracted throngs of gamblers who had easy access to it over the lines of both railroads.

Its activities ended during a blizzard one freezing night when a sleighload of deputies from the Crown Point sheriff's office staged a sweeping raid.

The horse-drawn, straw-filled wagon drew up to Andersen's house after the frigid ride from the county seat and the lawmen crowded inside to warm their nipped toes and fingers before staging their raid.

"They left their bulky fur coats in my house until after they had rounded up the gamblers and shut down the house," Andersen said.

A REMINDER OF THE PAST is this building that once served as a sort of "village inn" for the tiny Clark community. Except for the modern truck parked in front, it looks much the same today as it did when pioneer railroad workers called it home. It later became a boarding house.

CHARLES A. ANDERSEN, on right with dog, is shown in 1909 with his family and friends in his boat on the Grand Calumet River at Clark. Mrs. Andersen is the woman in the center of the picture. Miss Roma Andersen, now a teacher at Emerson School and a daughter of the former superintendent of the Stockton Yards, is the second child from the left. Her sister, Edna, now Mrs. William Witte of 1051 Baker St., sits directly in front of her mother.

Thieves and murderers also crashed their way into Gary's early history as they operated out of Chicago into what they thought was the comparative safety of the dunes.

Most notorious of these were the desperadoes known as the "Car Barn Bandits" who terrorized northwestern Indiana around the turn of the century.

These four men finally met their fate after being arrested in a dugout made of railroad ties between Stockton Yards, of which Andersen was superintendent, and site of the present tin mill.

"The B&O Railroad tracks, which later were moved south, then ran through that section and the four men had built their shelter along the right-of-way. They had it fixed up snugly. In fact, I kept the stove they used as a souvenir for many years after their capture. One of them got life and the other three hanged, as I recall," the pioneer said.

He wasn't so fortunate in his brush with another set of crooks, however.

Three Chicago hoodlums blew open the safe in his Stockton office one night in 1920 and made off with considerable loot, including his own entire investment in Liberty bonds.

Although they were identified, he labored in vain to have them extradited from Chicago to stand trial in Indiana.

But these have been written off as minor nuisances in the life of the man who did so much to make Gary and the Calumet area into a bustling memorial to George W. Clark, a man with a dream a century ago.

The Andersens' three daughters still live in Gary. Roma, a teacher at Emerson School, lives with her parents. Eileen, now Mrs. Glen Buchler of 1040 Baker St., is a teacher at Black Oak. The third daughter is Edna, now Mrs. William Witte of 1051 Baker St.

Four Families From Latvia Settle in Gary

Four families from Latvia are residing in Gary, according to Bruno Damisevskis, 133 N. Hamilton St., who is one of the number. There are about 5,000 Latvians in Chicago, and the Gary members of that nationality group fraternize with their countrymen there.

Latvia in 1940 was overrun by the Russians and was incorporated into the Soviet Union as the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic. The United States does not recognize the state. Before World War I, it was an imperial Russian province. It became independent in 1918.

Volunteers Manned Fire Department

Gary's first fire department equipment consisted of a small hose cart, on which was coupled about 200 feet of second hand, leaky hose. In fact, there were so many holes in the hose that very little water ever reached the fire.

The fire department was made up of volunteers and most of the fire alarms were telephoned to the little frame police station at 7th and Massachusetts. The cart was manned by police and anyone in the neighborhood who could be aroused.

Few fires were ever reached in time to do any good.

Among volunteer firemen were Ingwald Moe, Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, Fred L. Baldwin and Gust Newman.

One of the earliest fires was that of the Jansen building on south Broadway. With no fire hose at the time, the fire was extinguished by dipping rugs and blankets in the water of a nearby swamp and placing the wet blankets against the [illegible] ing structure.

[illegible] street [illegible] because [illegible] and singed [illegible]

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Then too, the assurance of Personal Service and absolute satisfaction are of equal importance. If we may continue to serve you as meritoriously as we have in the past, our achievement of the past will reflect the assurance of the future

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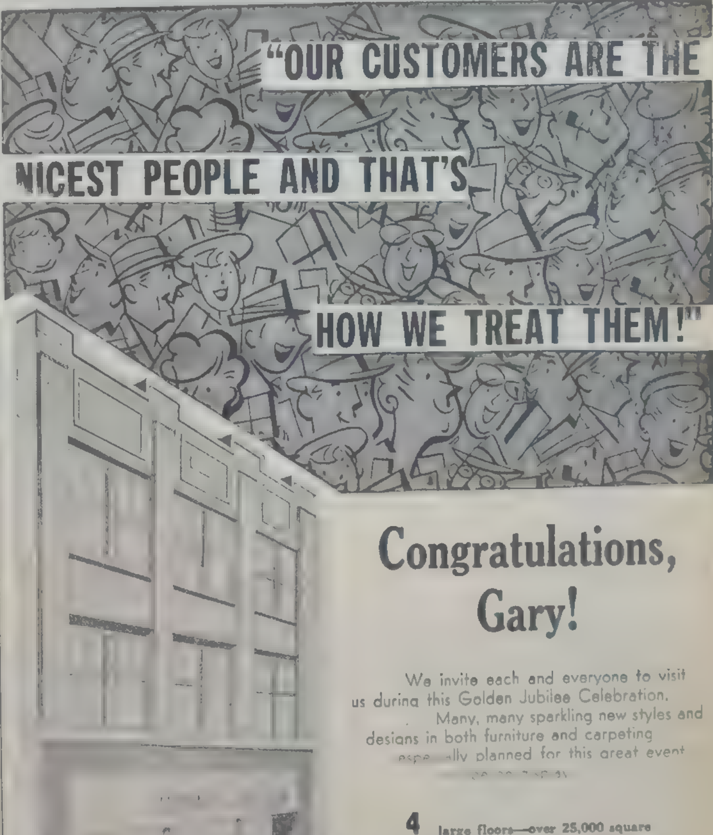

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WE'RE PROUD TO SERVE GARY—INDUSTRIAL GIANT

Telephone service threads through every industry in Gary, saving time, stepping up production. It has helped in the rise of Gary to its position of leadership in the world's greatest steel-producing area.

Telephone service has grown with our great city since its founding fifty years ago

In 1906, on a sandy tract known as Calumet Heights, three engineers of United States Steel drove survey stakes into the ground; the first step in the founding of a new steel mill—and a new city.

The steel mill has grown to the largest fully integrated steel plant in the world. And the city of Gary, with a solid backbone of steel, has developed a prosperous, well-rounded economy of many different and separate industries that offers security and opportunity to all its citizens.

About a year after Gary's birth, a telephone construction crew also began work here. The founding of Gary and the arrival of telephone service began almost simultaneously. From that time until now, telephone men and women—living and working in Gary—have made it their constant aim to provide our city with the best possible telephone service.

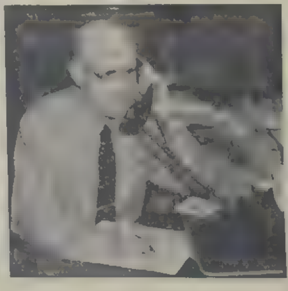
We of the telephone company salute Gary on its 50th birthday.

M. G. Garneau, *Manager*
Mrs. Bernice Wilcox and Miss Ruth Swan, *Chief Operators*
H. A. Herbst, *Wire Chief*
A. A. Lager, *Installation Superintendent*

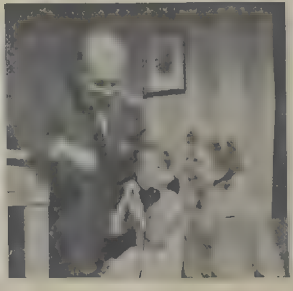
ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Keeping up with telephone demand in our city is a real challenge. There has been a growing need for more employees, more buildings, more dial equipment, more cables, more telephones—to keep telephone service improving.

Another addition to Gary's prosperity is Illinois Bell's payroll, which amounts to about $2,100,000 a year. Most of it is spent in Gary. The telephone company also spends about $1,500,000 a year in Gary for supplies

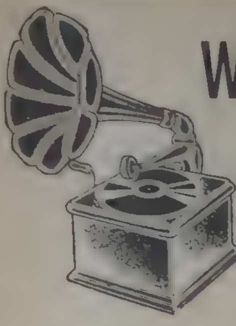


We are dependent on the confidence of investors who are willing to entrust us with their savings. Many AT&T share owners reside in Gary; among them is Art Todd, shown here, who is a *Gary Post-Tribune* newsman.



More than 4,430 telephones were added in Gary during 1955 to meet the ever-increasing demand for service. This brought the total number of telephones in service at the end of the year to 55,086.

We have responsibilities in Gary as a taxpayer. Bell property tax payments, used to support schools, police and fire departments, parks and other governmental services, totaled about $350,000 last year.



we will continue to progress with Gary!

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THOUGH OUR BUSINESS AGE IS ONLY......... 5

EXPERIENCE-WISE (IN ELECTRONICS) WE ARE.......... 25

TELETRONIX
3940 BROADWAY
GARY

John (Jack) Komechak

Gary Expansion Made Drew School a Must

By Mrs. GLADYS H. BUFKIN
Principal, Chas. R. Drew School

"Lookout Mountain," a scenic sand dune in Gary, was moved in 1951 to make way for the Dorie Miller Federal Housing Project and Marshalltown. A school was needed for the large number of families who were to occupy these housing units

The School City of Gary purchased 11.87 acres at a cost of $11,506, bounded on the west by Mississippi street, on the south by 21st avenue, on the east by the Dorie Miller Project and to the north by Marshalltown.

A school was constructed and equipped at a cost of $600,791 and providing 17 classrooms one gym with locker rooms and showers for boys and girls, and an all-purpose playroom, an auditorium and adjoining training room, a health room, teachers' lounge, conference room and a suite of three offices.

The capacity of the school is 630 The second day, the school was opened in 1953, 702 pupils were enrolled. Twenty-one teachers, four custodians, one secretary and one principal were on full-time assignments. The nurse traveled between the Charles Drew School and Carver School. A speech correctionist was in the center one day a week. A home visitor served Drew, Douglass and Carver schools.

The school was designated the Mississippi Street School during the planning and construction period. On Nov. 22 1953, a formal dedicatory ceremony was held. The student body and community chose the honored name of Charles Richard Drew for the school. Dr. Drew's major contribution was in the area of blood plasma, by which the lives of thousands of World War II casualties were saved.

A first-class commission was awarded the school by the State Board of Education Dec. 18, 1953.

The school PTA was organized in October, 1953 Mrs Julius Marks was the first president She has been followed in office by Mrs. Walter Evans and Irving Thomas.

By September, 1954, the enrollment of the school was 987 By June, 1955, there were 1,264 pupils in a structure erected for 630. The playroom, conference room and auditorium training rooms were converted to class room use The recreation room of Dorie Miller was leased for classes. Twenty-six teachers were employed. In February, the faculty increased to 27. A full-time home visitor was also employed.

To accommodate the influx of pupils, 12 classes above kindergarten were scheduled for four periods of instruction. The remainder of the day was spent at home. In addition, there were six kindergarten classes plus 14 classes which attended all day

An additional enrollment problem arose in 1955 56 when 1,440 pupils were enrolled Twenty four classes above kindergarten attend classes on half-day programs. The kindergarten pupils are crowded into two rooms with four teachers. Twelve classes attend all day. Thirty-one teachers, three secretaries one full-time social worker, a part-time nurse, a part-time speech therapist, two matrons, four custodians and a principal are employed to care for this group

In answer to a juvenile wave of terror, the PTA volunteered to sponsor the Boy Scouts for the school The unit consists of Cub Packs, a Boy Scout Troop and an Explorer Group, all bearing the number 109

John W. West, the institutional scouting representative, is working closely with Samuel L Porter, Elton Metcalf, Lemories Nunn, Orlando Protho and Noah Holcomb, volunteer adult leaders The greatest difficulty encountered by the group has been found in securing adequate leadership. The clamor of boys wishing membership cannot be fully satisfied under these conditions. The school is open each Wednesday evening for scout activities. Summer scout activities are planned around the outdoor facilities of the school

The school Hall Safety Guards were organized shortly after the opening of the school by Miss Ellamae Thomas. Safety education in the school organization was recognized as an important factor in the elimination of accidents in the school

The Hall Guards have done a tremendous job in preventing accidents in the halls by checking all lockers to make certain they are closed. Pupils are watched and cautioned against running, pushing and carrying pencils pointing upward while ascending and descending the stairways

In September of 1953, the first Safety Patrol to serve the children of Drew School was organized. Eight boys were selected from grades four through six on the basis of leadership, scholarship and interest.

The rather odd flow of pedestrian traffic to and from the school, as the majority of the children came by way of 21st avenue, made it necessary to guard only the crossings along 21st street.

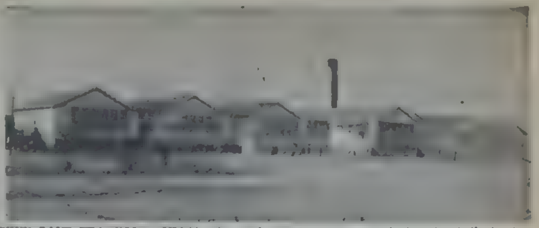
In 1953, the school enrollment increased from 702 to 917 due to the erection of a new subdivision and the Safety Patrol had to be expanded to include the children who lived in this new area The patrol boys had to protect a crossing which was as far away as one mile from the school, but still on 21st avenue Four additional members were added to the force and prepared for the long, cold winter.

The first two school years were completed accident-free, and both times the school was the recipient of a certificate of achievement from the Chicago Motor Club. The school also received a certificate from the National Safety Council, an [illegible] which had previously been granted to only one other Gary school. As a reward to the patrol members for a job well done, they were treated to a 250-mile trip and a weekend in the woods near Baldwin, Mich., by the patrol sponsor teacher, Charles McMurray

The school enrollment increased again in 1955 and the school had to employ a split shift schedule to handle this great load of pupils

In December of 1955 the Charles Drew PTA realized the culmination of their main project and the Safety Patrol was presented with 18 rain slickers and hats

Much credit is due the School Safety Patrol and the record it has established. Each year has brought accidents to adult pedestrians along the streets served by the patrol boys. These accidents have been regretted by the pupils. It is with pride that the children are safety-wise and well protected by the Charles Drew School Safety Patrol



THEY GAVE FRANKLIN SCHOOL, above, plenty of room to expand when they built the first frame unit of the facility in 1924 and the school used it to grow into its present large establishment which houses 630 pupils from kindergarten through the eighth grade. There are 18 teachers on the present Franklin faculty.

Franklin School Construction For Only $19,641 in 1924

By MRS. DORIS LACKEY
Principal, Franklin School

Franklin school was started in 1924 at a cost of $19,641.28. The frame building was located on the present 16¾ acre site, 600 E 35th Ave Mrs Mary Ballantyne served as principal that first year; there were 276 children and 6 teachers.

In 1925, Miss Verna Hoke, came to Franklin as principal. That year two more frame sections were added to the building at a cost of $42,282.15. There were 815 pupils and 16 teachers

The school included kindergarten through ninth grade.

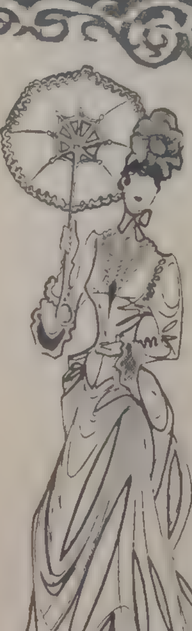
Mrs Ballantyne returned to Franklin in [illegible] as principal and remained until 1941. During that time the school was established as a kindergarten through eighth grade. Lew Wallace was selected as the high school site; the idea of a high school being built on the Franklin site was given up. The school dropped in enrollment to between 400 and 500 between 1927 and 1941, when Mrs. Elva Ruston became the principal and served until 1945

Mrs. Doris Lackey became principal in 1945. Mrs. Lackey had been an arithmetic teacher in the Franklin School from 1928 to 1930, at which time she went to teach in the Horace Mann School, until she returned to Franklin as principal.

At the present time there are 630 students in kindergarten through eighth grade. There are 18 teachers. In the beginning of the school the platoon system was in operation. At the present time a modified platoon system is in use. The primary children —grades 1-3, spend five periods with one teacher—their sixth period is spent in auditorium and music

Under the platoon system the primary children spent three periods with one teacher for academic work, one period in auditorium and music, one period in art or science, and two periods in gym. The middle and upper grade children have much the same program as they had when the platoon system was in operation.

Student activities have increased in the past 10 years. The school has a very active student council, with each class from first through eighth grade being represented. A club program to promote hobbies and good recreational activities is also in operation The school community is looking forward to a new modern building by next fall



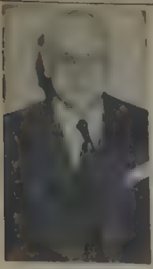
CONGRATULATIONS GARY!
ON 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS!

WE ARE PROUD OF THE ROLE
WE HAVE PLAYED IN YOUR DEVELOPMENT

It is with a great feeling of pride that we salute Garyon its golden jubilee. It has always been our policy to strive in every way possible to make Gary a better place to live. With this in mind we pledge our continued/ support to the people of Glen Park and Gary as a whole, our wholehearted effort to insure another 50 years of growth and progress.

FOR 50 YEARS . . . CONSTANTLY DEVELOPING and IMPROVING GLEN PARK

GLEN PARK ASSOCIATION of COMMERCE INC.

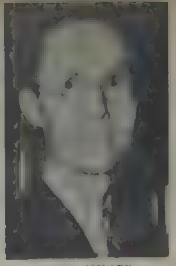


ORA WILDERMUTH
1906

LOUIS J. BAILEY
1907-1923

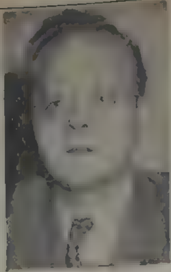
WILLIAM HAMILTON
1922-1935

RALPH SHAW
1936-1940



PAUL HOWARD

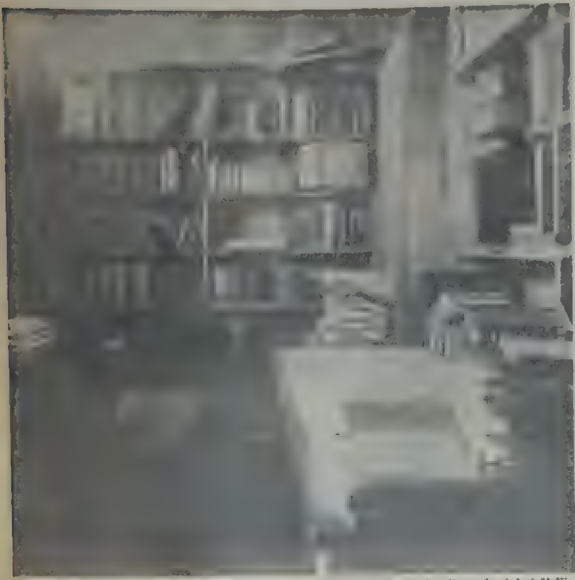
RICHARD SEALOCK
1945-1950



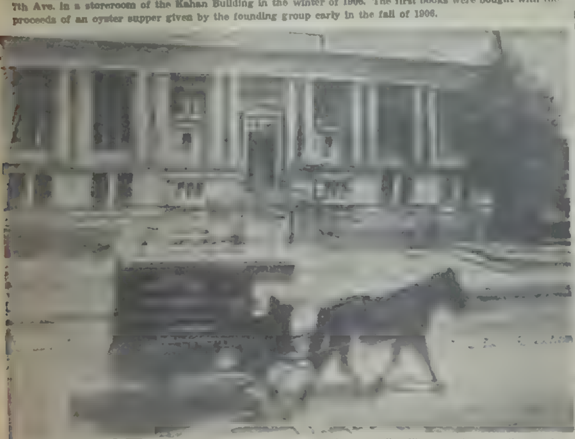
HAROLD TUCKER
1950-1954

RALPH A. VAN HANDEL
1954 —

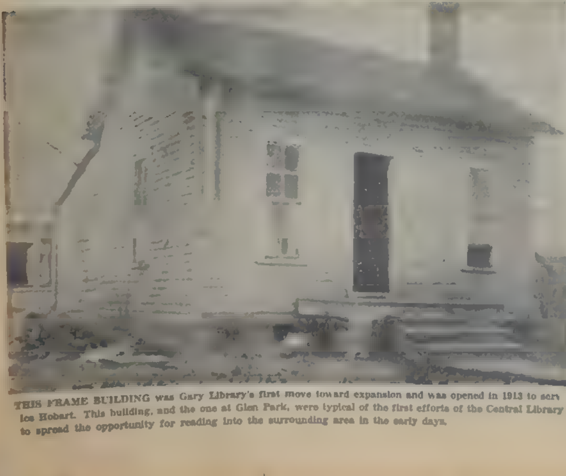
Library Organized in 1906



THIS WAS THE JAM-PACKED WORKROOM of Gary's first public library when it was located at 31 W. 7th Ave. in a storeroom of the Kahan Building in the winter of 1906. The first books were bought with the proceeds of an oyster supper given by the founding group early in the fall of 1906.



THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP in the development of Gary's outstanding library system was the erection of the Central Library at 5th avenue and Adams. This picture shows the building going up in 1912. The 10 lots which the structure occupies were donated by the Gary Land Co.



THIS FRAME BUILDING was Gary Library's first move toward expansion and was opened in 1913 to service Hobart. This building, and the one at Glen Park, were typical of the first efforts of the Central Library to spread the opportunity for reading into the surrounding area in the early days.

Oyster Fete Pays for First Books

By MARGARET WALLACE
Gary Hospitals' Librarian

From two little one room schoolhouses standing in October, 1906, among the tents and tumbleweeds in the dunes of North Broadway has evolved a world renowned school system and a public library which has consistently been a leader among American libraries

In the fall of 1906, a group of women with Ora L. Wildermuth and Robert Quillen, Gary's first school teachers, planned the first social event in Gary, an oyster supper in the school house. The funds from this oyster supper were to be used to buy books for the first library

Library cards were made of cardboard from cracker barrels, the paste was flour and water The names of the school children using the books were entered in little brown notebooks The founders were William Wirt, Father Thomas Jansen and Wildermuth. The board of trustees were these men and Mrs John Sears, wife of the 3rd ward alderman

The first permanent home of the library was in a storeroom in Morris Kahan's new building at 31 West 7th and was leased for one year at $45 per month Later it was moved to 620-24 Washington

The first librarian was Louis J. Bailey who became famous in the library world and only recently retired as librarian of the Queensborough Public Library in New York He guided the institution along cultural lines and stressed work with children. Service was the basis on which he founded the library and he laid a firm foundation

The Central Library was an Andrew Carnegie Library and received $65,000 from the Carnegie fund and 10 lots were donated by the Gary Land Company. The new building was formally dedicated on November 17, 1912, with Father John Cavanaugh, President of Notre Dame University, as the speaker.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thompson, author and professional storyteller, delighted over 2,000 children at the Central Library This library consisted of a reference room, 60,000 volumes children's room, teacher's room, staff work room and club rooms.

Miss Orpha Maud Peters, assistant librarian, came in 1909 No one has given more to the Gary Public Library both professionally and to the community in the public relations of the library than Miss Peters She was acting librarian during World War I, while Mr. Bailey was in service from Aug 16 1922, until the arrival of William J. Hamilton Oct. 16, 1922

Hamilton was librarian from [illegible]. He continued the expansion era, emphasized the circulation of books, instituted hospital library service, and [illegible] new branch buildings [illegible] structed

From 1936 to 1940 Ralph Shaw was librarian. Mr. Shaw was the first of the "new element" in the library. This included a little mustache and tempestuous nature. He re-evaluated library services, emphasized anew the social service aspects of the institution, stressed public relations and publicity, introduced mechanical innovations, the microphotograph and also the process of reproducing catalog entries by stencil

At this time newspaper files were filmed and the 40 hr week was instituted for the staff The ALA annuity plan was added and a pension plan which gave automatic release from major responsibilities for the person at the age of 65 was inaugurated and the employe was placed on half time Also a new wing was added to the Central building

Paul Howard, in disposition the antithesis of Shaw, came in 1941, and was the first librarian to smoke a pipe. He emphasized library extension into the community including county hospital library service to Parramore Hospital, widened the service in the townships, and introduced administrative changes and a more definite personnel policy. He placed emphasis in reference work and tried to get through the legislature a pension plan for librarians Separation of clerical and professional work was undertaken

Richard Sealock came in 1945 He was particularly interested in adult education. He changed the recordak to the photocharger and introduced a new application card which coded age, education and occupations for the reference file. He also introduced the key-sort card and the City of Gary library was converted to operate under the library law of 1947 thereby changing its identity to become a library district

Eight branches were added to the Gary Public Library because of the large and sprawling community. Tolleston was established December 17, 1910 and was located over the fire station A new building was constructed in 1926

The first branch, Bailey branch was established in 1910 in Froebel School. A new Carnegie library was built in 1918

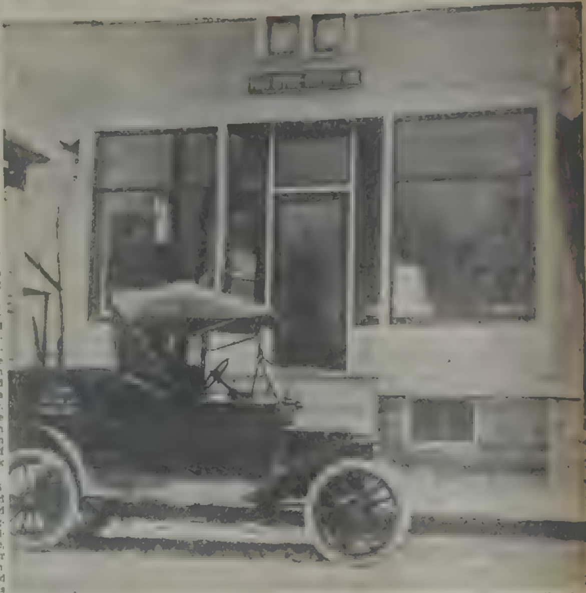
East Side library was located in Emerson School from 1914 1919 This library was closed because of lack of funds. In 1930 a new branch library was built on the East Side Miller branch was established in 1914 and the new Wildermuth branch was opened in 1953. Roosevelt branch was a deposit station in 1919, a new building erected in 1923 and an addition in 1941 Glen Park library was started in 1919 in a portable building The new building was completed in 1938 Alcott branch was instituted in 1924 and Gary Works branch in the Administration Building of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company in 1939

Outside the City of Gary there are nine branches, traveling branches and deposit stations. In 1939 North, Ross and Hanover Townships petitioned for service. In 1940 Gary was giving service to six of 11 townships.

Hobart branch was established in 1913 and moved into a Carnegie building January 15 1915 East Gary and Hobart Township branches were established in 1914 The Sam B Woods deposit collection was started in 1915 and a building was donated in 1939 St John Township, Dyer and Schererville were given service from 1909 and service in Chesterton was instituted in 1920 Highland and Munster were started in 1939 and a new building was dedicated July 27, 1953 Cedar Lake service was started in 1912

The library also has mobile branches to reach the rural [illegible] schedules and supplementary materials are sent to classrooms of the public schools [illegible] weekly service is given to patients and staff of Methodist and Mercy Hospitals. County service is provided three times a week to Parramor Hospital and there is a deposit collection at Our Lady of Mercy in Dyer

In 1939 the Young Adult Room was opened for Teenagers and a collection of professional and library material was placed in the teachers room. This latter service has been chan[illegible] A similar pattern has been followed in township schools. By 1944 most of circulation was through trailers at school stops



THIS AIR-CONDITIONED VEHICLE was Gary Library's first "Bookmobile" and went into operation in 1914 to service the rural areas from the main library. This semi-truck was the forerunner of the modern Bookmobiles which now operate as regularly scheduled book service vehicles.

Mrs. Rezia Gaunt very capably served as acting librarian from January 1, 1950 until May 15, 1950, when Harold Tucker was appointed librarian. In February 1951 Tucker was called into military service and became our "Man in Uniform." During the interim Stillman Taylor, assistant librarian, became acting librarian until Tucker's return from service on May 15, 1952.

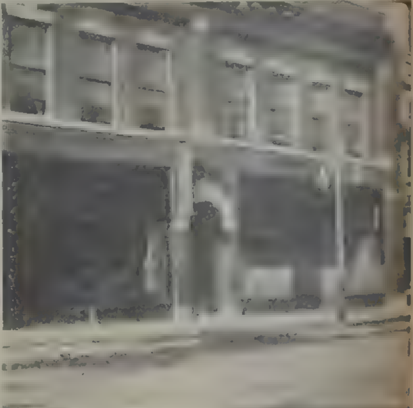
During Mr. Tucker's regime a new music and record collection was introduced, a playground program with the library supplying a storyteller was started in cooperation with the park department, the personnel code was revised, a new salary scale and job analysis was set in operation and Munster and Wildermuth branches were constructed

In 1954 Tucker accepted the librarian's post of the Queens, N. Y. library system, where Bailey was retiring. This brought on the local scene our first cigar smoking librarian and our rugged individualist, Ralph A. Van Handel.

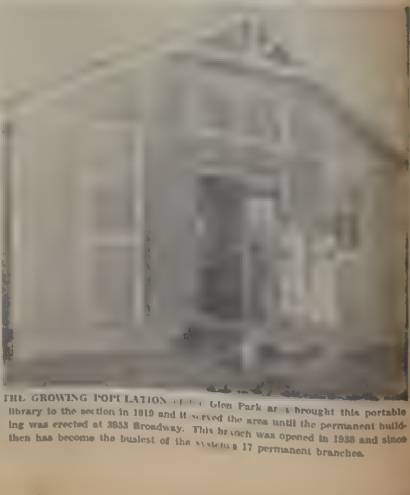
Just before coming here he had just completed supervising the construction of a new library at Hibbing, Minn., and is now in the midst of preliminary building plans for a new Central Library Architects are now being interviewed on the project which will cost well over a million dollars and will replace the 40-year-old structure at 5th Ave at Adams

In 1909 the staff included Lucy Newlin (Lehman), Grace Sears, Evelyn Burke, Mildred Gottlieb (Mahala), who established the Extension Service and Orpha Maud Peters, assistant librarian Mabel Tinkham was appointed in 1911 to develop the reference and catalog departments

In summing up this history the Gary Public Library has developed into a system comprising 17 branches, 105 deposit stations, five traveling branches four serviced hospitals, and serves a population of 203,890 The total number of volumes is 318,000 and the annual tax is Gary 17.3 cents and Lake County Library 11.8 cents per $100 valuation Because of this service, the Gary Public Library has a nationwide reputation as being one of the outstanding libraries in the country.



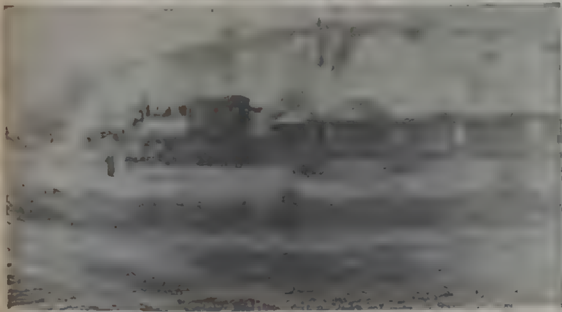
THIS BUILDING AT 620-624 WASHINGTON ST. was the second home of Gary's first public library. The space-seeking founders moved from the crowded quarters on W. 7th Ave. in the summer of 1911 and maintained the early service from this location until moving into the present building.



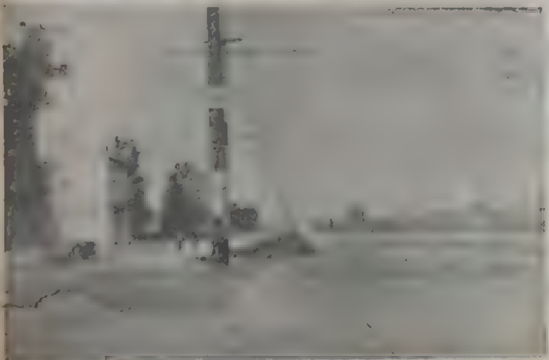
THE GROWING POPULATION of the Glen Park area brought this portable library to the section in 1919 and it served the area until the permanent building was erected at 3953 Broadway. This branch was opened in 1938 and since then has become the busiest of the system's 17 permanent branches.

Glen Park . . . City Within a City

EXCAVATING FOR ROAD south of 38th avenue and Broadway in 1908. In wagon at left is W. R. Daugherty, father of Lon Daugherty, East Gary town board member and ex-marshal.

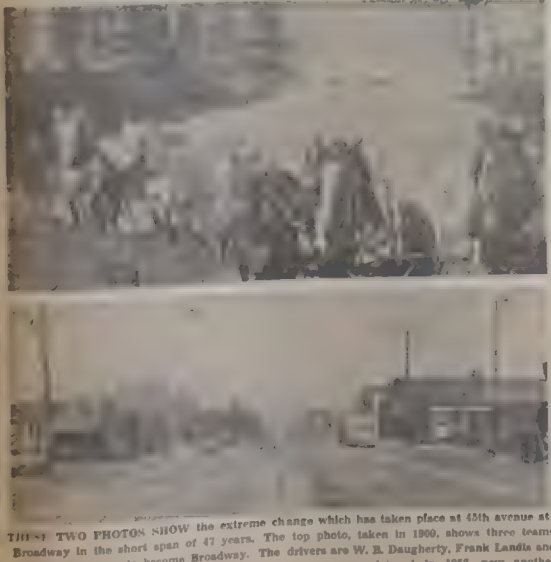


DURING THE SAME YEAR this was the area as a dinky train carried sand from the site. Note the change just two years later in the photo below.



RIDGE ROAD AND BROADWAY looking north toward the Little Calumet River in 1910. Sign on post reads "Gary City Limits, Speed Law Will Be Enforced."

VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM 38th and BROADWAY, main intersection in the Glen Park business district in 1956.



THESE TWO PHOTOS SHOW the extreme change which has taken place at 45th avenue at Broadway in the short span of 47 years. The top photo, taken in 1909, shows three teams grading what was to become Broadway. The drivers are W. B. Daugherty, Frank Landis and William Reissig. In the lower photo is the same area as pictured in 1956, now another bustling Glen Park shopping area.

First Subdivided in 1893, Annexed by Gary in 1909

By JERRIE ATKIN

To a Glen Parker who can't wait to escape downtown Gary's traffic, noise and dirt for the seclusion of quiet, tree-lined streets, the road over the marshes seems a long way home.

It used to be much longer. When Gary was first built in 1906, the shortest way to Glen Park was via Black Oak because there wasn't any bridge over the snake-infested swamps.

There were other compensations. Land sold for about $25 a lot with terms of $5 down and "the balance in easy payments," according to Mrs. Minnie Williams who is quite an authority on early Glen Park land sales since it was her husband, C. J. Williams and father, William Reissig, who owned the land and used to entice buyers from Chicago by paying half their fare and furnishing them a picnic lunch.

"Even so," reminisces Mrs Williams, "After a lot of buyers got home and thought about the unimproved land they purchased, they changed their minds and came back asking for a refund!"

Mrs. Williams, now 74, lives with her daughter, Mrs. John McCann in the original Glen Park home at 4153 Adams which was built approximately in 1883 when Mrs. Williams' father "farmed" the area from Broadway to Madison between 41st and 43rd Aves.

It was Mrs. Williams' husband who came to Gary from the Chicago Fair of 1893 where he worked as a carpenter, who persuaded Reissig to start subdividing his farm in 1894

One of their most enthusiastic purchasers was Tim W. Englehart, who shortly after his arrival in Gary in 1907, set about convincing the county to bridge the Little Calumet River and surrounding marshes with a road that would give Glen Parkers quicker passage to downtown Gary. Shortly afterward, in 1909, Gary annexed Glen Park

What brought the first early settlers like the Reissig family, the late Mrs. Jacob Hiney and Louis Rhoades to Glen Park? The same thing that lures an increasing number of residents to this section every day

As early as the 1850's when stage coaches followed the old Pottawatomie Indian Trail (later to be known as Ridge Road) as the principal route from Detroit to Ft. Dearborn (Chicago), home dwellers were enchanted by this lovely wooded ridge country flanked on the north by sand and marshes and on the south by leveling countryside

That enchantment still exists

Al Wozniak, Glen Park's councilman, predicts another 1,000 homes will be built in the southeast section of Glen Park within the next year and a half, after that, there'll be precious little space on which to build within the city limits.

Right now, Glen Park leaders are hunting space for another fire station, but they won't countenance the proposal that another chunk of Gleason Park should be used for the project

In fact, the "chewing up" of their spacious park has become a subject almost as critical as the need for storm sewers in the area.

The park, considered by Glen Parkers to be the city's best was authorized by the council in 1918 and has been jealously guarded by area residents ever since. Only reluctantly did they agree to relinquish enough land for the new million dollar Gary I U. center to be started this fall.

This thriving area of more than 35,000 residents even has Mrs. Williams' family to thank for its name. Glen Park was known as Kelley, Ind., in 1898, according to the U.S. post office department. The name supposedly came with the Nickel Plate Railroad in 1882 when a man named Kelley was one of the line's vice presidents.

In seeking to sell his father-in-law's real estate, Williams felt Kelley might sound a little informal to prospective Chicago buyers and suggested it be changed to Glen "something" along the lines of Glen Ellyn and Glendale in Chicago. Reissig proposed Glen Park.

From its first school at 43rd and Maryland around 1907, Glen Park now boasts more than enough children to load nine schools. There are more coming. Although the new Lutheran school and Catholic High School are south of Glen Park limits, they'll enhance the area more than ever

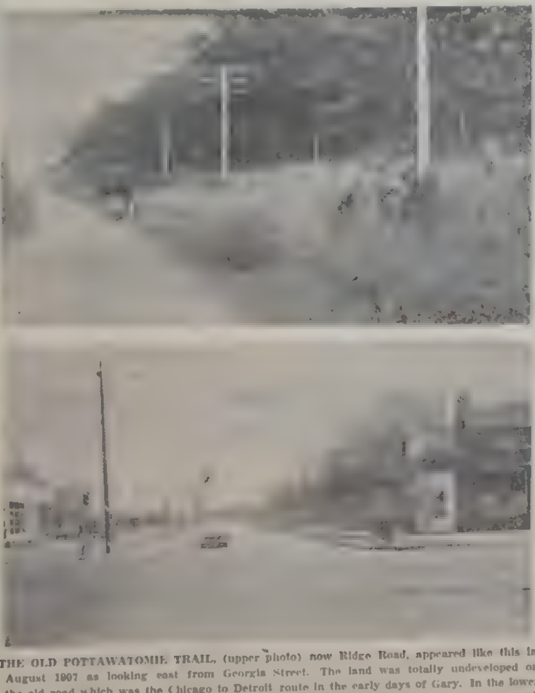
So will the hundreds of new homes in sub-divisions south of the Glen Park area. It's to Glen Park shopping centers, banks and businesses they'll be turning in ever increasing numbers.

"Naturally," explains one Glen Parker of the phenomenal growth of homes immediately south of Glen Park. "If they can't live with us, they want to live as near as possible."

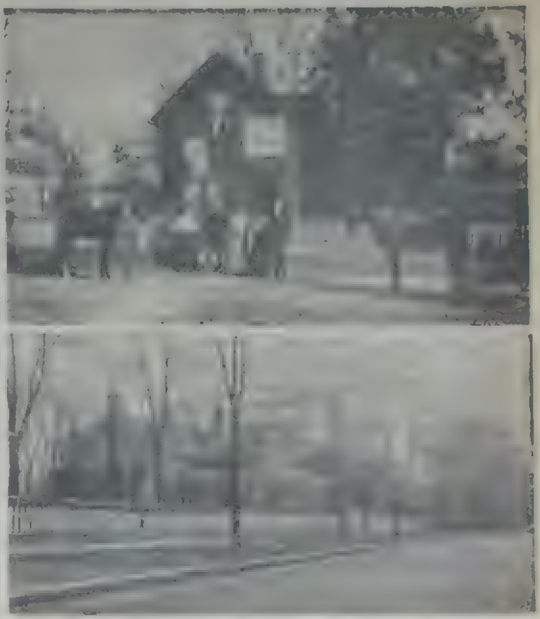
Under these circumstances, it's unwise to point out to a Glen Parker that there really is no Glen Park on the map. It's considered South Gary by everyone except those who live there.

It's the Little Calumet that makes the difference. Once across the river, they're practically home — in what they'll hasten to tell you is the only place to live

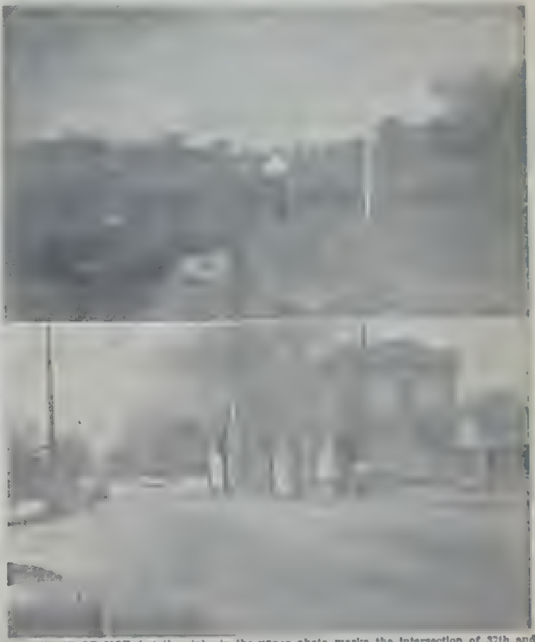
MORNINGSIDE IS ONE OF GARY'S most exclusive residential districts, an area of fine homes, gardens and shade trees. It extends from Broadway to Madison street, between 45th and 47th avenues.



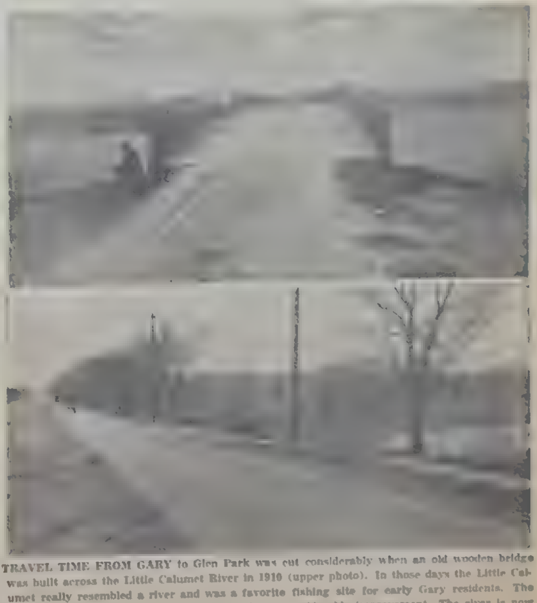
THE OLD POTTAWATOMIE TRAIL, (upper photo) now Ridge Road, appeared like this in August 1907 as looking east from Georgia Street. The land was totally undeveloped on the old road which was the Chicago to Detroit route in the early days of Gary. In the lower photo is the same scene as it looks today. In contrast to the 1907 photo the area is now a well built up residential district.



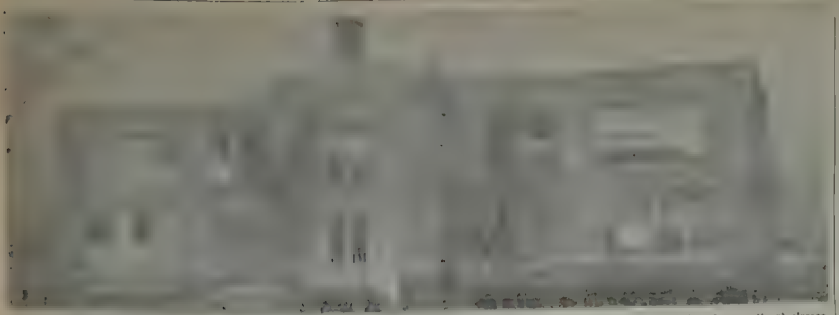
PIONEER GLEN PARK real estate dealer C. J. Williams had his office in front of his home at 4153 Adams St. The upper photo was taken in 1908. In contrast, the lower photo shows the Williams home as it looks today. It is still on the original site of the real estate office and Mrs. Minnie Williams, widow of C. J. Williams, still lives there.



BELIEVE IT OR NOT, but the stake in the upper photo marks the intersection of 37th and Delaware street in Glen Park. This was a typical scene in the area when the photo was taken in 1909. Forty-seven years later (lower photo) the same corner has paved streets and sidewalks plus structures on each corner and in the surrounding area.



TRAVEL TIME FROM GARY to Glen Park was cut considerably when an old wooden bridge was built across the Little Calumet River in 1910 (upper photo). In those days the Little Calumet really resembled a river and was a favorite fishing site for early Gary residents. The same area 46 years later, (lower photo), shows considerable improvement. The river is now spanned by a modern bridge and on some dry summer days there's a lot of doubt whether the Little Calumet can even be called a creek.



THIS IS THE EAST UNIT OF PULASKI SCHOOL, built in 1924. It is used for upper elementary grades and also includes a shop for vocational classes. Pulaski has five buildings and this year had an enrollment of 2,300 children and a teaching staff of 85.

Pulaski School Has Colorful Past

By ROBERT O. GREER

Pulaski School Principal

Pulaski School—19th Ave at Rhode Island St—where the old and the new come together to form one school center, provides a colorful history of social change.

Situated on its 30.84 acres of campus are five buildings: Virginia Street Portable (1919), moved to this site in 1928, West brick (1922); East brick (1924), Main (1951), and the new Home Making Physical Education Auditorium unit opened in September of 1955.

In the early days, this school district was largely Polish, Serbian and Croatian. The name of the school was taken in honor of the Continental Army Brig Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the Polish patriot who fell in action while leading cavalry units against the British forces in the siege of Savannah, Ga., Oct 11 1779. His life was a Hollywood drama of social change of fights for liberty and freedom. What better name for a school in the pulsing, growing changing area that is now Gary in its Jubilee."

For many years there existed on this one campus a distinct "Mason Dixon Line" separating the East and West schools because of racial backgrounds. It is to the credit of educators here through the years that gradual social integration plans were begun at Pulaski long before Indiana legislative or Supreme Court actions. The separate histories of the "east" and "west" school will serve best to illustrate this total social history.

This school was organized and first put into use in 1922. Records show Miss Ethel M Estabrook was principal until her retirement in 1937. She died in California five years ago. It seems that the school then had a "head teacher," Miss Emily Bracken, until Miss Elsa Wettengel became principal from 1940 to 1951.

Both Miss Estabrook and Miss Wettengel did much to add to the cultural attain[illegible] at West Pulaski. Pupils were exposed to fine art collec[illegible] and staff members who were world travelers. Much world and social history was taught by such former teachers as Mrs Beth Seyffardt, retired and Mrs. Ann Jones, now teaching at Beveridge.

The family history card file of West Pulaski a[illegible] filled with "famous name[illegible] sons and daughters who had their early beginning here: Mayor Peter Mandich, Nick Elich, former city clerk, Betty Malinka, present city clerk, who gained public promi[illegible]; names like Enrico and Lucas who hel[illegible] build the trades that made Gary, Lewandowski, whose name appears with early Gary real estate transactions, Gurski, early merchant Yick Fong forerunner of our present modern launderer.

East Pulaski began in 1919 as Virginia Street School located at the intersection of 15th Ave and Virginia St on a tract owned by the Gary Land Co. It was built at the request of the parents of the Ninth Subdivision who felt that it would be safer for their children to have a school nearer their homes. The first month's enrollment was 35 small children, but before another month the enrollment had increased to 56. It was intended that this school should be a primary center, but it grew so fast and became so popular that soon the first eight grades were enrolled.

The plant consisted of two rooms, at first separate portables, but later connected. Mrs Emma Skillman was teacher in charge. The first principal, E E Simpson, was appointed in 1920 and remained until 1923. The staff of teachers at that time numbered eight.

In 1923, the late James A Murray of Frankfort, Ky., State Normal School, became principal and held the position for two years. During his principalship the school developed rapidly. The staff increased to 13 t[illegible] and the enrollment to [illegible] from kindergarten [illegible]hth grade.

In August, 1925, H Theo Tatum of Columbia University formerly vice principal of McDonogh High School New Orleans, was appointed principal of Virginia Street School. With a faculty of 23 teachers and an enrollment of 700 the organization began functioning as a real Gary unit with all its [illegible]ities. The first high school [illegible] consisting of 30 pupils [illegible] started in September, 1925. These were subsequently transferred to Froebel High School.

In 1928 the school moved to its present site. The plant consisted of a large brick building with three portables. The name was changed from Virginia Street School to East Pulaski. High school classes were maintained at East Pulaski from 1928 through 1933, two classes graduating in 1932 and 1933. In September, 1933, the high school section was merged with Roosevelt School and Tatum was transferred to that center as principal. Miss Estabrook served as principal for both East and West Pulaski for the [illegible]od 1933 to 1937. Upon her resignation in 1937, Albert Edwards who formerly taught at East Pulaski was transferred from his position as assistant principal of Roosevelt School to the principalship of East Pulaski in September.

The school then had an enrollment of 678 with a staff of 15 teachers. Edwards resigned in 1938 and was succeeded by Melville C Bryant then auditorium teacher at East Pulaski.

During the 13 year period that Bryant served as East Pulaski principal the school outgrew its capacity and East and West Pulaski began an integrated pattern although each [illegible]s separate principal. En[illegible]ment and staff increased until a new building had to be planned. This building—Main—was completed in August of 1951 just before Bryant retired as principal of East. At the same time, Miss Wettengel retired as principal of West Pu[illegible]

In August of 1951, Robert O Greer, of Ohio State University who had just completed the organization of the new Carver School, was selected to reorganize the two Pulaski Schools into one unit.

Problems of integrating staff and pupil personnel; housing a heavy enrollment who had increased to 1,931; planning two additions and other major changes all moved swiftly. Today Jubilee Year—1956 finds Pulaski Center the largest elementary school in the city with 2,300 pupils and a total staff of 85.

Some of the finest in educational facilities are to be found here as well as the same portables which were called "Virginia Street" in 1919. The curriculum pattern is selected to give wide general education as well as a thorough background in the basic tool subjects. The staff is chosen from many of the best universities in the country without regard to nationality or place of origin.

It is interesting to note that the graduating class of '32 at East Pulaski left for our Jubilee year a very fitting creed. Some of those pupils are now well known civic and educational leaders such as: David Mitchell, city councilman; Emmett McCullough, teacher; Edward Daniels, probation officer; others carried the name of Pulaski to worthwhile fields as Roy Parham, education, Fritz Alexander Jr., law, and Vivian Carter, radio.

HERE NOW . . .
TO SERVE YOUR
FUTURE . . .

"We take great pleasure in congratulating our city . . . and feel proud of the opportunity to serve the citizens in their future needs . . ."

"YOUR LOCALLY OWNED LOAN COMPANY"

GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

THE SUN LOAN CORPORATION

475 BROADWAY TUrner 3-8582

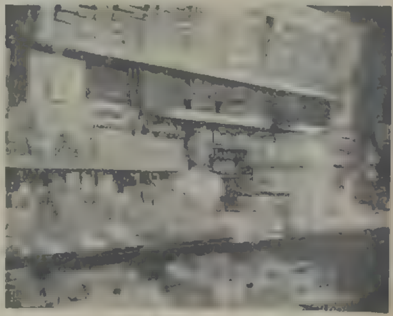
BROADWAY PHARMACY
has progressed with GARY for 42 years . . .

Left to Right—EDWARD BUCHEK, Druggist; WALLY SIELSKI, JOHN PEARSON, Pharmacists

Long years of Customers Confidence deserve the best in convenience, service and Merchandise that Broadway Pharmacy can provide. We believe that a store is as great as its integrity and policy of fair dealing, as great as its participation in the interests of the community . . . as great as its capacity as a shopping center for hundreds of families within its shopping area . . . as great as its point of view and its specialization for the needs and activities of its customers . . . as great as its success in finding time to do big and little services with courtesy and our community.

Notwithstanding the many years of accomplishment and service, we regard the years ahead as the important years, for it is always our aim to be a great store that stands for the highest degree of usefulness in our community.

Thank you all,
WALLY SIELSKI
BROADWAY PHARMACY



[illegible]

Left to Right—Lunch Counter . ELMA TURNER, ANN GILLETTE, SHIRLEY BIZZEL.

GARY INDIANA GOLDEN JUBILEE

HAVE YOUR DOCTOR
PHONE IN YOUR PRESCRIPTION
FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

TUrner 2-3845

WATCH FOR OUR NEW LOCATION ACROSS THE STREET AT . . . . . 1641 BROADWAY

Left to Right—JULIE WE[illegible], FLORA GR[illegible]
Clerks in Drug Department

"our reputation for Quality is your Guarantee of value"

GARY'S 4 PROFESSIONAL LAUNDRYS' PROUDLY SALUTE...

GARY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

...with thankful appreciation for 50 Golden Years of growth and progress!

The proud civic achievement of Gary in 50 years . . . from swamp and sandy wasteland . . . to citadel of steel and culture . . . is a tribute to men and women of unquenchable ideals . . . and faith.

Gary . . . the melting pot of hope . . . was born of sweat, muscle and determination . . . swaddled in the belief that a new, miraculous era was dawning on America . . . and grew up with it.

Our grateful thanks to all who made that growth possible.

SLICK'S LAUNDERERS DRY CLEANERS

NEW WAY LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS

KENNEDY LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS

THIS NEW GENERATING GIANT being built by NIPSCO between the E. J. & E. Railroad and the lake front about a half mile from Buffington Harbor will cost the firm $20 million and give Gary one of the state's most modern generating units. The present organization is the outgrowth of the Gary Heat, Light and Water Co., which was formed in 1906.

Rapid Growth of Steel City Matched by NIPSCO's

The rapid growth of Gary during the past 50 years from rolling dunelands to Indiana's second largest city has been matched by the continual expansion and modernization of Northern Indiana Public Service Co. in the Steel City, officials say.

Today—on Gary's golden anniversary—NIPSCO supplies around-the-clock gas and electric service to 96,288 customers. The company has spacious offices located in modern buildings for the convenience of all customers. Personnel at the utility use and install the latest, up-to-date gas and electric operating equipment. And NIPSCO is building for the future to serve more and more people moving into the active industrial city.

Within the past 25 years the number of persons served by the gas and electric utility, its facilities, and the number of employes in Gary, have doubled in keeping pace with the rapid growth of the city. In 1931 47,902 customers were supplied with gas and electric service. Today that number has risen past the 96,000 mark.

There were 250 pole-line miles of electric power lines strung throughout the city 25 years ago. At this moment there is a total of 494 pole-line miles. A quarter of a century ago, gas pipe-lines—stretched end to end—totaled 135 miles. Now they extend for 280 miles. The number of trained utility employes in Gary has increased from 250 in 1931 to well over 400 at the present time.

The birth of Gary in 1906 marked the beginning of the city's gas and electric utility. Known then as the Gary Heat Light and Water Co.—a U. S Steel subsidiary—its first commercial and business offices were located in the Gary State Bank Building on the southwest corner of 5th Avenue and Broadway. Many pioneer settlers in Gary can still recall when the doors of the offices swung open. Six years later the offices were moved to the Phillips Building at the northeast corner of the intersection.

In 1928 a new Gary State Bank Building was erected to replace the old structure. The company then moved into the first three floors of the building and remained there until 1954. On September 27, 1954, NIPSCO held "open house" at its new commercial office building at 840 Broadway. The ultra-modern four floor structure also serves as the Gary division office and in addition, houses the central billing department for the entire company.

Back in 1926 the gas and electric company erected an operating headquarters on 9th at Madison St. The site—kept up to date at all times—includes a large storeroom, a meter shop, offices for operating supervisors, and a garage for over 100 motor vehicles used by company personnel. In January of 1953 the company's construction department moved into the Aetna section of Gary from Hammond. A large warehouse has recently been built near the Aetna substation.

Major modernization projects were undertaken by the utility during the past years.

In the years 1937 to 1942, the company changed over from 25 cycle electric operation to 60 cycle operation providing more satisfactory electric service to Gary residents.

From 1906 until 1949 the company purchased gas from the United States Steel Corp. The gas, with 515 Btu's per cubic foot, was a by-product of the huge coke ovens at the giant steel works. In 1949, NIPSCO obtained natural gas for its customers from pipeline suppliers in the Texas Gulf and Texas Panhandle. The natural gas is rated at 1,000 Btu. (British Thermal Units).

In 1942 NIPSCO completed the construction of an ultra-modern primary electric network in Gary. The network is composed of many substations located throughout the city which are operating in parallel to supply the city distribution lines thereby assuring continuity of electric service.

DEAN MITCHELL
NIPSCO's President

During the same year, vast improvements were effected in lightning protection methods for the protection of transmission lines which further insured continuity of service.

The earliest company transportation consisted of horse-drawn vehicles. It was not long until modern automobiles and trucks replaced this form of transportation used by the company in the Steel City. In 1949 the vehicles were equipped with two-way radios for even faster service. Until Jan. 1, 1952, NIPSCO had installed 2,107 overhead street lights of which 266 were of the mercury-vapor type. But on Jan. 1 of this year, there were 3,832 street lights in Gary. And of this number, 2,827 are of the latest mercury-vapor d[illegible].

A microwave station has just been completed at the Aetna substation yard. The station one of five located in the company's territory, will provide quick technical information which helps control the flow of gas and electricity through the company's lines to its customers.

Anticipating more and more people coming into Gary NIPSCO is now undertaking a huge building project in the city.

Rising out of a 100-acre site between the E. J. and E. Railroad and the lake front—about one half mile southeast of Buffington Harbor—is the giant Dean H. Mitchell G[illegible] Station named in honor of the company's president.

It will be 230 feet long and 121 feet wide with more than 10,000 square feet of floor space. The initial unit of an ultimate 6 unit plant will generate 137,500 kilowatts of power. Total cost of the station exceeds 20 million dollars. More than 100 people are expe[illegible] to be employed at the new power plant.

Gary's gas and electric utility was incorporated on Aug [illegible] 1906, as the Gary Heat Light and Water Co. Original [illegible] Eugene Buffington, president; George Thorp, vice president; and Thomas Hyman, secretary-treasurer. Leonard Fitzgerald was vice president in charge of gas and electric operations, and William Luscombe served as vice president in charge of water operations.

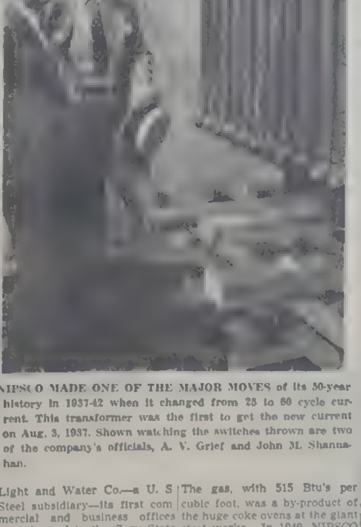
On May 8, 1931, the company was purchased by the Midland Utilities Co., an Insull subsidiary. Officers were Morse Dell Plain, president; George [illegible]er, vice president and general manager; William A. Sauer second vice president; George Mitchell, treasurer; Bernard Shearon, secretary, and Dean Mitchell auditor.

In 1934 Averill Colby became president. Vernon Grief, who was named vice president and secretary-treasurer, died in 1938. He was succeeded by Clarence Goris, who became vice president and general manager, and Wayne Simmons, who was n[illegible] treasurer.

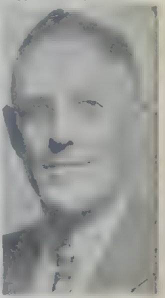
N[illegible]O purchased the utility [illegible]ril 18, 1[illegible] H. Mitchell, president [illegible] company [illegible] as [illegible] Gary division manager—a position he has held since that time. Simmons now serves NIPSCO as general auditor.

The company sold its water properties to the Gary-Hobart Water Co. on April 30, 1951.

Throughout the years, NIPSCO [illegible] say they and [illegible] to [illegible] the words [illegible]ice" in Northern Ind[illegible] Service Co. more meaningful to the people of Gary—the industrial hub of northern Indiana that today boasts a population of approximately 160,000.



NIPSCO MADE ONE OF THE MAJOR MOVES of its 50-year history in 1937-42 when it changed from 25 to 60 cycle current. This transformer was the first to get the new current on Aug. 3, 1937. Shown watching the switches thrown are two of the company's officials, A. V. Grief and John M. Shannahan.



CLARENCE GORIS
District Manager

Bain Heads Old Insurance Firm

Leslie R. Bain was one of the far-sighted young men [illegible] early saw the bu[illegible] of Gary and tied [illegible] the growth of [illegible]

[illegible] Furse Insura[illegible] and educated in [illegible] ada before moving [illegible] and entering the in[illegible] business.

It was a short [illegible] there to Gary in 191[illegible] er working th[illegible] ard H. Harris [illegible] his long time [illegible] David S. Furse.

[illegible] trustees of the [illegible] Assn.

Long Walk to Work Hampered Hiring

There was pl[illegible] Gary in 1910 but not too many workers who were willing to walk from town into the "wilderness" to take jobs.

[illegible]y of 716 Hayes St. [illegible] in 1910 from [illegible] U. S Steel but [illegible] other capacities [illegible] was hiring [illegible] heet and Tin Co. [illegible] aller and s[illegible] only two rema[illegible]

The other 10 couldn't see walki[illegible] to work, he [illegible]

ACE
Cleaners & Dyers

ACME
Cleaners, Inc.

ARLIN'S
Cleaners

ARTISTIC
Cleaners

BONNIE
Cleaners

CERY
Cleaners & Dyers

DAVID'S
Cleaners

KENNEDY
Laundry Company

NEW WAY
Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.

NU-METHOD
Cleaners

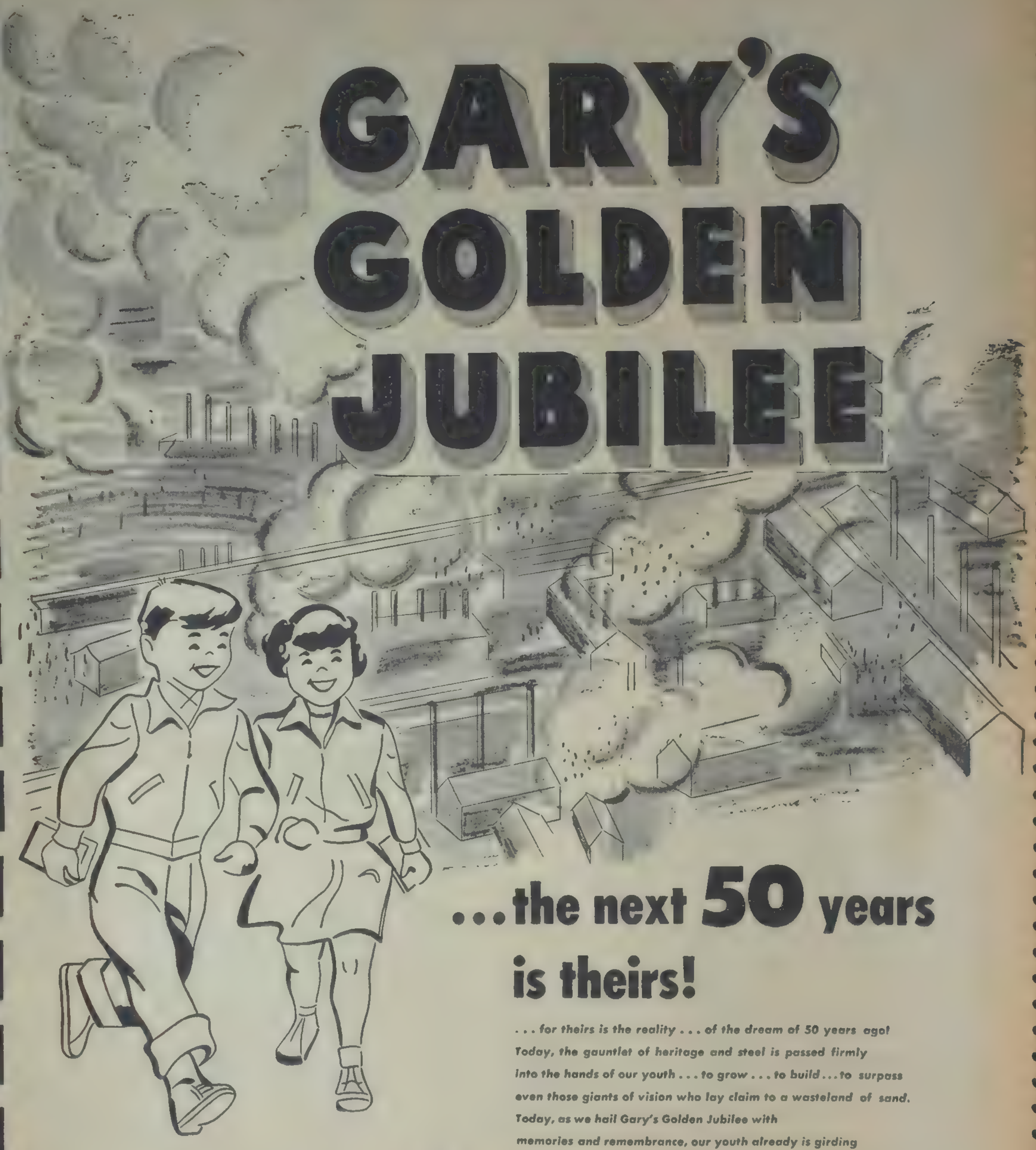
PHILLIPS
Cleaners

RELIABLE
Cleaners & Dyers

SANITARY
Cleaners & Dyers

SLICK'S
Launderers & Cleaners

UNITED
Cleaners & Hatters



GARY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

...the next 50 years is theirs!

. . . for theirs is the reality . . . of the dream of 50 years ago! Today, the gauntlet of heritage and steel is passed firmly into the hands of our youth . . . to grow . . . to build . . . to surpass even those giants of vision who lay claim to a wasteland of sand. Today, as we hail Gary's Golden Jubilee with memories and remembrance, our youth already is girding for the greater Gary to be . . . a tribute to the past . . . a triumph for the future.

GARY'S MASTER CLEANERS ASSOCIATION

"Growing with Gary for Fifty Years"

BACK in nineteen hundred and six
When Gary's stakes were first laid down
Well-dressed folks were comparatively rare
For Lytton's hadn't yet come to town!

It wasn't till Gary reached twenty-one
—Nineteen twenty seven was the year—
As a birthday gift to a growing town
A Lytton's store was established here.

Gary grew by leaps and bounds
The same was just as true of Lytton's
And just as Gary loved our store
So were we with Gary smitten.

Lytton's

Established in Gary Since 1927

Audio-Visual Early in Gary Schools

By EDWIN CARMONY

Supervisor, Audio-Visual Education

The use of audio-visual materials has been an important part of instruction since the early days of the Gary Public Schools. As the auditorium department program developed it was found that lectures and talks would not long hold the attention of the children. Guy Wulfing began using films and slides with great success.

Judge Elbert H. Gary gave the schools $3,000 to produce a 35 mm film showing the many facets of the work-study-play system of education. This film was shown every day at the Panamanian Exposition for a period of six months.

The auditorium film and slide program developed rapidly. In 1926 A. H. Jones, who took over the program from Wulfing wrote the following:

"Visual education is used in many places as a means of supplementing and reinforcing an individual's knowledges and experiences. In Gary, in particular, a well developed program has been worked out in order that the child may vicariously experience many of the things in science, travel, literature, art, history and industry which would be impossible for him to experience in any other way.

"For some pupils the visual presentation becomes their first means of contact with another subject. For others, it becomes a means of supplementing and reinforcing that which they have already experienced through the printed page, and it is thus that both old and new material are brought to the pupil through the eye."

The major portion of the work in visual education in Gary is connected with the auditorium program. There is a very definite and logical reason for this connection. Practically every pupil in the entire school organization enjoys the advantages of the auditorium period. Large groups of children assemble at one time so that instruction may be carried on more economically. Special teachers are assigned to this work, who devote their entire time to this field. The auditoriums are peculiarly fitted for the best results from a physical standpoint.

Three teachers are assigned to the department of visual education. They devote their entire time to this work and in general have charge of the selection of films, the upkeep of equipment and the presentation of subject matter. One of these teachers is an individual who makes a special study of such work as health work, safety first, thrift programs and propaganda work in general. Another gives special attention to social science and the sciences. The third has her particular assignment the presentation of literature, art and nature study.

These persons operate on a fixed schedule so that each child in the organization has an opportunity to enjoy visual instruction once each week. The circuit of these teachers covers a three weeks' interval and the teacher becomes especially proficient in developing a background for the proper presentation of a film because she knows that she is to work with this one film for a three week period.

This work is correlated with the regular classroom work in several ways. Before a particular film is shown the demonstrator reviews it. She prepares a bulletin which is mimeographed and sent to every teacher in the organization. Teachers review this bulletin, and if it pertains to their work in any way they either build up a background prior to the showing of the film or they file the bulletin and use it when it fits into their classroom work. The regular classroom teachers also visit the auditorium during the showing of the film if it pertains to their particular department.

Mrs. Margaret Osman, Miss Olive Richardson and Mrs. Florence Greve were added to the visual staff in the 1930s. H. S. Jones, who later served as superintendent, and N. P. Richardson, who served as social studies director, assisted in the work.

This program was supplementary to the usual regular work of students and as such was unique as well as very valuable. As in other school systems, however, there was continual pressure to make available to all teachers the advantages which accompany the use of audio-visual materials.

Under the leadership of Russell Anderson, social studies supervisor, an experimental program designed to demonstrate the effectiveness of various types of audio-visual aids was conducted in 1941-42. L. C. Larson of the Indiana University staff worked with Gary school personnel, among whom were Miss Leila Doyle with museum material at [illegible] Crane at Toll[illegible] and wire recordings, Floyd Asher at Lew Wallace with the classroom instructional film, Finley French at Horace Mann with still pictures, Miss Gladys Selleck at Jefferson with the field trips and Alfred Beckman at Roosevelt with the slides and filmstrips.

During the summer of 1942 Clyde Miller, who had directed a well-developed audio-visual program in Ohio, was hired to direct such a program in Gary. Miller made an excellent start toward moving audio-visual aids into the classrooms before he left to serve in the Navy during World War II. Upon his return the development continued. Audio-visual coordinators were apopinted for each school. A broad program designed to serve all teachers was instituted. Released time was given to the coordinators in the eight large schools in order that they might have time to devote to the program. Miss Olive Richardson continued for a time to work with the smaller schools by showing films in their auditoriums and by helping them set up programs for classroom use.

A series of grdauate classes in use of audio-visual materials were held. In 1949 a central film library was started in Miller's office. French replaced Miller for several months in 1950 while Miller completed work on his doctorate at Indiana University.

In June, 1951, Miller accepted a position as director of audio-visual education for the Ohio state department of education. The board selected Edwin Carmony, audio-visual coordinator at Lew Wallace center, to take over the Gary audio-visual program.

The present program is designed, within the limits of available funds and personnel, to provide for all teachers a wide variety of instructional aids.

Teachers may select instructional films from the 500 titles in the school's central library, from many made available by the Gary Public Library, from the many excellent sponsored films. Instructional materials funds are used to buy film strips, slides and recordings.

An educational FM radio station has been built at the Lew Wallace center to provide broadcast materials for classroom use.

Activities designed to hold for Gary its educational television channel reservation were instituted.

A start has been made on the production of materials by the establishment of a photographic and graphics center at the Lew Wallace School and classes in the preparation of audio-visual teaching materials. An experimental project in film production in cooperation with Indiana University resulted in a 15-minute color film on Gary's modern water filtration plant.

So from a beginning, as enrichment for all Gary children the audio-visual program has become an integral part of the total instructional program. The audio-visual coordinators in the individual schools and the central office staff work together to help the teachers select and utilize a wide range of materials desi ned to serve as instructional tools.

THIS ENGRAVED ROCK PRESERVES for posterity the record of Emerson School as the first work-study-play school put into operation under the guidance of William A. Wirt, originator of the unique system.

List Early Buyers Of Lots From Gary Land Co.

One of the first business lots to be sold by the Gary Land Co. was that at 686 Broadway, purchased by Morris Kahn, who erected a building and operated Kahn's department store.

This location, a 25 foot lot, was acquired for $1,800. Kahn was the proud possessor of what is known to buyers of lots from the Gary Land Co. as contract No. 1.

Among other early buyers of business property were Dr. E. E. Giesel, John Brennan, Hodges and Ridgely, F. M. Savage, T. E. Knotts, Joseph Steiner, Louis Dubetz, W. H. O'Donnell, Jeffrey and Morgan, William A. Wirt, Louis Goodman, John V. Farovid, Knotts brothers, the Selbys, H. A. Paine, M. M. Duchich, John O. Bowers, Phillips Building Co. and Rosenak and Szold.

50 YEARS AGO OR AS MODERN AS TOMORROW

Furniture in room settings of 50 years ago! You can see them on display at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago!

Whether you have a nostalgic feeling for the past and like this mode of furnishings, or whether you prefer today's modern decor, you'll find Hart's selection equally delightful.

Make Hart's your shopping center for home furnishings. You'll get a warm glow from the personal interest and professional help given to your each and every purchase.

Maybe your home needs a few unusual accessories, a grouping of pictures that delight the eye and highlight your room, draperies that magically take the tiredness out of your decor or the important living, dining or bedroom furniture—you'll find that at Hart's everyone is anxious and qualified to help you make the right selection to beautify your home. It's easy and fun to shop at Hart's where our interior decorator has selected so many items personally.

You've dreamed of a beautiful, interesting home, distinctly yours—Let us help you achieve this. You'll agree we have your home at heart when you shop at

HART Furniture Co.

3825 BROADWAY

Here's to you, Gary, on your 50th birthday!

Since our business is refreshment, we hope you won't mind if we pause over a bottle of Coke while we reminisce about the past...and look forward to another 50 years of growth with Gary.

To our many friends in Gary, the Coca-Cola Bottling Works extends its best wishes for a long and prosperous future.

"Coke" is a registered trade-mark

Gary Got Track Win Habit Early

Hyman Set Pole Vault Record in 1908 County Meet

Gary needed a little time before attaining championship form in interscholastic football and basketball, but needed little or no time to begin writing the most glorious chapters of its schoolboy athletic history.

Gary High School produced a winner and a record breaker in the very first track and field meet in which it competed. First mention of track and field appeared in The Gary Tribune of March 27, 1908:

"The Gary High School will be represented in the county field meet which will be held at Hammond in May or June, and some of the other Lake County schools regard the Gary aggregation as a 'dark horse' in the athletic field. These towns have become accustomed to seeing strong teams developed in Gary and the appearance of a track team has caused much speculation. (Editor's note—Gary was only 2 years of age when the above was written).

"The Gary boys are at a distinct disadvantage in having but a small amount of material to choose from, and while they hardly expect to carry away the majority of the points, they hope to be able to capture a number of firsts.

"The men who are looked to for good work include Hyman, Patton and Knotts. Hyman, formerly of Joliet, is reported to be among the best pole vaulters in the county. Patton, who comes from Indian Territory, is doing good work in the sprints, while Knotts is looked upon as a promising distance man. Athletic apparatus has been ordered and the team will go into training at once."

Next mention of the Gary High School team appeared in The Gary Tribune of May 6, 1908:

The challenge which was issued to the Chesterton High School by the Gary High School track team has been refused, and the dual meet which was to have taken place Saturday will not be held.

Gary Challenged Chesterton

"The Gary High school, with its 7 boys, challenged the Chesterton High School in order to try out the men who will be entered in the county athletic meet which takes place May 23.

"The members of the Gary track team are confident that when they enter the county contest they will be able to take away several of the points that always have gone to Hammond and Crown Point. They are greatly handicapped in the track events by the lack of a track on which to practice, but in the field events they have been practicing daily.

"The Crown Point boys, who have secured first place in the pole vault for several years in succession, will find a difficult task in going above the mark set by Hyman of the Gary school. Thus far the weather has not permitted the team to practice in track suits, but the team will go into a regular course of training next week for the contest of May 23."

The writer of the above was a good prophet as revealed in The Gary Tribune of May 29, 1908:

"The 4 Gary boys who entered the Lake County meet, which was held at Crown Point Saturday, came home with 5 points to their credit and a county record. Charles Hyman, who set a new county record in the pole vault, was the only point winner on the team, although Knotts, Patton and Kettles entered in several other events.

"While the vault easily went to Hyman, he was closely followed by Iddings of Crown Point. The bar was set at 9 feet, 9 inches and both cleared it, but when it was set at 10 feet Iddings failed to get across while Hyman went over easily."

Hyman, former engineer for U. S. Steel and now retired and living in Youngstown, Ohio, provides the following account of how he became the first Gary High School athlete to win a first-place medal and set a record:

Organized Track Team

We organized a track team consisting of Frank Knotts, discus and shot put; Roy Patton, sprints; Frank Kettles, distance runs, and I specialized in the pole vault.

"At Joliet I had begun to place in the track meets and now I practiced diligently for Gary's first participation in any athletic contest, the Lake County Athletic Association track meet at the Crown Point Fair Grounds May 23, 1908.

"My practice runway was loose sand mixed with ashes which I constructed next door to our cottage. I vaulted morning, noon and night and all day Saturday and Sunday. If there had been any neighbors I'm sure they would have thought the Hyman boy was not all there.

"When I began to compete at Crown Point on a hard runway my legs felt like steel springs and to my amazement I set a new county record for the pole vault. The old one had stood for 5 years.

"I was presented with the first medal ever won by a Gary High School athlete.

"The vaulting pole was hollow spruce in those days and had no whip to add that extra foot or 2. They broke suddenly and without warning on occasion, which happened to an opponent the following year.

"We had narrowed down to 2 contestants and as I remember it was Iddings of Crown Point and I. He was in the air standing on his hands when the pole shattered and he fell on the back of his head and neck. There was great excitement and a stretcher was brought. He was carried away unconscious, the track was cleared and the judge called out, 'Hyman up.' My pole hung together and I made it but I must have lost my poise, or something, for I was unable to add to my record, winning again at 10 feet.

Wirt Carried Dishpan

"The delegation from Gary that day in 1908 included Mayor Knotts, Superintendent Wirt and supervisor of music Snyder. Mr. Wirt brought along a large dish pan and wash cloths and carried them openly down the streets of Crown Point. Shower facilities at the track were in the future.

"Previous to the meet Mr. Wirt set us up to a select meal full of nutritious items such as rare steak, cheese, etc., for added strength. He was very anxious for us to win some points in our first meet.

"Atwood of Lowell was my nearest competitor. He lost the place for best all-around athlete by losing the pole vault. Kettles was struck on the head by a vaulting pole and knocked out just before the meet. Someone carelessly threw it over a fence. Knotts and Patton did not place but it was their first competition.

"Next we organized a basketball team and for those times it was a real good team. Ed Paine, later my roommate at the University of Michigan, guard; Claude Bowlby, guard; Frank Hackett, forward; Paul Hake, forward, and I played forward and center alternately.

"Everything went but guns and knives. The referee tossed up the ball and got away fast. Next he would dive in and pull us apart. Whenever I see a prize fight on television now I am reminded of our old games.

"The winter after the track meet in Crown Point we played basketball with Lowell and Atwood, my pole vault rival, was my guard. We both emerged with black eyes, bleeding [illegible] and various bruises. Most of the time we were being separated or forever were being picked off the floor.

Almost Mobbed at Hobart

"We played Hobart later at Hobart and won. On the way to the station after the game we were followed by a gang of Hobart fans and nearly mobbed. They weren't after our autographs.

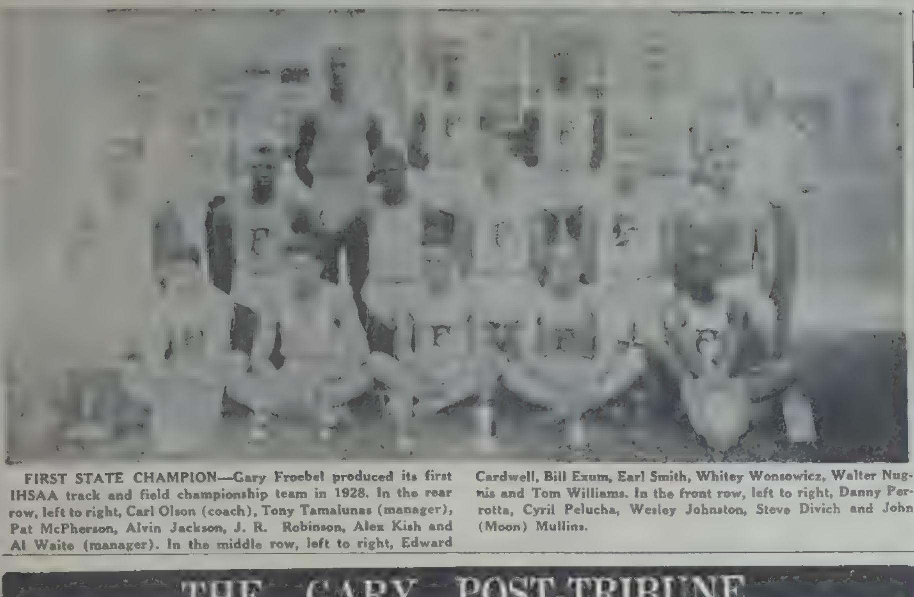
"Our basketball court was on the second floor at Jefferson. Spectators sat on the stage. E. A. Sargeant was principal at Jefferson and also coached basketball and football.

"Our first football team consisted of Claude Bowlby and Ed Paine, halfbacks; Hyman, fullback; Green and F. Hackett, ends; Frank Kettles and Jake Huff, tackles; Frank Knotts and W[illegible], guards; Bill Douglas, center, and Jack McKerhe, quarterback. I only played one season before graduation. All able-bodied men available were on the team. We won about half our games."

One year after its first taste of championship glory the Gary High School track team began to develop better balance. From The Gary Tribune of May 28, 1909:

"The track team of Gary High School, in its first appearance

See HYMAN SET POLE—Next Page



FIRST STATE CHAMPION—Gary Froebel produced its first IHSAA track and field championship team in 1928. In the rear row, left to right, Carl Olson (coach), Tony Tamalunas (manager), Pat McPherson, Alvin Jackson, J. R. Robinson, Alex Kish and Al Waite (manager). In the middle row, left to right, Edward Cardwell, Bill Exum, Earl Smith, Whitey Wonsowicz, Walter Nugnis and Tom Williams. In the front row, left to right, Danny Perrotta, Cyril Pelucha, Wesley Johnston, Steve Divich and John (Moon) Mullins.

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE

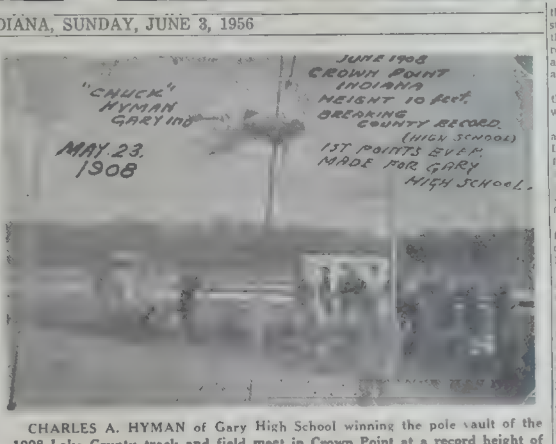
JUBILEE SPORTS

GARY, INDIANA, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1956

RECORDS OF THE LAKE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Event	Record	Winner	School	Date
100 yd. dash	[illegible]	Blair	Hammond	1905
880 yd. run	2 min 7 2 5 s	Bullock	Hobart	1905
High jump	5 ft 5 in	Rudolph Knight Belman	Cr Point Cr. Point Hammond	1904 1905 1906
120 yd. hurdles	17 2 5 sec	Belman	Hammond	1906
Discus	10[illegible] ft	Young	Cr Point	1907
220 yd dash	23 sec	Blair	Hammond	1904
220 yd. hurdles	28 sec.	Belman	Hammond	1905
Shot put	42 ft. 6 in	Young	Cr Point	1908
Pole vault	10 ft	Hyman	Gary	1908
440 yd. dash	52 1 2 sec	Blair	Hammond	1905
Mile run	5 min 2 5 sec	Sum'ers	Hammond	1906
Broad jump	19 ft. 8 in.	Ebert	Lowell	1907
Hammer throw	139 ft 6 in	Young	Cr Point	1908

THE RECORDS of the Lake County High School Athletic Association in 1909.



"CHUCK" HYMAN GARY IND
MAY 23. 1908
JUNE 1908 CROWN POINT INDIANA HEIGHT 10 feet. BREAKING COUNTY RECORD. (HIGH SCHOOL) 1ST POINTS EVER MADE FOR GARY HIGH SCHOOL.

CHARLES A. HYMAN of Gary High School winning the pole vault of the 1908 Lake County track and field meet in Crown Point at a record height of 10 feet.

Gary's Team Champions in IHSAA Track and Field Meets

Year, School, Coach	Pts.
1928—Gary Froebel—Carl Olson	36½
1929—Gary Froebel—Carl Olson	36
1930—Gary Froebel—Carl Olson	39 1/10
1931—Gary Froebel—Carl Olson	39 7/10
1932—Gary Froebel—Carl Olson	53¼
1933—Gary Froebel—Hugh Bergstrom	36½
1936—Gary Horace Mann—Rudy Kominski	28
1940—Gary Froebel—Hugh Bergstrom	47
1949—Gary Froebel—Hugh Bergstrom	30
1950—Gary Froebel—Hugh Bergstrom	31
1951—Gary Roosevelt—Louis Mallard	32
1952—Gary Roosevelt—Louis Mallard	30½
1953—Gary Froebel—Hugh Bergstrom	34
1954—Gary Roosevelt—Louis Mallard	20
1955—Gary Froebel—Hugh Bergstrom	24

Gary's First IHSAA Track And Field Champions

Team—Gary Froebel, Carl Olson, 1928. Points 36½.

100-yard dash—Walter Nugnis, Gary Froebel, 1929. Time—10.4 secs.

220-yard dash—Willie Hart, Gary Froebel, 1930. Time—:22.3 secs.

440-yard dash—Bernard Szold, Gary Emerson, 1917. Time—:52.4 secs. (record)

880-yard run—Erhardt Ulrich, Gary Horace Mann, 1929. Time—2:05.5.

Mile-run—Wade Whitman, Gary Horace Mann, 1944. Time—4:33.2.

120-yard high hurdles—George Dunleavy, Gary Emerson, 1920. Time—:17.6 secs.

220-yard low hurdles—Elza Odell, Gary Froebel, 1928. Time—:26.2 secs.

200-yard low hurdles—Tom Harmon, Gary Horace Mann, 1937. Time—:23.3 secs. (Harmon established record of :22.6 secs. in trial heat).

180-yard low hurdles—Bob Buck, Gary Froebel, 1955. Time—:19.1 secs. (record).

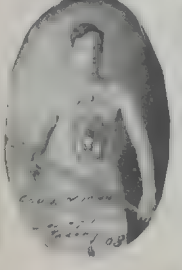
High jump—Jerry Gracin, Gary Froebel, 1933. Height—6 ft. 3⅞ in. (record); Gracin first to win title outright; Ed Gordon of Gary Froebel in 1926 and 1927; Alvin Jackson of Gary Froebel in 1929 and Louis Mallard of Gary Froebel in 1931 tied for championship).

Broad jump—Dick Sturtridge, Gary Emerson, 1923. Distance—21 ft. 1 in.

Pole vault—John Wicks, Gary Emerson, 1912. Height—10 ft. 11¾ in. (record).

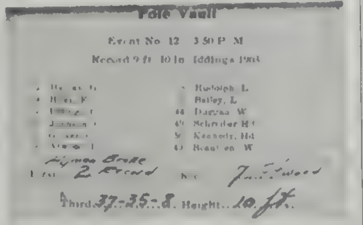
Mile relay—Gary Emerson (Stu Pritchard, Fritz Williams, Robert Maloney, Bernard Szold, 1916. Time—3:49.8.

Half-mile relay—Gary Froebel (Walter Nugnis, Earl Smith, Danny Perrotta, Willie Hart), 1929. Time—1:37.4.



YOUNG HYMAN of 1908 as Gary High School's first athletic medal winner.

HYMAN TODAY at his home in Youngstown, Ohio.



Pole Vault

Event No 12 3 50 P M

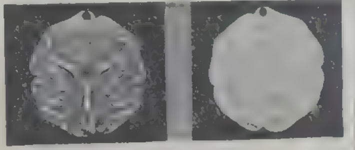
Record 9 ft 10 in Iddings 1903

Hyman Broke

2 Record

Third 37-35-8. Height 10 ft.

THE POLE VAULT field in the 1908 Lake County track and field meet.



AND HERE'S the first medal ever won by a Gary High School athlete.

Gary's Peak Performances In IHSAA Track, Field Meets

Championships won—11—Gary Froebel (1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 under Carl Olson; 1933, 1940, 1949, 1950, 1953, 1955 under Hugh Bergstrom. State record).

Most successive championships won—6—Gary Froebel (1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933. State record).

Most points scored single meet—53¼—Gary Froebel, 1932 (state record).

100-yard dash—:09.9 secs. Joe Gonzales, Gary Froebel, 1949; Bob Buck, Gary Froebel, 1955.

220-yard dash—:21.2 secs.—Joe Gonzales, Gary Froebel, 1948 (state record).

440-yard dash—:49.3 secs.—Herman Carr, Gary Froebel, 1936 (state record).

880-yard run—1:58.4—Kurt Hofmann, Gary Lew Wallace, 1954.

Mile run—4:33.2—Wade Whitman, Gary Horace Mann, 1944.

120-yard high hurdles—:14.7 secs. —Al Simms,

See GARY'S PEAK—Next Page

Froebel Copped 1st State Track Crown in 1928

Gary domination of IHSAA track and field championships, and that's just about what it has been for almost 30 years, started with the state meet of 1928. From The Post-Tribune of May 21, 1928:

"Indianapolis—Froebel of Gary was crowned state high school track and field champion of Indiana Saturday afternoon in Arsenal Technical stadium when athletes representing the up-state school crashed through to victory in the annual state scholastic meet with a total of 36½ points. Kokomo had 16¼ points for second place.

"Froebel's victory was one of the most impressive ever scored in an Indiana prep track and field championship with its supremacy never questioned after it had taken a commanding lead with only half of the scheduled events run off.

"Despite 3 record breaking performances by down-state thinlies the honor and the glory of the meet went to the all-around powerful Froebel squad from Gary.

"Sweeping aside all competition to register 4 firsts, 2 seconds, a tie for second, a third and fourth, Froebel's victory was a clean-cut and decisive one.

"Froebel first asserted its power in the pair of 440-yard dashes when Bill Exum flashed around the Tech track to win handily in near record time (51.8) while only a few minutes previously Walter Nugnis had slipped into second place in the first 440-yard dash. These 9 points shot Froebel to the fore as the real contender for title honors and with that start they never faltered. Froebel thinlies scoring points, in addition to Exum and Nugnis, were

"Joe Janowski, first in the high hurdles (:16.5); Elza Odell, first in the low hurdles (:26.2); Whitey Wonsowicz, first in the pole vault (12-0); Wesley Johnston, second in a mile run; Pat McPherson, tie for second in the high jump; Alvin Jackson, third in the shot put; Steve Divich, fourth in the pole vault.

Mile Relay Also Copped

"In addition to the honors [illegible] by the above, Froebel's speedy [illegible] relay team also copped its event in the fastest time in which [illegible] event was run with Exum, Robinson, Johnston and Nugnis [illegible] y over Brazil, last year's state and national mile relay champions.

"Emerson of Gary, contrary to its strength of former [illegible], scored only 2 fourths for a total of 4 points. Sandbach won a fourth in the running broad jump and Krieg placed fourth in a record breaking 880-yard run."

That was the beginning and Gary didn't [illegible] the rest of the state to catch up until Fr[illegible] 8 straight IHSAA track and field champi[illegible] the Froebel victory skein was snapp[illegible] ready to take over as a leading c[illegible] along to lend a helping hand so that since [illegible] track and field title in 1928 Gary has accounted [illegible]

Froebel stuck to the pattern of its inaugural triumph to cop the 1929 title on an output of 36 points with Brazil second best with 15 points.

Froebel won as Walter Nugnis took the 100-yard dash (:10.4) and grab[illegible] 440-yard dashes; Larry (Moon) Mullins won the 440 (:54.5); Alvin Jack[illegible] in the high jump (5-7¾) and placed second [illegible] eve Divich won the pole vault (11-6 [illegible] tied for second, and Nu[illegible] Earl Smith reeled off the fastest half mile [illegible] (1:37).

Froebel boosted its [illegible] for the third straight [illegible] of what probably should be termed the A[illegible] Scott era.

[illegible] the 220-yard dash after [illegible] llowed home in the furlong [illegible]

Abrams won the [illegible] and placed second to Ken Sa[illegible] the high hurdles, the only state h[illegible] years of competition. Abrams [illegible] ing and the lo[illegible] rd dash [illegible] year. Scott [illegible]

Other Froe[illegible] in the 440 and third in the low hurdles; Louis Mallar[illegible] fourth in the high jump; Whitey Wonsowicz first in [illegible] vault with a state record 12-4¾; Bob Scott first in the broad [illegible] and first in [illegible] lins and Dan P[illegible] Mallard at [illegible] fastest times of the [illegible]

Froebel Again in 1931

Came 1931 and it w[illegible] with 39 7-10 points as Abrams won both th[illegible] hurdles; Hart took [illegible] in the 440 and thi[illegible] and Mullins won [illegible] relay [illegible] high ju[illegible] second in th[illegible] broad jump [illegible] and Johnso[illegible] for fourth in th[illegible] pole vault.

[illegible] hit a record alltime scoring [illegible] From The Post-Trib[illegible]

[illegible] brought to a da[illegible] most decisive [illegible] championships. N[illegible] stration of team domin[illegible] lar demonstration will app[illegible]

"The Olsonites blankete[illegible] Blue Blazers of Elkhart wound up as [illegible] Froebelites with 22 points, so far in [illegible] discerned for the du[illegible] and jumped their way [illegible] and field championship.

"While walking off with their fifth straight championship the Olsonites established a number of records which appear [illegible] enough to with[illegible] years to [illegible] among the state [illegible]

[illegible] consecutive winning streak [illegible] championships.

"A new a[illegible] for IHSAA outdoor track and field champion[illegible]

A new alltime st[illegible] in the state meet.

"A new state re[illegible] mile relay.

Scott Sets Broad Jump Record

[illegible] 23 feet [illegible]

[illegible] pile up th[illegible] (:10.3) and 220 [illegible]

[illegible] to take in[illegible] what it's like to be [illegible] for 5 straight years.

See FROEBEL COPPED FIRST—Next Page

Hyman Set Pole

Continued From Preceding Page

of the season captured third place in the triangular meet of the Hobart, Crown Point and Gary high schools Saturday by a [illegible]. The Hobart and Crown Point schools tied for first place, each team making 39 points while the Gary team scored 31 points.

Koehler captured the mile and half mile in slow time as he was not pushed in either race. He adopted the method of keeping pace with the field and finishing strong, winning without effort in both races.

Hyman continued to boost the county pole vault record by going over 10 feet 2 inches. Wicks going 9 feet 6 inches captured third place to give Gary 6 points in this event.

Paine Wins Shot Put

"In the discus throw Hyman was slated to take second with Paine first. Paine however was not in form. Hyman took second place with a throw of [illegible] feet.

"Paine showed up well in his favorite event, winning the shot put with a heave of 39 feet, 2 inches. Paine also landed second in the hammer throw. Hyman took second place in the high jump, going over at 5 feet 1 inch."

Gary High School did not fare quite as well as expected in the 1909 county meet. From The Gary Tribune of June 4, 1909:

"The Gary High School track team after a hard day at the annual Lake County meet at Crown Point Saturday won fourth place in the meet, Crown Point and Hobart nosing the team out of second place by only one point. Hammond carried off first honors with [illegible] points.

"Three firsts and one second made up the total of 18 points won by the Gary school. Koehler picked up the half mile in fast time doing the distance in 2:07.8, less than 3-5 of a second off the state high school record.

"Paine was second in the shot put. Hyman easily took first in the pole vault at the height of 10 feet.

"Koehler's race in the half-mile was one of the most sensational events in the meet and the rooters who accompanied the team were delighted with the showing made by the distance man who has shown up so well in marathon and other distance running throughout the season.

"The field was large in the half-mile and Koehler remained in fifth place almost to the 100-yard line. Four men, running ahead, were apparently strong, while it was thought Koehler was tiring.

"At the 100-yard line, however, he started his famous sprint and passed one after another of the runners and finished 50 feet in the lead."

Wicks and Paine Triumph

The annual Lake County meet remained the major goal of Gary High School thinclads through 1910 and 1911.

On May 30, 1909, the headline in The Gary Evening Post read: "Gary Boys Honor Their Colors in 2 Big Events—Paine Wins First Prize and Much Glory in Putting the Shot—Wicks Leads in Pole Vaulting."

Paine won the shot put with a heave of 39 feet, 7 inches, and Wicks the pole vault at a height of 10 feet 2⅛ inches.

"Good Showing Made by Gary Boys—Wicks and Much Take Honors at the Lake County Athletic Meet" was the headline in The Gary Evening Post of May 29, 1911.

". . . the Gary High School was represented in several of the events and the local contestants acquitted themselves in a creditable manner."

The meet summary reveals Wicks winning the pole vault at 11 feet ¾ inches and Much placing third in 440-yard dash.

In First State Meet in 1912

Gary High School made its first appearance in the Indiana High School Athletic Assn. track and field championship at Purdue University May 8, 1912. And in this inaugural state meet, as in the first Lake County meet, Gary High School got another first in the pole vault as John Wicks won the blue ribbon by clearing 10 feet, 11¾ inches.

Wicks was Gary's only point winner. Other members of the team included Gene Knotts, Alonzo Bennett, Art McCormick, Paul Hake, Richard Much, Ray Symes and Gerald Phillips.

Gary did not compete in the 1913 and 1914 IHSAA meets, but got back into action in the 1915 state meet and again produced a winner in the pole vault as Irvin Elser tied for first place at 10 feet, 6 inches. Gerald Phillips took third place in the discus throw. Other Gary contenders included Lester Holderman, Fritz Williams, Henry Cecil, Bernard Szold and Stu Pritchard.

The 1916 IHSAA cinder championship carnival saw Gary Emerson producing the city's first of many mile relay title quartets. Stu Pritchard, Fritz Williams, Robert Malony and Bernard Szold won in 3:49.8.

Pritchard also placed second in the 880-yard run. Other members of the team: Howard Baker, Henry Cecil, Irvin Elser, John Frank, Dick Perrin and Gordon Scott.

In 1917 the IHSAA included sectional track meets for the first time and Gary was host to the northern Indiana in Gleason Field. Gary place winners in that inaugural sectional were:

Bernard Szold first in the 440 (:53.2), second in the 220, first in the broad jump (20-10¾), and tied for second in the high jump. Viant first in the pole vault (10-3); John Kyle second in the shot put and Gary second to South Bend in the mile relay.

In the state meet at Purdue University Szold won the 440-yard dash in :52.4 while Viant tied for third in the pole vault.

1918 Sectional at LaPorte

The 1918 IHSAA sectional at LaPorte saw George Dunleavy of Emerson winning the shot put, Harold Cogley placing second in the 220-yard low hurdles, and Raymond MacLennan second in the pole vault. Cogley scored Emerson's only points in the state meet with a third in the low hurdles.

Gary had no point winners in the IHSAA state meet of 1919 although it had several place winners in the sectional at South Bend. State qualifiers included Don McArthur, 440 winner in :58.5; Harold Harris, shot put winner at 40 feet, 4½ inches; Floyd Kellstrom, second in the 880-yard run; Harris, second in the broad jump and third in the low hurdles, and a mile relay winner in 3:53.

The 1920 sectional track meet at LaPorte saw George Dunleavy of Emerson winning 3 events—the high hurdles in :18.3, the low hurdles in :27.8, and the shot put at 42 feet, 2 1/5 inches. Harmon Ward was third in the 440, and Glenn Rearick third in the half mile run.

In the 1920 state meet Dunleavy won Emerson's only points as he copped the high hurdles in :17.3.

Gary had no point winners in the state meet of 1921. In the sectional Frank Sibley of Emerson tied for first in the pole vault at 10-3 and Emerson won the mile relay in 3:50.

It was in that 1921 sectional track meet that Froebel qualified its first thinclad for state competition with Andy Cupka placing second in the 100 and third in the 220 sprints.

The 1922 sectional at Plymouth saw Emerson winning with 35 points as Dick Sturtridge won the high hurdles (:17.4), the high jump (5-6) and the broad jump (20-1¼); Jake Spencer won the 440 (5:54.0) and placed second in the 880; Earl Barnum won the half-mile run (2:06.2) and the mile run (4:57.6); Sidney Goldman took second in the 220 and Lowell West third in the broad jump.

Barnum's second in the 880-yard run produced Emerson's only points in the state meet of 1922 at Earlham College.

1923 Sectional in Gleason Field

The 1923 sectional track meet in Gleason Field produced Gary's first wholesale qualifying squad for the state meet.

Representing Emerson were John Isley first in the 100 (:11.0) and 220 (:26.0); Mike Mohardt, third in the 100; Jake Spencer, first in the 440 (:58.0), and third in the half-mile; Earl Barnum first in the half-mile (2:12.4) and first in the mile (5:03); Richard Sturtridge, first in the broad jump (20-10) and first in the high hurdles (:17.2) and tied with teammate Lowell West for first in the high jump (5-2); half-mile relay winner (1:42). West also placed second in the broad jump.

Froebel was represented by Ed Burton and Fletcher Stromach, second and third, respectively, in the mile run; a winning mile relay team (3:58), and Joe Moleski and Stanford Stanton, tied for first in the pole vault.

In the state meet of 1923 at Indianapolis, Emerson was edged by Indianapolis Manual, 13 to 11, for the state title. Sturtridge won the broad jump (21-1) and the high hurdles (:16.4) while Barnum placed third in the half-mile run.

Gary began strengthening its bid for statewide recognition in track and field in the 1924 sectional in Gleason Field with the following qualifiers for the state meet:

100-yard dash—Irving Mascher, Emerson (:10.8)

220-yard dash—Mascher (:24.4) and Mike Mohardt, Emerson, second.

440-yard dash—Mohardt (:55.8), and Harold Kendt, Froebel third.

[illegible] run—Damel Link, Emerson (2.11)

Mile run—Ed Burton, Froebel (4:58.6), and Henry Shirk Emerson, third.

120-yard high hurdles—Andy Smith, Froebel (:18.6), and Morrie Hughes, Emerson, third.

220-yard low hurdles—Hughes of Emerson third

Mile relay—Froebel (3:51), Emerson second

Half mile relay—Emerson (1:40.2), Froebel second

High jump—Lowell West, Emerson (5-6¾).

Broad jump—West of Emerson (20-3¾); Mascher, Emerson and Emil Perrotta, Froebel, tied second

Shot put—Patrick Dunleavy, Emerson (42-3); Harry Potruff, Emerson, second; Joe Moleski, Froebel, third.

Gary Fared Poorly in 1924

Gary sent a numerically strong delegation into the IHSAA state meet of 1924, but fared poorly with its only points coming from Emerson's Lowell West with a win in the broad jump (21-7⅝) and Mike Mohardt's third place in the 440-yard dash.

The 1925 state meet featured Froebel's first individual triumphs as Andy Smith won the high hurdles (:16.6) and Emil Perrotta the pole vault (11-3). Ed Burton of Froebel placed fourth in a mile run and Damel Link of Emerson third in a half mile run.

Gary's presence became more apparent in the 1926 state meet as Tino Largura of Emerson won the broad jump (21-1¾) and third in the pole vault; Ed Gordon of Froebel tied for first in the high jump (5-8); Earl Elser of Emerson placed second in the shot put; Damel Link of Emerson tied for fourth in a half mile run and a Froebel quartet of Exum, Smith, Nugnis and Foster placed second the mile relay.

It was the calm before the storm in the 1927 state meet but Gary kept its hand in as Froebel's Gordon again tied for first in the high jump (5-10¼) and placed fourth in the 220-yard low hurdles; Eddie Hughes of Emerson won the shot put (47-1); Leo Dilling of Emerson ran second in the 100-yard dash; Bill Exum and Walter Nugnis of Froebel each got fourths in the 440-yard dashes, and Miller of Emerson placed fourth in the pole vault.

The Gary storm struck one year later for a record 6-year run details of which will be found in another story in these pages.

FIRST STATE TRACK ENTRY — Gary High School was first represented in the annual IHSAA track and field meet by the team pictured above. Gary's only points in the state meet at Purdue University May 8, 1912, were scored by John Wicks as he took the blue ribbon in the pole vault by clearing 10 feet, 11¾ inches. In the rear row, left to right, Jack Gilroy (coach), John Wicks, Gerald Phillips, Richard Much, Lyle Townsley, Arthur McCormick, James Davidson and Ross Netherton (coach). In front, left to right, Ray Symes, Paul Hake, Gene Knotts and Alex Davidson.

Gary Winners in IHSAA Track, Field Meets

100-Yard Dash

1929—Walter Nugnis, Gary Froebel. Time—:10.4 secs.

1932—Willie Hart, Gary Froebel. Time—:10.3 secs.

1935—Bill Lloyd, Gary Horace Mann. Time—:10.2 secs.

1936—Earl Geiselman, Gary Horace Mann. Time—:10.3 secs.

1937—Tom Harmon, Gary Horace Mann. Time—:10.4 secs.

1940—Phocian Robinson, Gary Froebel. Time—:10.5 secs.

1942—Marcellino Gonzales, Gary Froebel. Time—:10.0 secs.

1946—Mike Maragos, Gary Emerson. Time—:10.0

1947—Joe Gonzales, Gary Froebel. Time—:10.2 secs.

1948—Joe Gonzales, Gary Froebel. Time—:10.0 secs.

1949—Joe Gonzales, Gary Froebel. Time—:09.9

1950—Willie Williams, Gary Roosevelt. Time—10.1 secs.

1955—Bob Buck, Gary Froebel. Time—:09.9 secs.

220-Yard Dash

1930—Willie Hart, Gary Froebel. Time—:22.3 secs.

1931—Willie Hart, Gary Froebel. Time—:22.2 secs.

1932—Willie Hart, Gary Froebel. Time—:22.3 secs

1935—Bill Lloyd, Gary Horace Mann. Time—:22.7

1936—Earl Geiselman, Gary Horace Mann. Time—:22.5 secs.

1939—Art Egbert, Gary Lew Wallace. Time—:22.0 secs.

1942—Marcellino Gonzales, Gary Froebel. Time—:21.5 secs. (record).

1947—Joe Gonzales, Gary Froebel. Time—:22.3 secs

1948—Joe Gonzales, Gary Froebel. Time—:21.2 secs. (record).

1949—Joe Gonzales, Gary Froebel. Time—:21.8 secs

1950—Al Thomas, Gary Froebel. Time — :22.6

440-Yard Dash

1917—Bernard Szold, Gary Emerson. Time—:52.4 secs .(record).

1928—Bill Exum, Gary Froebel. Time—:51.8 secs.

1929—John Mullins, Gary Froebel. Time—:54.5

1932—John Pustik, Gary Froebel. Time—:51.8

1933—Sherman Ford, Gary Froebel. Time—:50.0 secs

1936—Ken Sponsel, Gary Horace Mann. Time—:50.0 secs. Herman Carr, Gary Froebel. Time—:49.3 secs. (record).

1939—Arnold Olsen, Gary Horace Mann. Time—:51.9 secs.

1942—John Shaffer, Gary Froebel. Time—:51.4 secs.

1945—Herb Moody, Gary Roosevelt. Time—:50.5 secs.

1946—Harold Jones, Gary Roosevelt. Time—:50.6 secs.

1947—Harold Jones, Gary Roosevelt. Time—:49.4 secs.; Don Crowe, Gary Lew Wallace. Time—:49.6 secs.

1956—Richard Johnson, Gary Tolleston. Time—:51.2.

880-Yard Run

1929—Erhardt Ulrich, Gary Horace Mann. Time—2:05.5.

1950—Lionel McReynolds, Gary Froebel. Time—1:59.

1954—Kurt Hofmann, Gary Lew Wallace. Time—1:58.4.

Mile Run

1944—Wade Witman, Gary Horace Mann. Time—4:33.2.

120-Yard High Hurdles

1920—George Dunleavy, Gary Emerson. Time—:17.6 secs.

1923—Dick Sturtridge, Gary Emerson. Time—:16.8 secs.

1925—Andy Smith, Gary Froebel. Time—:16.6 secs. (Smith trial heat in :16.4 secs.).

1928—Ed Janowski, Gary Froebel. Time—:16.5 secs.

1930—Ken Sandbach, Gary Emerson. Time—:15.7 secs. (no record, hurdles down. Amos Abrams, Gary Froebel, had :16.0 in trial heat for new record).

1931—Amos Abrams, Gary Froebel. Time—:15.4 secs. (record).

1932—Amos Abrams, Gary Froebel. Time—:15.7 secs.

1933—Amos Abrams, Gary Froebel. Time—:15.4 secs. (tied record).

1934—Glen Cooper, Gary Horace Mann. Time—:15.9 secs.

1936—Jack Bennett, Gary Emerson. Time—:15.5 secs. (first year for new 3 feet 3 inch hurdles).

1939—Art Egbert, Gary Lew Wallace. Time—:15.5 secs.

1948—Al Simms, Gary Roosevelt. Time—:14.7 secs. (tied record).

1953—Don Kendt, Gary Tolleston. Time—:15.4 secs.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

1928—Elza Odell, Gary Froebel. Time—:26.2

1930—Amos Abrams, Gary Froebel. Time—:24.6 secs. (record).

1931—Amos Abrams, Gary Froebel. Time—:24.5 secs. (record).

1932—Amos Abrams, Gary Froebel. Time—:24.7

1933—Amos Abrams, Gary Froebel. Time—:24.5 secs. (tied record).

1934—Bob Shurilla, Gary Lew Wallace. Time—:25.5 secs.

1935—Bob Shurilla, Gary Lew Wallace. Time—:24.9 secs.

200-Yard Low Hurdles

1937—Tom Harmon, Gary Horace Mann. Time—:23.3 secs. (Harmon established record of :22.6 secs. in trial heat).

1939—Ed Towns, Gary Froebel. Time—:23.1 secs.

1940—Hoyt Brown, Gary Froebel. Time—:22.9

1942—Burdston Glenn, Gary Froebel. Time—:23.0 secs.

1949—Willie Williams, Gary Roosevelt. Time—:22.1 secs.

1950—Willie Williams, Gary Roosevelt. Time—:22.4 secs.

180 Yard Low Hurdles

1955—Bob Buck, Gary Froebel. Time—:19.1 secs. (record).

Pole Vault

1912—John Wicks, Gary Emerson. Height—10 ft. 11¾ in. (record).

1915—Irvin Elser, Gary Emerson, tied Ray Kiefer, Washington. Height—10 ft. 6 in.

1925—Emil Perrotta, Gary Froebel. Height—11 ft. 3 in.

1928—John Wonsowicz, Gary Froebel. Height—11 ft. 9¾ in.

1929—Steve Divich, Gary Froebel. Height—11 ft. 6 in.

1930—John Wonsowicz, Gary Froebel, tied Jim Carter, Indianapolis Washington. Height—12 ft. 4¾ in. (record).

1933—Jerry Gracin, Gary Froebel. Height—12 ft. 2⅛ in.

1935—Walter Farmer, Gary Froebel. Height—12 ft. 10 in. (record).

1939—Jimmy Brown, Gary Froebel, tied Dale Swihart, Elkhart. Height—12 ft. 3 in.

1940—Bob Carr, Gary Horace Mann. Height—12 ft. 9 in.

1941—Bob Carr, Gary Horace Mann. Height—12 ft. 6 in.

1945—Ronald Jones, Gary Froebel. Height—11 ft. 9 in.

1947—Eddie Brown, Gary Froebel. Height—12 ft. 6 in.

1948—Eddie Brown, Gary Froebel. Height—12 ft. 6 in.

1951—Huey French, Gary Lew Wallace. Height—12 ft.

High Jump

1926—Ed Gordon, Gary Froebel, tied George Mountz, Garrett. Height—5 ft. 8 in.

1927—Ed Gordon, Gary Froebel, tied Joe Scully, Noblesville, and Marion George, Anderson. Height—5 ft. 10¼ in.

1929—Alvin Jackson, Gary Froebel, tied Homer Haimbaugh, Rochester. Height—5 ft. 7⅛ in.

1931—Louis Mallard, Gary Froebel, tied Paul Maxwell, Linton. Height—5 ft. 10¼ in.

1933—Jery Gracin, Gary Froebel. Height—6 ft. 3⅞ in. (record).

1940—Davage Minor, Gary Froebel. Height—6 ft. 1 in.

1943—Joe Brown, Gary Roosevelt. Height—6 ft. ¼ in.

1946—Ben Holmes, Gary Roosevelt, tied John Wilson, Anderson, and John Shafer, South Bend Adams. Height—5 ft. 10¼ in.

1948—Tom Floyd Gary Roosevelt, tied Jim Harper, Hammond. Height—6 ft. 1¾ in.

1953—Jim Tinsley, Gary Froebel. Height—6 ft. ⅛ in.

1954—Alfred Hadley, Gary Froebel. Height—6 ft. 3⅝ in.

Broad Jump

1923—Dick Sturtridge, Gary Emerson. Distance—21 ft. 1 in.

1924—Lowell West, Gary Emerson. Distance—21 ft. 7⅝ in.

1926—Tino Largura, Gary Emerson. Distance—21 ft. 1¾ in.

1930—Bob Scott, Gary Froebel. Distance—22 ft. ¾ in.

1931—Bob Scott, Gary Froebel. Distance—22 ft. 7½ in. (record).

1932—Bob Scott, Gary Froebel. Distance—23 ft. ¾ in. (record).

1935—Bob Shurilla, Gary Froebel. Distance—22 ft. 11 in.

1940—Davage Minor, Gary Froebel. Distance—21 ft. 9¼ in.

1949—Loranzie Williams, Gary Froebel. Distance—22 ft. 1⅛ in.

1951—Earl Smith, Gary Roosevelt. Distance—21 ft. 11⅝ in.

1952—Earl Smith, Gary Roosevelt. Distance—23 feet 2½ in. (record).

Shot Put

1927—Ed Hughes, Gary Emerson. Distance—47 ft. 1¼ in.

1931—Don Elser, Gary Horace Mann. Distance—52 ft. 11⅛ in. (record).

Half-Mile Relay

1929—Gary Froebel (Nugnis, Smith, D. Perrotta, Hart). Time—1:37.4.

1930—Gary Froebel (Hart, Feister, Mullins, D. Perrotta). Time—1:33.5.

1932—Gary Froebel (Hart, Wall, Scott, Abrams). Time—1:31.9 (record).

1934—Gary Horace Mann (Cooper, Snyder, Lloyd, W. Clifford). Time—1:32.2.

1936—Gary Froebel (Pudlo, Boles, McCants, Carr). Time—1:33.4.

1937—Gary Horace Mann (Miller, Bell, Hamilton, Harmon). Time—1:34.1.

1940—Gary Froebel (Robinson, Lee, Burrell, H. Brown). Time—1:31.8.

1945—Gary Roosevelt (Jackson, H. Jones, Street, Moody). Time—1:32.4.

1946—Gary Froebel (C. Hill, Lackey, Manos, J. Gonzales). Time—1:33.6.

1947—Gary Roosevelt (H. Jones, Givens, Simms, Leek). Time—1:32.1.

1948—Gary Froebel (C. Hill, Bell, Lackey, J. Gonzales). Time—1:31.4 (tied record).

1949—Gary Froebel (Williams, Thomas, Koval, J. Gonzales). Time—1:31.6.

1950—Gary Froebel (Williams, J. Hill, Sims, Thomas). Time—1:30.7 (record).

1951—Gary Roosevelt (Gay, A. Jones, Stearns, Hubbard). Time—1:32.9.

1954—Gary Roosevelt (Tolliver, Spidle, Morris, Adams). Time—1:31.4.

1955—Gary Froebel (Smith, Johnson, Redding, Buck). Time—1:30.9.

Mile Relay

1916—Gary Emerson (Pritchard, Williams, Maloney, Szold). Time—3:49.8.

1928—Gary Froebel (Exum, Robinson, Johnson, Nugnis). Time—3:34.3.

1930—Gary Froebel (Jordan, Abrams, Mallard, Smith). Time—3:36.1.

1931—Gary Froebel (Mallard, Pustik, Abrams, Mullins). Time—3:34.3.

1932—Gary Froebel (Pustik, Townsell, Ford, Jordan). Time—3:30.4.

1933—Gary Froebel (Ford, Miscovich, Abrams, Pustik). Time—3:30.3.

1934—Gary Horace Mann (Smith, Tobias, Stapleton, Fletcher). Time—3:37.5.

1936—Gary Horace Mann (Nordquist, Von Berghy, Bayer, Sponsel). Time—3:26.6 (record).

1937—Gary Horace Mann (Gadness, France, Olsen, Von Berghy). Time—3:35.0.

1939—Gary Horace Mann (Olsen, Much, Connolly, Fitzgerald). Time—3:29.5.

1949—Gary Roosevelt (W. Jones, Dooley, R. Jones, Patterson). Time—3:27.3.

1947—Gary Lew Wallace (J. Jankovich, Pillars, Kwolek, Crowe). Time—3:28.1.

1948—Gary Lew Wallace (J. Jankovich, Tipton, Tucker, Fisher). Time—3:29.0.

1950—Gary Emerson (Gunnett, G. Evdokiou, Drysdale, Edwards). Time—3:27.1.

1951—Gary Roosevelt (Smith, Lowery, Taylor, Dooley). Time—3:28.2.

1952—Gary Roosevelt (Smith, Campbell, Robinson, Williams). Time—3:26.1 (record).

1953—Gary Froebel (Howard, McCloud, Nava, M. Larry). Time—3:24.7 (record).

Gary's Peak Performances

Continued From Preceding Page

Gary Roosevelt, 1948 (tied record).

220-yard low hurdles—:24.5 secs.—Amos Abrams, Gary Froebel (state record; Abrams tied own record in 1933).

200-yard low hurdles—:22.1 secs.—Willie Williams, Gary Roosevelt, 1949.

180-yard low hurdles — :19.1 secs. — Bob Buck, Gary Froebel, 1955 (state record).

High jump — 6 ft. 3⅞ in. — Jerry Gracin, Gary Froebel, 1933 (state record).

Broad jump—23 ft. 2½ in.—Earl Smith, Gary Roosevelt, 1952 (state record).

Pole vault—12 ft. 10 in.—Walter Farmer, Gary Froebel, 1935 (state record).

Shot put—52 ft. 11⅛ in.—Don Elser, Gary Horace Mann, 1931 (state record).

880-yard relay—1:30.7—Gary Froebel (Williams, J. Hill, Sims, Thomas), 1950 (state record).

Mile relay—3:24.7—Gary Froebel (Howard, McCloud, Nava, M. Larry), 1953 (state record).

Froebel Copped First State

Continued From Preceding Page

while proceeding about the business of cornering their sixth consecutive IHSAA crown.

"Yes sir, Froebel again and by a margin many points in excess of what even this writer predicted for them. For their 1933 victory aggregate Coach Hugh Bergstrom's Blue Devils piled up 36½ points. Kokomo figured for not less than 33 points by the boys who know [illegible] finish second but with 25 points.

"Froebel won simply because Amos Abrams, Jerry Gracin, John Jancarich, Alex Wonsowicz and Sherman Ford performed true to their best form. It was the first time this season they did so but they did it when the time arrived and that's the mark of real champions.

"Abrams again proved himself the alltime king of the state's prep hurdlers by copping both the high and low timber events. And he went back to the form of his sophomore year to tie the records he established then in both events.

"Gracin sailed up and up from a new state record in the high jump to victory in the pole vault to join Abrams as a 2-event champion. Gracin cleared 6 feet 3⅞ inches for a new record in the high jump, adding a full 3 inches to the mark established only one year ago. In the pole vault Gracin cleared 12 feet 2⅛ inches.

"Jancarich did just what was expected and asked of him with a third place in the shot put. Wonsowicz cleared 12 feet to gain a tie for second place in the pole vault.

"Ford, running the finest race of his career, bested a speedy field in the second 440-yard dash in 50 seconds even. That time was 2/10ths of a second under the old state record but it wasn't fast enough as Parsons of Plymouth in the first race had edged out Mel Trutt of Hammond in the new record time of :49.6.

"To top off the victory march the Froebel mile relay team of Ford, Mike Miscovich, Abrams and Pustik ran away from the field to win in 3:30.3."

Only a year later in 1934 Froebel finished far down among the also-rans, but Horace Mann took up the challenge for Gary and was just nosed out by Kokomo, 36½ to 35. Mann's point winners that year included:

Bill Clifford and Bill Lloyd second and third in the century; Roger Stapleton third and Bob Tobias second in mile runs, Glen Cooper first in the high hurdles (:15.9). Clifford second and Lloyd fourth in the 220, Smith, Stapleton, Tobias and Fletcher first in a mile relay (3.37.5); Cooper, Jack Snyder, Lloyd and Clifford first in a half-mile relay (1:32).

Horace Mann was the runner-up to Kokomo again in 1935, 30 to 25, with the following point winners:

Bill Lloyd first in the century (:10.2) and furlong (:22.7); Glen Cooper second in both the high and low hurdles; Ken Sponsel third in an 880 run; and a second in the half-mile relay.

Other Gary winners in that 1935 state meet included Bob Shurilla of Lew Wallace in the low hurdles (:24.9) and broad jump (22-11), and Walter Farmer of Froebel in the pole vault at a record 12 feet, 10 inches.

Horace Mann finally solved the Kokomo jinx in 1936, 28 to 24½, with the following place winners:

Earl Geiselman first in the century (:10.3) and furlong (:22.5); Ken Sponsel first in the 440 (:50.0); Tom Harmon third in the 200-yard low hurdles; Art Nordquist, Bob Von Berghy, Hillard Bayer and Sponsel first in the mile relay (3:26.6 record).

Other Gary winners that year included Froebel's Herman Carr in the 440-yard dash with a record :49.3 clocking; Jack Bennett of Gary Emerson in the high hurdles (:15.5) and Froebel's Pudlo, McCants, Boles and Carr in a half-mile relay (1.33.4).

One year later Gary began fading from the state title meet picture although Horace Mann was the runner-up once again to Kokomo, 38 to 31.

Gary winners that year included Tom Harmon of Horace Mann in the 100-yard dash (:10.4) and 200-yard low hurdles (23.3 record); Horace Mann's Gus Gadness, Dick France, Arnold Olson and Von Berghy in the mile relay (3:35) and Horace Mann's Bill Miller, Ed Bell, James Hamilton and Harmon in the 880-yard relay (1 34.1).

Gary got back into the title picture with Froebel in 1940, but again went into a decline that lasted until Froebel got into winning stride again with team title triumphs in 1949 and 1950, and Gary has been in the driver's seat ever since with Roosevelt in 1951, 1952 and 1954 and Froebel in 1953 and 1955 for an all-time Gary total of 15 IHSAA track and field championships in the last 28 years.

State Track Firsts

Gary's blue ribbon performances in IHSAA outdoor track and field championships have accounted for the following triumphs:

[illegible]—15
[illegible] dash—13
[illegible] dash—11
[illegible]—13
[illegible]—3
[illegible] high hurdles—13
220-yard low hurdles—7
200-yard low hurdles—4
180-yard low hurdles—1
High jump—3 (tied first 6)
Broad jump—11
Pole vault—12 (tied first [illegible])
880-yard relay—14
Mile relay—17.

DALTON . . . now in our 47th year

Looking north to 6th and Broadway . : . 1909

The first Dalton office, 644 Broadway

The old First National Bank

Hotel Gary

DALTON

Coal and Supply Co.

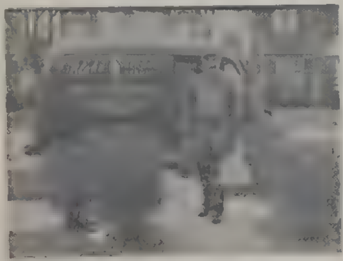
ELEVEN FUEL OIL TRUCKS, THREE COAL TRUCKS, EIGHT BLAKE HEATING DIVISION SERVICE TRUCKS . . . TO SERVE YOU BETTER

Cecil Grant, with 27 years service at Dalton, heads the fuel oil drivers. With 11 fuel oil trucks traveling Gary there's one in your neighborhood every day . . . twice a day during winter.

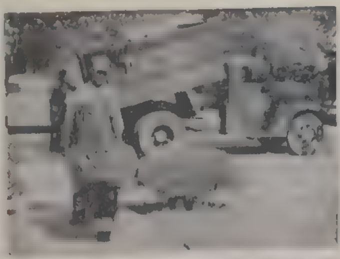
CERTIFIED COMFORT
SHELL
HEATING OIL

1 *We CERTIFY you get premium service*

2 *The Shell Oil Company CERTIFIES you get premium grade heating oil*



Al Walker, one of eight servicemen in Dalton's Blake Heating Division shown entering a home to service the oil burner. The Blake man who services your burner is specially trained to service your particular type burner.



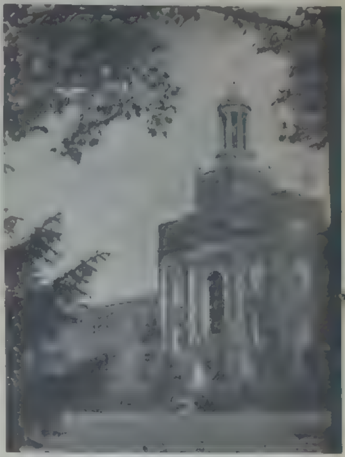
Willie Spriggs and Tom Bond delivering coal to a Dalton customer. Dalton's three coal crews have years of experience in making clean, efficient delivery of coal.

GARY'S OLDEST AND LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF COAL, COKE AND FUEL OIL

Lew Wallace . . . Doorway to Opportunity

10 Teachers, 502 Pupils Start Classes in 1923

By DOROTHY JACLACK
Lew Wallace School Senior



THIS ONCE WAS KNOWN as the 45th Avenue School when it was built in 1924. It opened in 1923 with 502 pupils, but by was built in 1922. It opened in 1923 with 502 pupils, but by of eight portable buildings. The west building supplanted these in 1926 and the Lew Wallace School officially came into being.

"A good school is the doorway to opportunity and success" was a favorite quotation of Miss Verna Hoke, who was principal of Lew Wallace School from 1927 to 1949, when she retired after 46 years in the teaching profession.

Lew Wallace School has been a doorway to opportunity and success for many Gary people since its establishment in 1922 and will continue to be for many generations to come.

The location of Lew Wallace School was selected by William A. Wirt, first superintendent of Gary Schools, and the Board of Education in 1921. The original site contained 25 acres, but it has been reduced to about 20 acres as a result of putting in sewers, sidewalks, and streets. The cost of the original land site was $25,000. Cost of streets sidewalks, sewers, and surfacing amounted to $38,000. The present investment including all buildings and portables is more than a million and a half

The first building was erected in 1922 and was known as the Forty-fifth Avenue School. In September, 1923, classes started under Miss Stella Miles, the first principal, with 502 pupils and 10 teachers

September of 1924 found 711 students attending the Forty fifth Avenue School. Eight portables were set up to accommodate classes

Miss Ina Martin succeeded Miss Miles as principal in 1925 The west building was erected in 1926 and included many classrooms, a gym, and an auditorium for primary children

The influence that was to mold Lew Wallace into a high school worthy of membership in the Lake County High School Association came in 1927. This influence was provided by Miss Hoke, a revered woman and an excellent educator in the eyes of many Gary residents.

Miss Hoke was born in North Manchester, Ind Soon after her birth her mother died, leaving her to the care of her grandmother

Silver Lake, Ind., was the scene of Miss Hoke's early grade school days. After becoming an alumnus of the Warsaw, Ind., High School, Miss Hoke entered the University of Southern California receiving her bachelor of arts degree in education Before coming to Gary, Miss Hoke had served 10 years as a teacher and five years as a principal in Anderson Ind

Superintendent Wirt did not have his eyes closed when he selected Miss Hoke to be the principal of Lew Wallace. Miss Hoke was the first, and so far the only woman to hold the job of principal in a Gary high school Many women have filled the office of principal of grade schools throughout the city, but Miss Hoke has the distinction of being the first woman high school principal.

Arthritis incapacitated Miss Hoke in 1949 and forced her to retire. Because of arthritis she has been confined to her home for the last six years, but she still finds time to read and visit with friends who come to see her

The Lew Wallace Student Council and the Lew Wallace band were begun in 1929. The Gul Junior Republic was organized in 1927.

In this same year, Miss Allegra Nesbit assumed sponsorship of the student government in Lew Wallace and fostered it for many years. The school republic was intended to give all students an understanding of both national and local governments and their functions

The students elected their executive legislative and judicial officers and formed a classroom city. Miss Nesbit framed a constitution, directed the first election, and created the school's martial forces — the School Boy Patrol — known at that time as the Lew Wallace hall guards.

Robert Dondanville was elected the first president of the School Republic, followed by Bruce Warner, John Tichac and Maurice Jones.

A more systemized form of school government was developed in 1930, and it was named the Better Citizenship Organization. John Kolladis was the first president, and in 1931 Sam Mazlack took the office. Robert Regal became the next executive

After Regal's term in office the following served as president: Howard Beasey, Donald Nelson, Edwin Garriott, Mary McCleary, Robert Bass, James Briggs, Jack Pritchard, Jewell Chandler, Stanley Hutches, Lawrence Costello, Harrison Mellman, Henry Hales, Phyllis Mahorney, Ann Carmian, Bud Miles Lowell Peters Robert Mummey David Bone Tom Kleinschmidt and Karen Emmett

Eleanor Botnovcan was elected president in 1953. She started the homecoming celebration that year Alice Ann Goodpasture was the first homecoming queen. Her court consisted of Joanne Lasky, Shirley Gayda, Gerrie Stark, and Ruth Huffman.

During the school year 1954 1955 Richard Green was chief executive, and Letitia Perrotta was crowned homecoming queen.

Another school organization which has lived from 1927 to the present time is the Lew Wallace Band. The organization had its beginning on October 18, 1927, with 12 members under the direction of Wayne F. Sherrand. The first rehearsal was spent attempting to play the trio of "Activity March"

The following week five more students joined the band, and rehearsals were moved from Glen Park School to Lew Wallace.

After the band was brought to Lew Wallace many new members joined During 1928 the band improved so much that the people of Glen Park conducted a drive to buy uniforms.

In 1929 Richard Coar became director of the band.

Coar was succeeded two years later by Clarence Hendrickson. Eugene Teeter took over the band when Hendrickson was appointed supervisor of music for Gary schools in 1951

In 1931 another milestone was reached in the life of Lew Wallace School. The east section of the main building was erected, opening many new classrooms to Glen Park students.

At the cornerstone laying on March 31, 1931, the program was begun with music by the Lew Wallace Band The speakers were John Holloway, Mrs. C R Black J J Kelley and Irving C Frash Leslie Combs then treasurer of the school board, read the list of materials which were to be placed in the cornerstone. They included: a small American flag, the school colors, the school crest, the names of school children by registers, coins, a copy of the school song, the history of the school, snapshots of the faculty, pictures of classes by names, information concerning the school crest, and the programs of plays, operettas, and concerts of the current year

The placing of the materials in the cornerstone was done by Mrs. Charles W. Chase, secretary of the board. Lew Wallace students sang the school song, 'Hail Lew Wallace,' the words of which were written by a freshman Rebecca Kan, in 1928. Superintendent Wirt gave the main address.

Even before the cornerstone was laid the Girls' Athletic Association was busy starting a new club. The organization was started by Miss Mildred [illegible] and Maxine Gower was elected the first president. Lew Wallace girls who wished to take part in sport activities found softball, captainball, volleyball and basketball kept them quite busy.

Late in 1931, Miss Hoke organized a Junior Honor Society and a charter of the society was granted the school. Mary Ellen Wood the first president.

The Olympian Society, an organization centering around Latin and mythology, began in 1932. Evelyn Barnes was the first president with Miss Agnes McLean, sponsor

The keystone and torch, the symbol of the National Senior Honor Society came to Lew Wallace in 1932 when senior students started the Senior Honor Society

Dorothy Seefeldt edited the first yearbook, the "Quill and Blade" in 1932 The title symbolizes the literary and military achievements of Gen Lew Wallace

Helen Egger came to Lew Wallace in 1932 after spending three years at Froebel and five years at Horace Mann. Her greatest achievements were in the field of chorus and a cappella singing. She organized countless groups of young people

The Christmas Vespers were the product of her creative talents. Since 1932 vespers have become a tradition at Lew Wallace. Loyalty songs for both Lew Wallace and Horace Mann, and the theme song of All-Out Americans, the city's grade school citizenship organization, were composed by Miss Egger. She retired in 1953, and died a few months later

Journalism and the publishing of the [illegible] were left to students' spare time in 1933, but today journalism is a regular course of study. At first the [illegible] was published bi-weekly but in the fall of 1945 an increase in circulation enabled the staff to print the paper each week.

The auditorium and speech departments have been active since the early days of the school. In 1933 'The Importance of Being Earnest' was presented by the seniors with Carl Elich playing the lead

Upon Miss Hoke's retirement, Floyd Asher was appointed principal in 1949. Greene County, Indiana, was the site of his birth and early schooling. He taught school in North Dakota and at Farmersberg, Ind. Social studies and industrial arts were his special subjects.

After serving in the Army in World War I [illegible] France. Later he studied at Indiana State and Indiana University, earning master degree [illegible]. He [illegible] graduate work at Northwestern and Columbia.

After first teaching in Gary in 1921 at Glen Park [illegible] later taught at Froebel [illegible] going to Lew Wallace in 1923. In 1931 he became assistant principal, and in 1949 was appointed principal

Harold Kaiser was assistant principal of Lew Wallace from 1949 to 1954 when he was made assistant superintendent of schools. [illegible] succeeded him at Lew Wallace.

A west section of the main building was opened in 1953 with nine new classrooms, a sewing room, an art room, two kindergarten rooms with a cloak room, a guidance room, and a new principal's office. Elio Largura was general contractor, and Irvin Pfaff was foreman for the job

From 1932 to 1955 Lew Wallace has graduated a total of [illegible] students. About [illegible] of these have gone on to college.

The present enrollment is [illegible] and a faculty of 98

WITH THE BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO. plant, a whole new community came into being, bringing with it its problems of education for the children of its residents. The Ambridge community, named after the bustling mills, solved the school needs of its residents with this modern educational plant at 2820 W. 4th Ave.

Powder Plant Site, Desolate Dunes

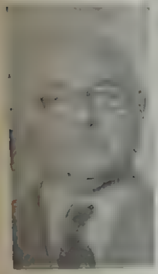
800-Acre Tract Used In Uninhabited Aetna

Seeking the "most desolate and uninhabited available spot in the [illegible] west," the Aetna Powder [illegible] in the early 1880s [illegible] 800-acre tract in the heart of the northern Indiana [illegible] and marsh lands [illegible] dynamite and black powder [illegible].

It was an ideal location for a plant to manufacture high explosive materials. To the north was Lake Michigan; to the west [illegible] were the [illegible] and Michigan City. Hammond, Whiting, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor were small villages and Gary had not yet been founded.

The [illegible] up in this secluded [illegible] known as the Aetna section of Gary a number of isolated buildings [illegible]. A [illegible] as the main office. Barracks were erected for the men who came to work in the powder mills.

From the little hamlet of Miller, some men and a few women walked the three miles to the Aetna site to supplement the income they got from fishing in the summer and cutting [illegible] the winter. Few pioneer settlers of that period are living today to tell what happened at the plant, but it is recorded that occasional explosions would rock the area.



SAMUEL E. BROWNSTEN

The Wabash railroad passed through the Aetna site and some cottages were built along the railroad tracks for families of some of the workers. Products from the powder mill were shipped over the Wabash.

It was not until the advent of Gary in 1906 that Aetna suddenly realized that it had come [illegible] of civilization. [illegible] present [illegible] new [illegible] have a mind to oust the powder plant. 600 acres of the site became the town of Aetna. In the passing years, pretty white cottages [illegible] Aetna road for the married employes and dormitories erected for single men. Flowers [illegible] and gardens were planted and in this the old Aetna management took great pride.

The [illegible] to produce powder and dynamite.

In 1914 when the first World War broke out, Samuel E. Brownsten, now Lake County surveyor, a graduate [illegible] from Valparaiso University, was offered and accepted—a job as chief construction engineer at the Aetna powder mills. The Allied armies were calling on America for great quantities of explosives.

The plant at that time consisted of an office building with a [illegible] throughout the vicinity at sizable distances were nestled between sand revetments little houses where shells were filled with varying amounts of tri-nitrotoluene.

"In my capacity as the construction engineer," Brownsten explained, "it was necessary for me to inspect the various buildings, first for renewal, and most of the time for remodeling for new uses.

"A good many of the employes in the smokeless powder plant were men who had worked there for many years in the manufacture of black powder and dynamite. They were accustomed to realize they were in a dangerous place

"This was brought to their attention many times by spontaneous explosions where many people lost their lives. It has been my unfortunate observation to notice places were buildings previously existed that had become only a hole in the ground with bits of clothing scattered through the branches of trees."

Regular army troops were assigned to the Aetna plant as a protection against sabotage. Orders came to expand the facilities and to speed up operations. Security guards were patrolling the area 24 hours a day. The area was fenced in, but it became obvious that the fence was not needed because no one wanted to go near the place, as everyone feared the explosions.

A nitrating plant was built to manufacture "Nysol," an explosive compound. When the plant was finally completed a colonel from the Picatinny Arsenal was sent to start its operation, which [illegible] the morning in the [illegible] out. A three-word telegram came that same night from Major General Horney, in charge of high explosives, reading, "Re[illegible]"

The plant was rebuilt with temporary material, but Brownsten had difficulty [illegible] crew to run the plant due to the explosion. Everyone was scared because the first tore out a hole big enough to hide a three-story building. Every plate glass window down Broadway in Gary was shattered and the blast even moved boilers from their foundations.

Brownsten undertook almost alone the responsibility of setting the plant in operation in the spirit of "do or die." He spent practically three days and nights without sleep or food in the Nysol plant watching the fumes in the tank, his eyes glued on the thermometer and the various controls. The [illegible] he took saved the plant and production was resumed.

"We went along peacefully for several months, until one night when I was coming home, I saw a great flame reflected in the east. The plant was afire and might blow up," he recalled.

Again a fire and explosion had wrecked a portion of the plant. Brownsten recommended that solvent naphtha be rejected for commercial plant nitration and continue in the manufacture of Nysol. The work was hazardous and nerve wracking and Brownsten declares that luck was on his side or he never would have survived.

"At the time the smokeless powder plant was in operation," Brownsten recalls, "gun-cotton was washed in the processing and the water was run off into the sloughs that were so abundant in the area. I thought that in spite of all precautions to run the water through a fine sieve, some particles of the nitrated cotton went through. This continual accretion of the gun-cotton would finally become a very large mass. Some explosions might be caused from the heat of the sun or carelessness of someone smoking, causing a great deal of damage. The chief chemist held that the material would deteriorate to such an extent that it would never explode. However, two or three years ago some children found some layers of gun-cotton, put matches to it and it exploded, injuring two.

AETNA'S HIGH SHOULDERED SAND DUNES which attracted the busy powder works in the early 1880's are rapidly giving way to progress. Here is what is left of one of them as the toll road slices its way through the area. The valleys between the dunes once sheltered the various sections of the Aetna Powder Co. and echoed to the accidental blasts which punctuated the life of the firm while it operated in dune land.

"The day the Armistice was signed my work along the explosive line ceased," Brownsten said. "It ended a very dangerous chapter of my life. Looking backwards, it seems that one should have had better sense than to be thus employed, but the young spirit of chance, and the desire to do something to help win the war, made me dare to do things that a good many years later I have wondered why I did it."

During the war, enemy spies were charged with having destroyed a great portion of the Aetna plant by fire and explosion, but the mills were immediately rebuilt. Following the armistice, work was begun on tearing down the Aetna mills. For a while the property was successively owned by the ill fated Aetna Iron and Steel Co. and also by the DuPont interests.

In 1924, the area was annexed by the city of Gary.

The Aetna area was originally deeded by the state of Indiana to Aaron N. Hart and his wife in 1856. Hart held the land until Feb. 14, 1881, when he deeded [illegible] Aetna Powder Co. The [illegible] corporation in 1880, indicating that its headquarters were in Schererville.

The Aetna Powder Co. deeded the property to Aetna Iron and Steel Co. in Dec. 1, 1919. This corporation was headed by C. E. Wirt as president. The Bankers Trust Co. acquired title by court foreclosure in January 1922. The Aetna Securities Co. formed by Fred Wildermuth, Xen McNair, George Parmelee and others, acquired the land by deed on June 17, 1926.

Their first subdivision was recorded Aug. 5, 1926. Indianapolis Life Insurance Co. gave a mortgage to Aetna Securities Co., and foreclosed on this mortgage in the early part of 1930. The property was acquired from the Indianapolis Insurance company by Otto G. Fifield Inc., in 1947, just nine years ago, when there were about 90 families in Aetna.

Today there are approximately 1,100 families in Aetna. There are two churches, a business area, an apartment area and a new $600 000 elementary school. In the last nine years the Aetna area has obtained good water and gas pressure. All new streets are paved and have good sewers and drainage.

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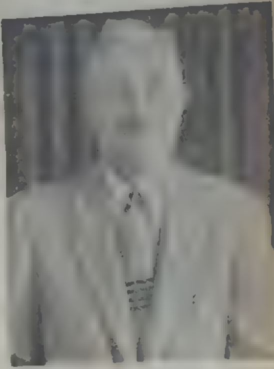

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All-Out Americans War Role Hailed by Top U. S. Officials

Gary Unit Included 15,000 School Pupils

By HAZEL HARRISON
Retired Emerson School Teacher

How the All-Out Americans fought on the home front to help win World War II is a story that deserves recording in the history of Gary.

The AOAs, as they were generally known, included some 15,000 grade school children who enlisted in this Junior Civilian Defense program. Their achievements were applauded from the White House to the State Capitol, by top officials in the steel mills and throughout the Gary community.

In the fall of 1941, the Gary Civilian Defense Corps, in cooperation with the Junior Chamber of Commerce, asked School Supt. Charles D. Lutz for the help of the school children in wartime activities of collecting scrap metal and paper, buying war stamps and bonds and taking part in community defense projects

Accordingly, Lutz named Mark C. Roser, child welfare director; H. Theo Tatum, Roosevelt School principal, and Mrs. William A. Wirt, auditorium director, to organize pupils from the 3rd through the 8th grades, in both public and parochial schools, to participate in the patriotic program to help win the war.

The committee decided that the children themselves should have a say-so in forming their citywide organization. A meeting of pupil representatives with a teacher sponsor from each school center was held in the Hotel Gary ballroom. Their response was large and enthusiastic

Clifford A. Boughner, city civilian defense director, and Col. Frank L. Gray of the Office of Civilian Defense, told the children what work needed to be done. The sponsoring committee proposed the organization. The main plans were worked out at the initial meeting that lasted an hour and half.

The citywide junior staff officers should have military titles, headed by a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, adjutant and majors to direct the war efforts in their respective school districts Colonel Gray administered the oath of allegiance to all the 62 representatives, appointing them majors

To get the organization quickly into action, it was decided to pick the first colonel and lieutenant colonel immediately. Names of all the pupil representatives were thrown into a hat and Colonel Gray drew out the two names for the top offices

Barbara Blair, a 7th grader at Horace Mann School, became the colonel and Roland Huff, a 12-year-old Riley School pupil, was made the second in command. Thus, the All-Out Americans were ready to go into business

The two top officers, accompanied by Mrs. Wirt, visited all the schools in the next 10 days, telling the children at scrap-pile rallies the need for scrap metal and explained how the scrap would be collected.

In the ensuing scrap drives, the AOA's collected some 1,700,000 pounds of scrap metal—more than the total weight of the 15,000 members — and the proceeds amounted to $8,100, which was divided among the war agencies and the Gary Community Chest. The AOA movement was no small business.

An organization as important as this had to have an appropriate name, so all schools were asked to make suggestions. Bennie Thielbar of Wirt School came up with "All-Out Americans," which was judged the best of some 300 names proposed. The name was adopted officially at the monthly meeting of the school representatives in January 1942.

Kendall Gholston, then a 6th grade pupil at Lew Wallace School, designed the AOA emblem which was accepted by the city staff and pins with the emblem were proudly worn by all AOAs.

Col. Barbara Blair appointed Angeline Muniz, Froebel School, her adjutant, and Bennie Thielbar was made a staff major. A faculty sponsor was named in each school to guide the AOA activities and Roser became the citywide sponsor; Boughner was chairman of the adult advisory board and Arthur R. Todd of The Gary Post-Tribune, the coordinator of activities.

The adult advisory board of 16, including school personnel and community representation, met once a month with the children on the citywide staff Members of both the adult board and the children's staff could recommend activities, but a majority of both groups had to approve any action to make it valid. A priest of the Gary deanery of Catholic Churches always served on the board as a representative of the parochial schools.

The first AOA headquarters was set up in Jefferson School and Mrs. Mary Wilhelm was appointed the official secretary She was paid by the AOAs out of their revenues from salvage projects. She gave seven loyal years to the AOAs and was much beloved by the children.

From 1942 to 1947, "Art" Todd served as the coordinator and was the sparkplug of the whole organization. Through his enthusiasm, inspiration and hard work, he kept the wheels going. He kept in touch with all groups—students, faculty advisory board, city officials, school sponsors and civic organizations. These groups all working together brought forth such results that AOA was recognized for its outstanding war work and honored locally, statewide and nationally.

In 1944, Gov. Henry Schricker presented the AOAs with a Liberty Brick from the historic building in which the Declaration of Independence was signed. One brick from Independence Hall was given the governor of each state to award to the civil organization in his state making the best effort to help win the war.

The brick, enclosed in a glass cabinet with a replica of Liberty Hall, is in the archives of the Gary Public Library. It will be turned over to the Gary Historical Society museum.

THIS LIMESTONE MARKER, dedicated on Nov. 12, 1946, memorializes the spot where Gary's first school class was held in 1906. Ora Wildermuth, behind marker, Gary's first school teacher who called the initial class to order at this spot at 4th avenue and Broadway, dedicated the memorial which was given by the All-Out Americans of World War II. Shown with Wildermuth are, left to right, Mary Louise Koss, Donald Hamady and Robert Doidge, representatives of the city's AOAs.

The Indiana Department of Public Welfare in its February 1944 magazine said: "In Gary they say 'All-Out Americans,' and they say it with pride. It connotes a generation of boys and girls who are growing up with an understanding of the society in which later, as responsible, informed citizens, they will play important roles."

The Indiana House of Representatives, Feb. 15, 1945, adopted a resolution honoring and approving the work of the AOAs in Gary. Three Gary AOA members were selected to serve for a week as pages in the General Assembly in 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949 and 1951

AOAs were commended by Irving S. Olds, board chairman of the United States Steel Corp., for their patriotism and war efforts, on the occasion of a visit to Gary when he was made an honorary AOA Colonel at exercises in the Roosevelt School auditorium. An enlarged picture of a Roosevelt AOA major pinning an AOA pin on the steel magnate hung in Olds' New York office

Tatum

Roser

The AOAs also received a letter of praise from President Franklin D. Roosevelt for their work in the field of Democracy and efforts for victory.

Hundreds of AOAs now grown-up will remember the numerous paper drives in which they collected thousands of tons of paper. In return for their efforts, those who made the best collections won trips to Indianapolis, to Camp Custer Mich., to the paper mills in Kalamazoo, Mich., and to Great Lakes Naval Training Station

In 1944, the paper drives totaled 1,541,200 pounds for which the organization was paid $11 000 The money was divided $1,400 to the Red Cross, $1,000 to the Community Chest, $6,000 to individual schools on a per capita basis, and the balance for maintaining the AOA office and activities.

AOAs also had tin collections more than 50 tons were gathered in one month alone. Three tons of clothing was collected in another drive and shipped to the Save the Children Federation. Waste fats were in great demand for war purposes so the AOAs sponsored monthly fat drives

In four years, to 1945, the AOAs in their respective schools bought war savings stamps and bonds totaling $1,284,000. In 1944, the sales amounted to $352,000 and 13 schools earned the blue "Minute Men" flags of the U. S. Treasury, awarded by the Junior Chamber of Commerce

More than 500 girls attended child care training classes to become child care aides. The classes were sponsored by the county welfare department Hundreds of boys attended auxiliary police and firemen classes. Both the child care and the police and fire classes were AOA projects. More than 800 AOAs had victory gardens during the war years.

The organization also sponsored a play each Saturday in some school auditorium, under the direction of Mrs. Wirt, auditorium director. A few of the many plays given by the children were "Heidi," "Peter Pan," "The Little Princess," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Beauty and the Beast," [illegible] "Snow White" and many others.

A summer camp at Dunes State Park was sponsored five years by the AOAs. It was under the direction of the physical education department of the city schools. Jack Gilroy, athletic director of city schools, supervised the camp program. Hundreds of children spent a week of their summer [illegible] at the camp

An AOA newspaper was launched in 1950 and continued until 1955. Schools took turns in producing the monthly publications. It was sponsored by Miss Bernice Engels, elementary supervisor

Among other projects of the AOAs were participation in spring [illegible] ance to [illegible] agencies, co[illegible] be made into coats for [illegible] men in cold clim[illegible] drives and fire pre[illegible] paigns. The em[illegible] ways on good citizenship.

In the conversion of the AOA from war to peace time projects military titles were dropped and training in democratic living was stressed. A program of school, community, national and world service was followed.

In 1955 the AOA executive board decided to tran[illegible] organization to school [illegible] and discontinue the [illegible] aspects. The program continues its citizenship improvement work by pupils under their own teachers. Worthwhile drives through contributions of time and money are encouraged

So ended the All-Out Americans as an organization, [illegible] those who have [illegible] small part in the varied experi[illegible] of AOA work and to stu[illegible] will never die [illegible] grand adventure never to be forgotten. It was a great satisfaction to feel that we [illegible] share in making the world a little better by our contributions of time and effort

Manual Arts Stressed in Schools

By A. L. CUNNINGHAM
Supervisor Vocational Education

It was no accident that William A. Wirt placed work at the top of his unique type school, which he called the Work-Study-Play program.

Wirt advocated experimentation in education. In tying he study of the 3Rs to their practical usage he often parted with tradition. Manual Arts was in its infancy when the Gary schools started in 1906. A definite pattern of organization and administration of this new type of tivities required of them. Country children had chores to do education had not yet been formed.

Wirt reasoned that city children differed from children living in the country in the ac which, in a great measure, served to orient them in their probable future life's occupation

City children, as a rule, had no comparable activities Since organized shops and shop equipment were unknown, except in a very few instances, Wirt used the facilities available. A few boys acted as craft helpers in cabinet making, carpentry, painting, and other crafts involved in the maintenance of school property

In the beginning, the boys observed the craftsmen at their work, then they joined in the activities as helpers. This work was not yet organized as classes, but rather left to the choice of a few boys for each craft.

Guy E. Wulfing was the first shop teacher. He started a shop with the emphasis on woodworking. As the Manual Arts began to gather form, machine shop, foundry, forge, printing, and drafting were added to the elective curriculum at Emerson, Gary's first unit type K-12 school.

Home economics was an elective for girls. Animal husbandry was considered a science for the elementary grades. Froebel became the second unit type school with its full complement of shops and home making classes.

Shops included patternmaking, foundry, machine shop, drafting, auto-mechanics, cabinet making and a limited enrollment in shoe repair. Later vocational electricity was added.

Miller contained a grade school wood shop until the Wirt school was opened. Horace Mann was the third unit school to be added to the Gary School System. A good shop was started in the Spring of 1923. In 1927 drafting was added to the curriculum. Next electric shop, printing, and general metals were placed in operation.

Roosevelt and Lew Wallace were the next unit schools to join the ranks. Tolleston, Pulaski, Franklin, Edison, and Wirt then joined the parade of schools to offer industrial education.

Business education took its place in each unit school curriculum offering clerical and secretarial courses.

World War II brought a demand for the training of workers for war industries. Gary's industrial education department accepted the challenge and trained welders, molders, machinists and machine operators. Training was placed on a 24-hour day, 7 days per week schedule. Training centers were Froebel and Emerson. An estimated 3,000 people were trained for the war indus[illegible]

THE CARVER SCHOOL, 25th avenue at Virginia, is one of the many schools built in recent years to accommodate an ever-expanding population and Gary. Their modern fronts are a far cry from the first Steel City schoolhouse.

After the war, the trai[illegible] veterans of World War [illegible] scheduled. Hundreds of GI's took advantage of their benefits and were trained in [illegible] and arc welding, as well as the machinist trade

The need for apprentices in the skills of industry and the building trades resulted in [illegible] organiz[illegible] lated [illegible] reading, [illegible] and science of [illegible] sons, sheet [illegible] plumbers and st[illegible] workers

The vocational department cooperated in the organization of trade classes, selection, licensing and training of instructors [illegible] Gary Works and the Sheet and Tin Mills. All appr[illegible] es are conducted un[illegible] Hughes [illegible]

The Golden Jubilee finds the vocational department of the Gary public schools with the largest apprenticeship program and the largest adult education [illegible]m in the state

Usual offerings in industrial arts education are found at each of the eight unit centers and in grade schools at Pulaski, Franklin and Lincoln. Vocational trade and pre-trade classes are limited, due to the lack of physical facilities.

THE WINNER AND STILL CHAMPION OF THE PENNSY LINE is the Broadway Limited, above, which set an all-time record on June 12, 1905, when as the "Pennsylvania Special" it hit a speed of 127.1 mils an hour on the Chicago-New York run which brought it through Gary's future location.

THIS TOWER, WHICH MARKS the site of one of the earliest settlements of the Gary area, the town of Liverpool, serves both the Pennsylvania and Nickel Plate railroads. The Pennsylvania tracks run from left to right with the switching junction in the right center foreground of the picture.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S TRAINS now stop at this modern brick station at 5th avenue and Chase street, but until it was built in 1930, the line's scheduled runs used a small station on Broadway near 1st avenue. This first station was built in 1907 when the line started serving Gary.

Pennsylvania R.R. in Area 47 Years Before Steel City

America's largest railroad—the Pennsylvania system—serves Gary with its main line between Chicago and New York and its trains have been running through this area for more than 97 years.

For 47 years prior to 1906, when Gary was born, Pennsylvania trains traveled through what was desolate dunes country, but which in the last 50 years has been transformed into a [illegible] famed [illegible] city.

A n[illegible] [illegible] years ago a Pennsylvania flagman was re[illegible]tiring at the age of 70 years. A newspaper writer asked him what he felt was the most significant thing that had happened during his 50 years of railroading.

He replied: "The founding and growth of the City of Gary!"

This trainman had ridden for years through the barren wastes of Northern Indiana and all at once a city was born. He watched it grow, become larger and greater until its fame spread 'round the world.

As he put it: "I'm glad they put a city there, because it used [illegible] that I was scared stiff [illegible] I had to step down from the caboose and walk back with an oil lantern in the darkness. I was afraid the wolves would attack me."

Oldest of the lines now comprising the Pennsylvania system dates from 1831—125 years ago. After an early beginning in the East in 1831, the railroad pushed westward through the future Gary territory into Chicago at the end of 1858.

Hobart, eight miles east of Gary's Pennsylvania station, was the first settlement in this area to profit by the new rail road. Surrounding Hobart was considerable farming territory and within the town were a saw mill and a grist mill, to which were added a brick kiln, a terra cotta plant and a lumber yard.

The railroad's most famous train — the Broadway Limited between Chicago and New York—attained world-wide fame just 51 years ago on June 12, 1905, when it attained the highest speed by a railroad train in America, a rate of 127.1 miles an hour.

The Broadway Limited was pulled by a coal-burning steam locomotive, but not even diesel locomotives have been able to match that record, set a year before Gary was built.

The Pennsylvania Railroad began making regular scheduled stops in Gary starting June 23, 1907. A small station was built at Broadway in Gary early in 1907 and served until April 1, 1930, when a new station was built at 5th and Chase street.

The first agent assigned to Gary was Charles M. MacKay, who served from 1912 to 1932. He was succeeded by Robert J. Sweeney, who was in charge of the station for over 12 years. George E. Stillman, who took over in 1945 is still on the job at the Gary station.

The Pennsylvania has 20 freight trains a day through Gary and also 20 passenger trains. Pennsylvania tracks including sidings, in Gary measure 27.5 miles. The railroad has 50 employes working in Gary and a total of 537 in the Calumet district.

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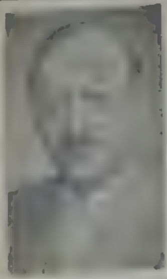
for
19 YEARS

IRWIN



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Gibson Inn . . . Last Stop For Weary Coach Travelers

Early-Day Hotel Located On Bailey Library Site

By Harold Van Dusen

The stage coach drew up with a flourish before the big two-story hewn log building. The passengers, tired and dusty after a rough ride from Michigan City, alighted and went quickly inside to the cool, somewhat dim interior.

For them is was the last stop on the long coach route from Detroit to Chicago.

The stage was driven to the coach house a short distance from the inn. A workman began jacking up the wheels to remove them and put fresh axle grease on the hubs. That was a usual procedure before moving on at sunup the next morning to Chicago.

"Ma" was busy greeting strangers and old friends, shooing the two snoozing Indians away from her front door, bedding her guests down in one of the two big rooms upstairs where a clean bed for a night was half a dollar and worth every penny of it.

The year was 1841. The big inn had been built three years earlier—in 1838—and already it had become one of the most popular along the whole of the busy route that followed the old Pottawatomie Trail through Michigan City and what since has become Crisman and East Gary.

This was the Gibson Inn, otherwise known as "Ma Gibson's Place." It was the first building erected in what now is Gary. Visualize it in your minds' eye. Gibson Inn was located about where Bailey branch library now stands at 15th and Madison. The old Gibson claim of 40 acres described in the county record at Crown Point as the SE¼ of the NE¼ of Sec. 9-38-8, was filed many years after the inn had been built. The Froebel School and its surrounding campus occupy a part of the original 40-acre tract.

THESE GARY RESIDENTS are three of the seven living grandchildren of Anna and Thomas Gibson, first residents of what is now Gary who built and operated the famed Gibson Inn of frontier days. They are, left to right, Mrs. Genevieve Gibson Thomas, Malcolm Gibson, both of 100 W. 8th Ave., and Mrs. Henrietta Gibson Grove, 324 E. 43rd Ave.

At the beginning Ma Gibson and her husband used what land was needed for their purpose, staked out their home, cut the logs and peeled them and by dint of sweat and muscle erected their inn. There was plenty of land and trees, and plenty of game for the table.

They chose well.

As late as 1826 there still remained 6,622 square miles of "Indian country" in Indiana, more than half of it in northern Indiana. Just four years later the wave of white settlers began to move into the northwestern part of the state, to what now is the Calumet and Lake County, into Porter and LaPorte counties. They came by ox team, in wagons drawn by horses; they came afoot and they came astride fast, tough ponies.

Trails, those nebulous routes the Indians had followed for generations, began to be developed for white man's use. The first followed the beach more or less closely from Michigan City to Chicago. It was one of the old routes of the American Fur Co. and its president John Jacob Astor. By 1833 there was one tavern along the entire trail between Michigan City and Chicago. It was located at the mouth of the Calumet River—Mann's Tavern.

Stage coaches began to be profitable, and new trails were developed. The first was somewhat farther south than the beach route. A third became the most popular of all. It was at an opportune time, then, that Thomas and Annie Maria Gibson stopped along that wilderness trail to build a tavern.

Annie Maria was an Irish colleen, born in Belfast on March 8, 1813. She was brought to America by her mother when she was 13—crossing the Atlantic in a tiny wooden sailing vessel on a voyage that lasted nearly two months. Those were rough days and nights. Storms tossed the little ship and salt water reached the biscuits. Then there was salt pork to chew on and fresh water was rationed.

Annie Maria had known hardship long before she reached her place in the scheme of things here in what was to become Gary. But she had not lost her Irish wit and her warm Irish heart and the smile that became known the length of the old Pottawatomie Trail. She had everything to do with the popularity of the Gibson Inn.

With her mother she settled in Columbus, Ohio, in late 1826, and there she grew and blossomed into womanhood. They say she was beautiful, even as she "worked out" in the fields and her hands toughened and her strength grew. She was to need it later.

Thomas Gibson was shy as a youth, but he fell in love with the bright-eyed Irish lass and they were wed back in Columbus. It was then they decided to go west to make their fortune. They had little when they started and on the trail Thomas grew ill, victim of the fever.

But Annie was a practical nurse, as good as they came in those days and that was very good. She nursed him back as near to health as it was possible and together they built their inn and the furniture to be put into it. Thomas thrived on wild game and fish the way Annie could cook them, but he never fully regained his health. Thus it was that Annie became "Ma" Gibson to the traveling multitude who found rest and warmth in the Gibson Inn. She relieved her husband of many of the responsibilities that would have been his.

While the large migration of Indians westward had been under way for some time before the Gibsons reached here, there were still hundreds of them in the woods from the mouth of the Calumet far back into Porter and LaPorte counties, from the dunes at the shore of Lake Michigan to far beyond Cedar Lake.

Ma Gibson made friends with the Indians who remained and traded her partridge and quail, fish and furs for which she found a market in Chicago. In return she gave them powder and shot. She nursed their sick. She had beads for the womenfolk.

Here in what now is Gary she had found a good life with her husband. Thomas tended bar and played the good host to his guests.

The main inn building was interesting. It had two long rooms on the first floor and two large ones on the second. Downstairs were the sitting and dining rooms. Upstairs the two large rooms were curtained off by flowered goods and it was in the curtained cubicles that the big high-post hardwood beds were installed.

A lean-to at the rear of the building, constructed originally as a carriage and woodshed, had become popular as a meeting place for the men. It was there that Thomas had his little bar of hewn logs. It was there that yarns of the trail were spun, and dreams of a future in this new west were revealed.

Ma Gibson was a power in those days. And she set a table that had men talking from Detroit to Chicago. For many years Gibson Inn was the only stopping place between Michigan City and Chicago because it was there that a traveler was fed well, slept well and entertained well. There was hospitality and a table laden with good food.

At Ma Gibson's you paid 25 cents for a meal and ate all you wanted. And the travelers in 1840 were good eaters!

There was a choice of food, too. For your twenty-five cents at Ma Gibson's you could dine on:

Prairie Chicken Quail
Buckwheat Cakes with Real
Maple Syrup
Pheasant Pork
Potatoes and Gravy
Bread Butter
Honey

You did not choose your menu. You helped yourself to whatever you liked . . . to a bit of all of the offerings if you wished.

Many a traveler, instead of continuing on to Chicago or to Michigan City, depending on his direction, remained at the Gibson Inn for days, enjoying the hospitality and the hunting the land afforded. The game they shot was added to Ma Gibson's table.

There were neighbors, too, even though most of them were many miles distant. It is said that members of the Bailly family of what later became Baileytown, were regular visitors, especially Rose and Frances, cultured and beautiful daughters of the fur trader, who were fast friends of the Gibsons.

All the while Ma nursed the sick; did not fear even to go into frontier homes where there was the dread smallpox. She won the respect and admiration of all on the old frontier.

But Mr. Gibson never recovered fully, and in 1850 he died, leaving behind his Irish colleen to carry on alone.

She did not mourn long. There was no time for that! Instead, she worked alone, with a halfbreed flunky to do the heavier jobs outside and his wife to help her with the innumerable tasks indoors.

The popularity of the inn grew, and she developed her fur trade with the Indians to a really prosperous level. But whenever she sat by the big open fireplace with her guests of an evening she often told them of her happy life with 'Mr. Gibson, God rest his soul.' As the years passed and she rested in the evening her sighs grew heavier, and in 1860, ten years after Mr. Gibson's death, she retired.

By that time the Michigan Central Railroad had cut deeply into the stagecoach business and there were fewer guests to be fed and bedded.

Ma Gibson moved on into Chicago with sufficient funds to keep her comfortably.

And there she liked to tell, too, of her rich, delightful life in a land where the game was free for all, when the settler could go where and as he wished, take whatever he could find on the prairie or in the woods provided he interfered with no Indian and with no other settler's rights.

Largely each man was a law unto himself, but these squatters brought with them the power of self-restraint acquired in their eastern homes.

Mrs. Gibson had at first made her own candles in the molds she brought with her from Columbus. Then she learned of a more rapid way of making candles by dipping. She made small wooden rods, and on these placed the wicks cut the right length for a candle, with about six on each rod.

Then she placed the tallow melted and quite hot, in a large, deep vessel and into this she dipped the wicks. At each dip the wick took on a coating of tallow. She allowed time for it to cool between each dip. When the melted tallow became too shallow to cover all the wick, she poured in hot water to fill up the kettle and the melted tallow rose to the surface, and continued until the full sized candle was formed. She was able to make dozens in a single winter evening.

She recalled the sewing, the knitting; her early loom for she wore homespun dresses, her husband homespun clothes.

The inn became the center of social life as new cabins were built and close neighbors moved in.

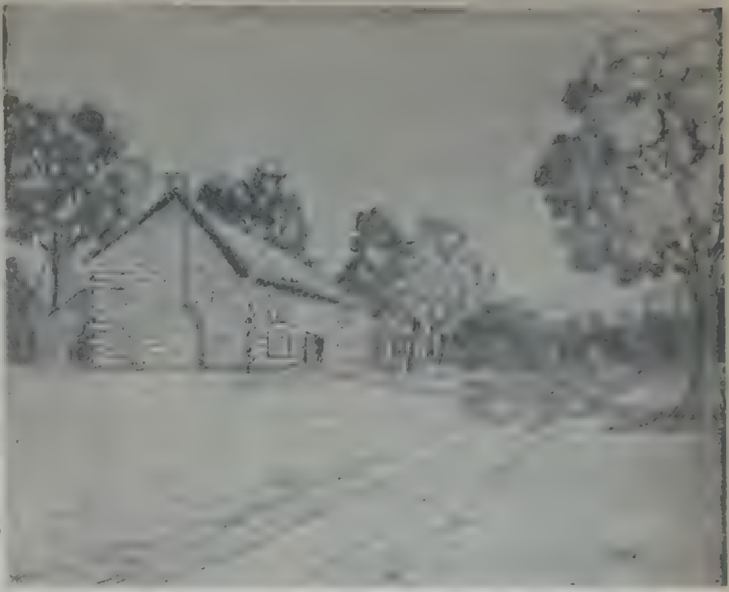
Yes, those had been happy and busy days—the good old days before the railroad provided new and faster transportation, new and closer markets and a broadening of the social life of the middle 1800's.

The twinkle in her eye remained until the very last. Ma Gibson died in Chicago on July 14, 1900.

In death she returned to what now is Gary.

She was buried in the old Tolleston cemetery, where her body lies today.

But she left a heritage for those who came after her—a heritage of courage and honor of industry and human kindness—that never should be forgotten.



THIS DRAWING DEPICTS THE FABLED GIBSON INN which stood where 15th avenue now crosses Madison street, on the Bailey library's site. Here Anna Mariah (Ma) Gibson became a tradition in the days of western migration. She and her husband Thomas built their inn on the Pottawatomie Trail in 1838. It was the first building erected in what is now Gary. Mrs. Gibson retired in 1860, 10 years after her husband's death. She died at 87 in Chicago in 1900.

Attorney Helped Fortune Seekers

One of the popular attorneys among the struggling young fortune hunters who came to Gary during the early days was Clarence Bretsch.

Bretsch, while enjoying a large law practice, also engaged in the home building business [illegible] from the start. [illegible] of those [illegible] in their struggle [illegible], and he seemed to get a [illegible] out of dining frequently with a crowd of young hopefuls. No one was forgotten.

One of Bretsch's customs was to distribute hundreds of red neckties among his friends on Christmas Day. So bright were these that the ordinary [illegible] candles were not necessary . . . so the story goes.

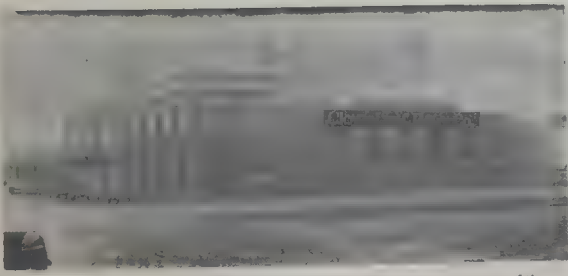
CLOVER LEAF QUALITY MILK
..for goodness sake, every bottle cellophane hooded

Contributing to the Health & Progress of Gary Since 1908...

IN THE BEGINNING . . . we had two routes that were taken care of by two horse drawn milk wagons . . .

TODAY . . . we have 56 routes covered by modern, sanitary route wagons . . . motor driven of course . . .

YOU WILL FIND . . . there are Happy and Healthy CLOVER LEAF customers on every street in Gary. And you will find hundreds of families in the third generation serving Clover Leaf Milk.



Pictured above is our new modern office, bottling plant and garage . . . one of the finest and most modern of its type in the Midwest.

We're Proud . . . We Were First!

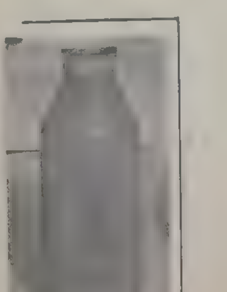
FIRST— in Gary to build a modern [illegible] plant.
FIRST — in Gary to pasteurize milk and cream for protection [illegible]
FIRST — in Gary to homogenize milk for [illegible] richer flavor.
FIRST — in Gary to introduce Golden Guernsey milk to customers.
FIRST — in Gary to introduce the hooded cap to protect the pouring lip of the bottle.
FIRST — in Gary to add Vitamin D [illegible] milk.

Visit Our Display
Booths 59 & 60
at the
Jubilee
Exposition

Get the Best...
Get "Clover Leaf"

- Pasteurized Milk
- Sour Cream
- Chocolate Milk
- Skim Milk
- Buttermilk
- Whipping Cream
- Butter
- Cottage Cheese
- Sweet Cream
- Half & Half
- Eggs
- Sofkurd Milk

Call 6-9177 (TUrner) for Doorstep Delivery



CLOVER LEAF MILK
..for goodness sake, every bottle cellophane hooded

11th and Massachusetts

TUrner 6-9177

Gary, Ind.

Parry Recalls Early Roads

Crown Point to Tolleston Torturous 2-Day Trip

Roy G. Parry, early Gary newspaperman and uncle of Jack Parry, Post-Tribune sports writer, wrote many historical sketches about early Gary before his death. As a boy he camped [illegible] city limits, but which then was a wilderness.

Parry was born in Crown Point in 1883, and with his parents, who came to this country from [illegible] often made trips to Tolleston (then called Tollet), [illegible] Miller [illegible] (then called Lake Station). He died in August, 1950.

Following are some of the sketches written by Parry:

By ROY G. PARRY
(Early Gary Newspaperman)

When Gary was first started it was some time before the people of Lake County looked upon it as a reality—even after the steel corporation had literally poured millions of dollars into construction work. It was eyed by many as "another land boom" such as the "fiasco" of the location of the Union Stock Yards where Gary now stands in which promotion so many people had been swindled out of their life savings—so that the contemplated location of the steel industry's plant was viewed as a myth.

The trip from Crown Point to Tolleston was made by horse and buggy and so torturous and sandy were the roads that the 18 miles to that village required a two days' journey and a stop-over of one night at the hostelry kept by August Conrad at Tolleston.

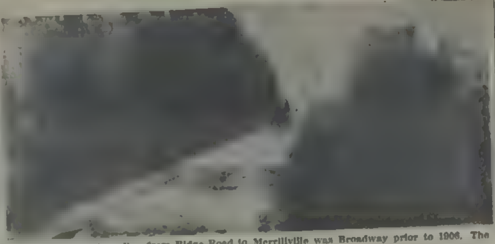
As I remember it, the route from Crown Point to Centerville (now Merrillville) was improved with a gravel road. A gravel road also extended from Merrillville through Hobart Township to Valparaiso (now Lincoln Highway). One of the first gravel roads was 12 feet wide extending from Lincoln Highway to Hobart and north to Lake Station. This was a test road and constructed by a firm in which John W. Call, later postmaster of Gary, was interested. It proved to be so successful that this particular type of construction was later adopted by the county commissioners and many other county roads were built of this material.

The route from Merrillville north to Ridge Road was first a deep sandy trail through the dense brush and forest, so deep in fact that in driving, we were compelled to give the horse frequent rests in covering the three miles to Ridge Road, the main traveled route from the east to Chicago. From this point, in going to Tolleston, the route was through Black Oak and then east again to the village. For several years after Gary became a town and before Broadway was opened over the Calumet River and a bridge constructed this was the only route to the county seat.

The scenery along Ridge Road to Black Oak and surrounding Tolleston was beautiful. The Calumet river overflowed every spring and the lands were inundated for miles around. As a result the country was covered with tamarack, willow and scrub oak and this territory became a haven for wild fowl and other game. Scores of people made their living trapping fur bearing animals and it was here that the Tolleston Gun Club built its magnificent clubhouse. The club membership consisted of several hundred wealthy Chicagoans, who came here during the duck hunting season and on weekends. They had purchased and leased several thousand acres of this marsh land bordering the Calumet River and policed it with numerous guards to keep the poachers off the tracts. Included in its membership were many of Chicago's famous and wealthy men, now deceased, among whom were John W. Gates, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman and John W. Drake.

Several clashes occurred between hunters who poached on the club's lands and the armed guards and at one time a gun battle ensued between these forces in which several guards and poachers were shot. Arrests were made but the club officials were wealthy [illegible] influential and the case was never tried in the county courts. The old clubhouse, [illegible] of luxury of bygone days, [illegible] standing on 25th avenue near Clark Road, and was at one time Gary's first country club with Capt. H. S. Norton as its first president.

The water of the small lakes, deep marshes and rivers abounded with pickerel, pike, perch and bass. Engineers engaged in the early construction projects still remember the old Gibson Run, a fresh water running stream very deep and originating from fed springs south of the Wabash railroad and running northwest to the Calumet River near Buchanan street, the entrance to [illegible] and tin mill.



THIS TINY TRAIL leading from Ridge Road to Merrillville was Broadway prior to 1906. The trail was one of the connecting links from the southern section of the county with the Pottawatomie Trail which ran east and west over what now is Ridge Road.

Another slough several hundred feet wide extended from the marshes of Long Lake west to Hammond city limits. This fresh water slough extended along what is now 6th avenue and much trouble was caused in filling up this swale or marsh, in order to put in streets and prepare the land for residential purposes. There were sink holes in which horses mired and the foundation was none too good in those days until this territory was eventually drained.

Many of the pioneers tell of fishing at a spot where Hotel Gary now stands. This was an unusually deep section of the water run and in it many fine pickerel and bass were caught.

Long Lake was also another fisherman's paradise as well as hunter's retreat. Ducks and geese were shot in great numbers and Chicago sportsmen built clubhouses on the site where the coke plant now stands. It was known as the Calumet Heights Gun Club in those days. There were 10 or 15 cabins which housed many of the early officials who came here to build the steel plant. Other hunting and fishing [illegible] included one [illegible] extreme east end of Long Lake and was operated by [illegible] of Chicago. [illegible] Chicago societies [illegible] on the dunes along the lake during the summer months studying bird and plant life in this picturesque territory.

The sand hills and swamps around Miller were also the rendezvous for horse thieves and cattle rustlers and exploits of the once famous Saxe's band are still recalled by the early settlers. Horses and cattle disappeared from Chicago and [illegible] rounding district as if by magic and were hidden in the hilly territory adjacent to Miller.

It was here that the murder [illegible] in 1904. The latter was the head of a gang of cattle rustlers and had long been sought by the authorities. Northrup, the owner of a string of horses, was traveling in the neighborhood when the crime was committed. The murderer escaped and was later apprehended in New York state by Charles L. Daugherty, then sheriff of Lake County.

The trial lasted several weeks in the Lake Circuit Court at Crown Point before Judge W. C. McMahan and attracted wide-spread attention throughout the country. D. E. Boone was prosecuting attorney of Lake County at the time and was considered one of the brilliant lawyers and orators in northern Indiana. He succeeded in sending Donahue to the penitentiary for life.

ROY G. PARRY

At the time of the planning of the drainage canal in Chicago about 1891 it [illegible] by some the Union [illegible] Engineers employed by the [illegible] headquarters at the Conrad Hotel and spent the entire summer surveying the site, which included the land north of the Wabash Railroad to Lake Michigan and from Grant street to the Aetna corporation line.

In anticipation of a big boom with the location of the stock yards Chicago developers laid out enormous subdivisions. One of these was the Chicago, Tolleston Land and Investment's first subdivision which was located south of the Wabash Railroad and extending to about where 18th avenue now is located. These lots sold rapidly and the owners laid out other subdivisons to the south known as their second and third subdivisions, extending to 25th avenue.

Broadway south of the Wabash Railroad was known as Burton avenue in those days and speculation ran high because of the location by Armour and company of a number of [illegible] sheds and pens near Aetna. [illegible] herds of cattle roamed and grazed in the swamp lands, but the actual removal of the stock yards did not materialize and the "bubble burst."

The black eye given this district during the stock yards agitation reacted against Gary in the early days, more than any other big thing. Investors who had lost their all in land, looked askance at investing in Gary real estate. Those who had suffered only a few years before were loath to invest again.

It was for this reason, it is said that the steel corporation itself, in order to encourage the building of homes, loaned several million dollars on advantageous terms to home owners to finance their projects. This action on the part of the Gary Land Co in financing Gary real estate was largely instrumental [illegible] other companies [illegible] in Gary, a [illegible] property values. From that time on, Gary grew as if by magic.

THE TERM "A CITY CARVED FROM THE WILDERNESS" takes on added meaning when pictures like these two above are compared. The photo at top was taken in 1909 and shows Harrison street south of 41st avenue. The twisting, sandy trail provided one of the rutted links to the southern part of the county. The lower picture is a view of the same trail today and is indicative of the remarkable progress made since the pioneering days of the city.

SERVING GARY
37 YEARS

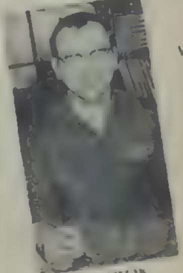
CHRIS D. ZAHIRALIS
President

GUS KARAS
Gen. Mgr.

IRENE STALMAH
Bookkeeper

Always prompt service, metered delivery and courteous drivers have enhanced our reputation for 37 years. We welcome this opportunity to thank our customers and wish them a great Jubilee year!

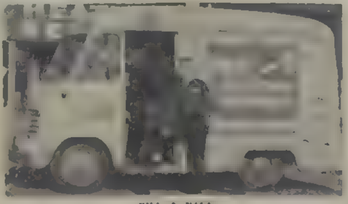
Left to Right JOE VARELLA, DAN MEIC, SAM KATSIMPALIS, [illegible] AUSTIN, GEO WEDLEY, HENRY LEE HOWARD and HARRY KATSIMPALIS Gen. Foreman



JOHN POLLAK
Service Dept.

We are also extending our congratulations to Gary on this 50th Anniversary. Our modernized heating service and Air Conditioning prompt attention to your call will express our thanks for the past years.

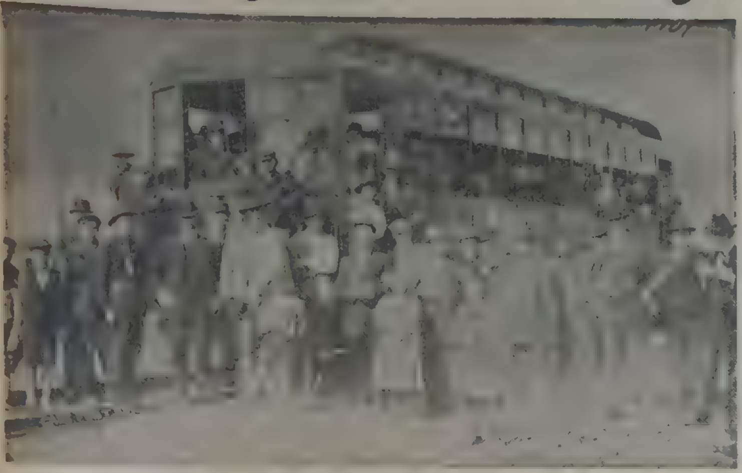
JEAN POLLAK
Secretary-Cashier



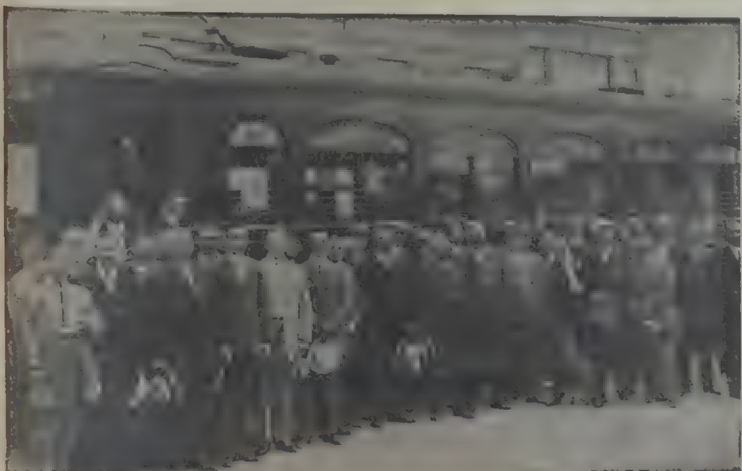
BILL & PAUL

General Coal & Oil Co. INC.
and the
Gary Heating Service
864 MADISON and 1056 GRANT

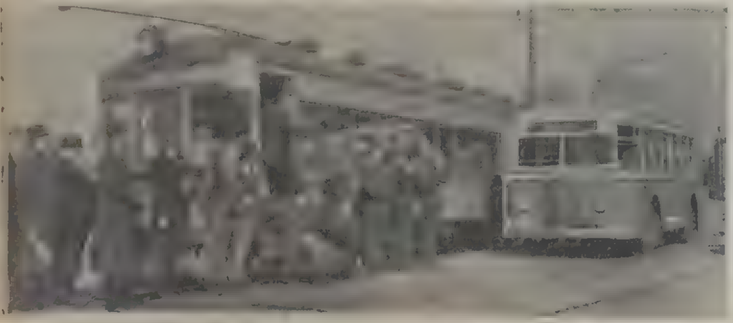
Gary Railways Founded in 1907



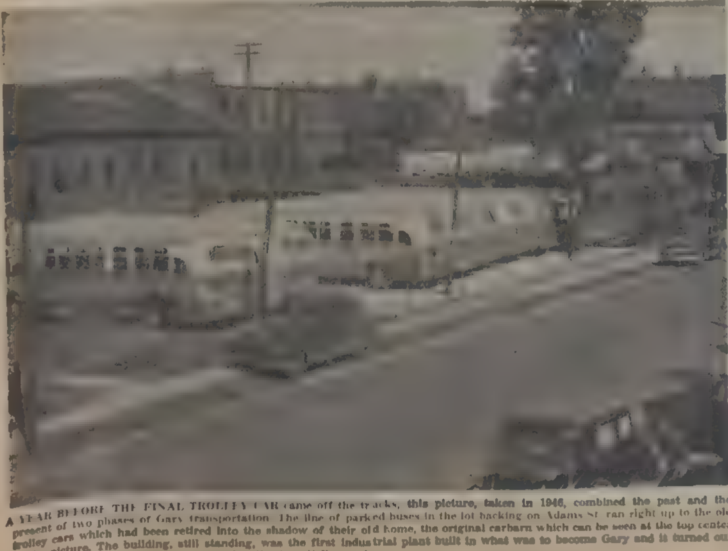
THIS PICTURE REPRESENTS ONE OF GARY'S MOST HISTORIC DAYS . . . the day the first street car of the Gary and Interurban Railways made its first run. It was 2:17 p.m. on May 20, 1908, that the car crept cautiously out of the trolley barn at 22nd and Jefferson and made its way up Broadway to 4th avenue. As can be seen, adults and small fry alike flocked to the inaugural run of the line.


TROLLEY CAR GARY TO CROWN POINT

ANOTHER HIGH POINT IN THE HISTORY of Gary's transportation development took place on July 31, 1912, when the first car ran from the city to Crown Point, tightening further the growing network of lines from Gary to other points in Lake County. Despite the heat of that summer day, the start of the run from 7th avenue and Broadway drew a large gathering to cheer it on its way to the county seat. Among those who can be identified in the picture are Oliver Starr Sr., former justice of the Supreme Court now living in Florida; A. S. Hess, late Gary contractor; Thomas Knotts, the city's first mayor; W. P. Patterson, former real estate operator here, and Howard Bell, druggist and later Gary school auditor.



ANOTHER "LAST CAR" CEREMONY was held at Hobart in March, 1939, when members of the Central Electric Railfans Assn. of Chicago came to Indiana to mourn the departure of the "hobby horse" as it gave way officially to the new bus line. This picture was taken in the downtown district of Hobart.



A YEAR BEFORE THE FINAL TROLLEY CAR came off the tracks, this picture, taken in 1946, combined the past and the present of two phases of Gary transportation. The line of parked buses in the lot backing on Adams St. ran right up to the old trolley cars which had been retired into the shadow of their old home, the original carbarn which can be seen at the top center of the picture. The building, still standing, was the first industrial plant built in what was to become Gary and it turned out piano stools and varnish before becoming the transit line carbarn.

City's First Trolley Rolls In May 1908

By JOHN W. DAVIES

Vice President, Gary Transit, Inc.

The history of Gary's transportation system, now known as Gary Transit, Inc., is a saga of vision, enterprise and hard luck.

The utility officially became part of the community's records on a hot afternoon July 6, 1906, when the town board in one of its first municipal actions, approved an operating franchise.

Two weeks later—July 18—the Gary and Interurban Railway was incorporated.

At 2:17 p.m. on May 20, 1908, the first electric trolley car rolled cautiously down Broadway from the 22nd and Jefferson streetcar barn to 4th and Broadway. The car barn had been the first factory building in the area, built in 1892 to manufacture piano stools and later varnish. It was purchased in 1907.

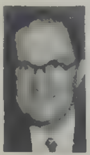
That was the beginning of a local transportation system for Gary's thousands of industrial workers.

The history of the local transportation system begins with a prologue of events in 1906 and the early part of 1907 when the Steel City was beginning to acquire some semblance of an industrial community.

Since it was apparent that the brand new city would soon need light, heat, water and telephones it seemed only natural that the franchise for these necessities would be given to a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel, the city's founder. But who should get the transportation franchise?

There were three competitors. One of these was Frank N. Gavit, a Whiting attorney; another was a Cleveland, Ohio, concern, and the third was the New York and Chicago Air Line Co. which was building from LaPorte westward part of a proposed electric railroad between Chicago and New York.

Gavit



Bruner

Gavit was the highest bidder. He said his proposed system could provide eight rides for a quarter. Mayor Thomas E. Knotts and Trustee John Sears voted for the Gavit franchise and Trustee M. A. Caldwell stayed with the Cleveland group.

The next step was to obtain money to finance the venture.

Air Line representatives proposed to Gavit that they help him finance his Gary utility. They had hoped it would become an eventual feeder line for their railroad. Gavit accepted the proposal and organized the Gary and Interurban Railway.

Expansion on the Gary system was rapid. Construction work was started on Broadway at 4th Ave. in December, 1907 and the following spring a single track railway, with turnouts, was completed in time for the maiden trolley run on May 20, 1908. Twp cars were placed in operation on that date.

Construction continued south on Broadway and west on 11th Ave. from Broadway to Grant Street. Provisions for the car lines were made in the original layout of Gary. A 26-foot center strip was left in paved streets on which it was planned to build the tracks.

The first franchise also provided for a fare of six rides for 25 cents and 12 for 50 cents, and after five years, 16 rides for 50 cents or eight for a quarter. The rate schedule brought on financial difficulties that resulted in the receivership proceedings in 1915.

About the time work started on the Gary and Interurban line, the panic of 1907 hit the nation and the Air Line cash dwindled. But the promoters of Air Line managed to lay trackage to a point south of Chesterton called Goodrum near Woodville Junction. This branch was called the Goshen, South Bend and Chicago Railroad.

A few months later Air Line built a line between Valparaiso and Chesterton, incorporated as the Valparaiso and Northern Railroad intersecting the Air Line's main run.

Meanwhile, the Gary and Interurban Railway was having some franchise problems. The utility was approved to operate from Hammond but there was no connection with Gary's Grant St. boundary because the Chicago, Lake Shore and South Bend Railway held exclusive operating rights through Tolleston.

But in the summer of 1909 Gary and Interurban Railway won the franchise. On Feb. [illegible] 1910, Gary and Hammond were connected by rail service.

A new corporation was formed, known as the Gary Connecting Railways, which connected the Woodville Junction of Air Line with Garyton, East Gary and Gary. The line was put into service in January, 1912.

During 1912, Gavit's transportation line, was extended west on 5th to the city limits at Cline Avenue. In October, permission was granted by Gary to the East Chicago Street Railway Co. for a line on Cline northward from 5th in Gary to 145th in East Chicago. This was followed by approval in East Chicago of a franchise extending tracks to Indiana Harbor. Car service between Gary and the Harbor began Feb. 15, 1913. The East Chicago system was merged with Gary Street Railway Co. in 1917.

Air Line stockholders bought control of the Gary and Interurban Railway in February, 1913, and a new company, the Gary and Interurban Railroad was formed as a consolidation of the Goshen, South Bend and Chicago, the Gary Connecting Railways, the Valparaiso and Northern, and the Gary and Interurban Railway.

The Gary and Southern Traction Co., operating from the mills to Lottaville, was extended to Crown Point in 1912. In 1928, Gary Railways took over this system, thus giving a consolidated service to most sections of Lake and Porter counties.

On Dec. 1, 1914, Gary and Interurban Railroad was unable to meet interest payments on its bonds. Creditors filed foreclosure proceedings, and a receiver was appointed. The aggregate indebtedness of the five merged lines was an estimated $3 million.

A new 30 year franchise was approved by Gary city officials in 1917 that revoked the old 50 year rights with its three cent fare clause.

In the reorganization, assets of the Goshen line, the Gary Connecting, Valparaiso and Northern, Gary and Interurban Railroad and the East Chicago utility, were sold for an estimated $500,000 to satisfy creditors.

The Gary Street Railway whose securities were held by the Samuel Insull interests, succeeded Gary and Interurban Railroad, other segments were reorganized, and the Air Line holding company passed out of existence.

Hamilton

Kemp

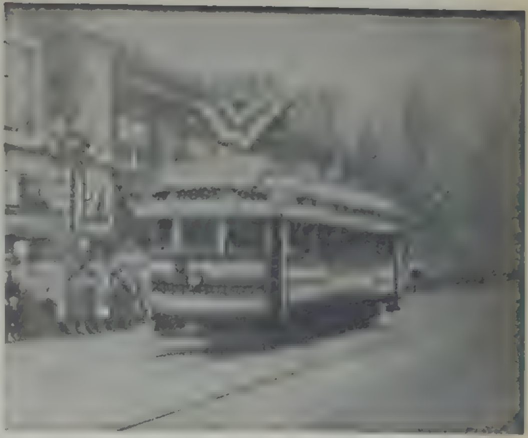
In 1924, the Midland Utilities Co. of Chicago bought control of the Gary Street Railway, the Gary and Connecting system, the Gary and Valparaiso line and the Gary and Hobart Tractin Co., an independent line, and merged them all as the Gary Railways Co. in 1925.

In 1932, the Chicago and Calumet District Transit Co. acquired control of Gary Railways Co. from Midland. In 1942 the control of the company was acquired by the bondholders and the name was changed on Jan. 1, 1943 to Gary Railways, Inc.

On Jan. 1, 1956, Gary Railways, Inc., was further reorganized to include two wholly-owned subsidiaries: Gary Transit, Inc., which acquired the operating rights within the City of Gary, and Gary Intercity Lines, Inc., which acquired the intercity operations.

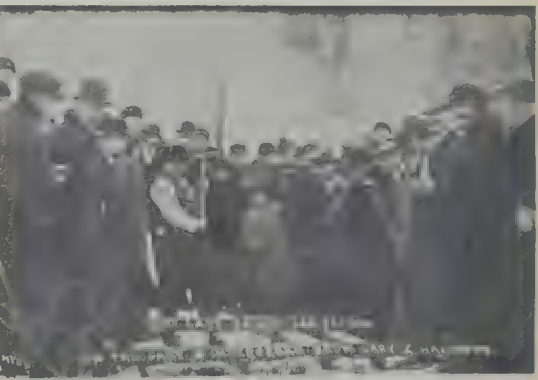
Buses were first substituted for trolley cars in June, 1933, and the era of trolley cars finally became history on March 1, 1947 when buses replaced the last streetcar.

Gary Transit has had nine presidents since 1907 when Gavit served. Others were: A. C. Miller, 1913 to 1915, Charles W. Chase, 1917 to 1932, W. J. Cummings, 1932 to 1934; A. C. Colby, 1934 to 1942, Col. Thomas G. Hamilton, 19[illegible]3 to 1947, James P. [illegible] 194[illegible] to [illegible], Frank M. Kemp, 19[illegible] to 19[illegible] and Henry P. Bruner, now president.



THIS IS THE SAME "OLD NO. 1" as it appeared 25 years after its first run when it ran again down Broadway as part of the 25th birthday celebration. This was the last appearance of the venerable trolley as it was shunted back into retirement, minus its gay bunting.

"THE GALLOPING GHOST" flits past the trees in Gleason Park as it makes its final run to Glen Park on Feb. 28, 1947. This was the year the entire system was shifted over to buses and the last of the trolleys returned to the barns, erased by progress.



THIS PICTURE WAS ENTITLED "THE LAST SPIKE" when it was taken on Jan. 22, 1910, at the completion of the line which connected Gary with Hammond for the first time. Everybody, young and old, lent a hand in completing what was a vital link in the expansion of the young city.

IF ANY ONE MAN can be credited with doing most to help the growth of the Gary Transit System, it probably would be Benjamin H. (Ben) Weber of 665 Tyler St., who retired in November, 1945. Weber was one of the first executives of the organization and his work as transportation superintendent in the earliest days of the line has been praised as an adhesive which kept the system running orderly.

THE END OF AN ERA CAME ON FEB. 28, 1947, when Frank Kemp, right, then vice president of the line, took a fare from the last customer to ride the "Galloping Ghost" on its final run to Glen Park. Albert Stage, center, conductor, took the last car on its final trip. (Post-Tribune photo)

Greetings from . . . the Mademoiselle Shoppe of Indiana Harbor . . .

. . Your SHOPPING CENTER for Ladies Apparel

Dolores Doke tries a new hat as store manager Evelyn Arent looks on.

Jerry Tas shoe dept. mgr. shows a new line of straw shoes to Helen Fast in the lower level shoe dept.

Marie [illegible] models a new fall bridal gown that arrived a few days ago at the 2nd Floor [illegible] Bridal Salon [illegible]

Judy [illegible] helps [illegible] left and Loretta [illegible] model new summer fashions that have just been unpacked

[illegible] shows the foundation department [illegible]

The Managers and the Entire Staff of All

9 GREAT DEPARTMENTS

Send Warmest Congratulations!

It's with sincerest warmth that your neighbors here at The Mademoiselle Shoppe in Indiana Harbor salute Gary, the fastest growing city in Indiana on its fiftieth birthday. Growing fast is a healthy and stimulating feeling . . . so typical in this teeming, industrial area. We know, because no store in all of Indiana has grown as fast as The Mademoiselle Shoppe during its few short years. Although we have a long way to go to celebrate our Golden Jubilee we do look forward to it with the knowledge that more and more wonderful Gary persons will become our friends during this time. And rightly so, for like your thriving metropolis which had to learn to cope with and overcome its "growing pains" . . . we too, at The Mademoiselle Shoppe have been expanding to accommodate every phase and department related to ladies apparel. And we too, in spite of our 9 big departments, have bigger and better plans for the future just as Gary does. So as good neighbors we salute you, Gary, and say "Keep Up The Good Work."

The Fastest Growing Ladies' Apparel Shop in Indiana . . . Keeping Pace With Growing Gary!

Mademoiselle Shoppe

3730-32 MAIN STREET INDIANA HARBOR

BLOUSE Dept.

[illegible] (right) models a new budget [illegible] department manager shows her another

Mary [illegible] (left) and Frances [illegible] (right) look over the new arrivals at the blouse department, main floor

An overall view of the beautiful new 2nd Floor coffee shop just recently completed

E.J.&E. Had Important Role in Gary Growth

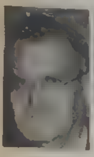
Land Bought in 1898 For First Trackage

By W. E. DEATON
Assistant to President, E. J. & E. Railway

Although the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway is not among the original railroads in the Calumet area, its entry in this great industrial region was made long before most people realize.

A survey was made in 1898 and land was purchased in 1899 for a line from Griffith north through the western part of what is now Gary to Cavanaugh. There the right-of-way turned west to serve Indiana Harbor, Whiting and South Chicago.

With the first plan for the development of Gary, the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern (then a subsidiary of E. J. & E.) purchased 500 acres of land for a switching and classification yard. Negotiations were begun with other railroads for relocation of their lines in order that the present E. J & E might obtain a through line from Gary to South Chicago along Lake Michigan.


Moran

O Neill

Beginning in 1906 the railroad undertook a monumental task of relocating trackage and building the now world famous Kirk Yard.

Today, Kirk Yard is a modern retarder-type yard in which cars are shoved to the crest of a hump and there cut off and moved by gravity to any of 58 tracks in the classification yard. The switches are operated automatically, and the trackage has a capacity of 7,500 cars.

The E J & E Railroad today owns 979 miles of trackage it leases 3 miles and has 107 miles of trackage rights, making a total trackage of 1,089 miles It has 332 miles of track inside the Gary city limits, compared to 76 miles 25 years ago

The "J" retired the last of its steam engines in 1948 and now operates with 136 Diesel locomotives It owns 11,151 freight cars and 296 work cars, a total of 11,447 cars Over 6,000 cars a day are handled in Kirk Yard

The E. J & E. main line is 197 miles long of which 100 miles has welded rails. In one section 508 lengths of 39-foot rails are welded together, making a solid rail 19,812 feet long

The tonnage handled by the "J" in 1953 and 1954 set a record of per ton miles, surpassing any other railroad. It carried 710,513 carloads in 1954 totaling 33 million tons.

The E. J. & E property is valued at $99,000,000. It has over 5,000 employes, of whom 2,750 work in the Gary area Of this number, 1,825 are transportation employes — firemen, engineers and switchmen; 400 are maintenance-of-way workers, and 500 are engaged in equipment maintenance.

An extensive modernization program has been carried out in recent years costing millions of dollars. The old general office building, built in 1908, was rehabilitated in 1955 at a cost of more than $150,000 The old curved roof was torn down and a flat roof laid. The front of the structure was rebuilt and the building completely air conditioned.

Railroaders from all over the world come to Kirk Yard today to inspect the ultra-modern automatic features. They delight in the radar eye which slows cars down to a safe speed; in the retarders that apply electric brakes; in the communications system that represents railroad efficiency at its best.

Visitors almost always ask the same question—"Who was Mr Kirk?" The fact is, this famous yard is named for a man that few people in Gary—or on the E. J. & E for that matter—ever knew well

The meager records indicate the company sent one John Kirk to South Chicago on March 1, 1905, as superintendent. But payroll records also indicate that Kirk was the guiding light through all of the hectic days of building the great Gary facility, and he was appointed superintendent of the Gary terminal June 1, 1909 Later he became division superintendent.

In September, 1915, John Kirk was granted a leave of absence due to an illness from which he did not recover.

As nearly as can be determined, the "J" employes themselves named the yard. During its four years of construction, the maze of tracks was known as "John Kirk's Yards." Later it became Kirk's yard, and finally Kirk Yard

No other property of the railroad uses the name of an individual to designate a geographic location.

Like all early Gary developments the story of E. J & E is a story of sand, hard work and great dreams.

The property desired by the United States Steel Corp. for the location of its various subsidiaries was traversed by one large trunk line, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a smaller railroad, the Chicago, Indiana and Southern. These two railroads as they were then located passing to the north of the present Universal Atlas Cement Co. plant at the western limits of Gary, would bisect the present sites of the Sheet and Tin Mill and Gary Works

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, now the New York Central, also passed to the north of the present Universal Atlas Cement Co. plant and proceeded eastward at grade and passing through the Gary town site immediately north of the present Broadway station of the South Shore Railroad

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at grade at Lake street in Miller It was necessary to relocate these railroads to clear the site desired by the United States Steel Corp and from a point considerably east of Miller, the rights-of-way of these railroads were relocated and developed into the present rights-of-way now used by these railroads

In the change the Baltimore and Ohio crossing of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad was located at Indiana Harbor. These two railroads were elevated through the Gary town site.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad changed from its old to its new right-of-way on July 14, 1908 The Baltimore and Ohio was changed from the old right-of way to its new right-of-way five days later

To replace the Chicago, Indiana and Southern right-of-way the Gary and Western right of way, now the Indiana Harbor Belt—New York Central elevated railroad passing over Broadway near 10th avenue was constructed

The Chicago, Indiana and Southern commenced operation of their trains over the Gary and Western on Oct. 28, 1908

When Gary started, the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad served the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Co. with a railroad extending eastward along the Lake Shore to Clark Junction where it connected with the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway. The Elgin Joliet & Eastern Railway extended from Porter to Joliet Aurora, West Chicago and Waukegan thus forming an outer belt line around the city of Chicago

Through train service was accomplished from South Chicago at Joliet and to the coal fields and stone quarries in Illinois. The E J. & E assumed under a long term lease, the property of the Chicago Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad on June 1, 1920

While the engineering feats in the relocation and construction of the Baltimore and Ohio the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Chicago, Indiana and Southern were being accomplished, the Chicago Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad was constructing yard and track facilities in the Gary area to serve the industries then being constructed on the Gary site of the United States Steel Corp.

The first track was laid on the site of the Gary plant of the Illinois Steel Co. on April 14, 1906. Insofar as possible the yard and track facilities were constructed in their ultimate permanent location as the construction of plant units was started Numerous tranck and yard changes have been necessary within the last 50 years as new units were added or other units were enlarged or expanded

In order to serve the various subsidiary plants of the United States Steel Corp in the Gary and South Chicago areas, a large classification yard with terminal facilities was necessary

This large classification yard known as Kirk Yard was located immediately to the west of Gary Works and south of the Sheet and Tin Mill.

The first stake driven by the civil engineers in laying out Kirk Yard was on July 10, 1907 Kirk Yard was opened the first train departing on Nov. 15, 1908

One of the first permanent buildings to be constructed at Kirk Yard was a 20-stall roundhouse Work on this structure was started on Oct. 4, 1907. A 70 foot electric turntable was constructed in conjunction with this roundhouse unit. The roundhouse and turntable were ready for use and the first engine was placed in the roundhouse on Feb 26 1908.

The construction of coal chutes a water tank, sand drying house, storage bin and tower and cinder pit was immediately started followed by machine shop, car repair shops, paint and pattern shop, wood working shop, oil house, store house and tank shop. All of these structures were completed toward the end of 1908

In April, 1928, modern flood lighting equipment for night operation was installed in Kirk Yard followed thereafter by similar installations within Gary Works

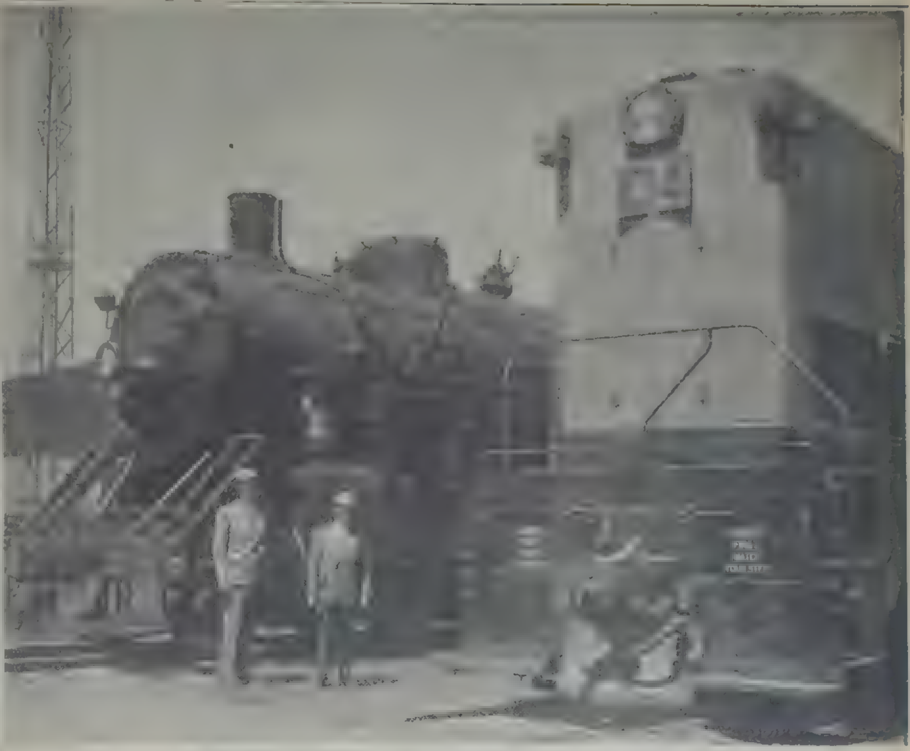
This railroad, forming the outer belt line around the city of Chicago, connects with every railroad both steam and electric, entering the city of Chicago for the interchange of freight business Harbor facilities are available at various points for shipments over the Great Lakes

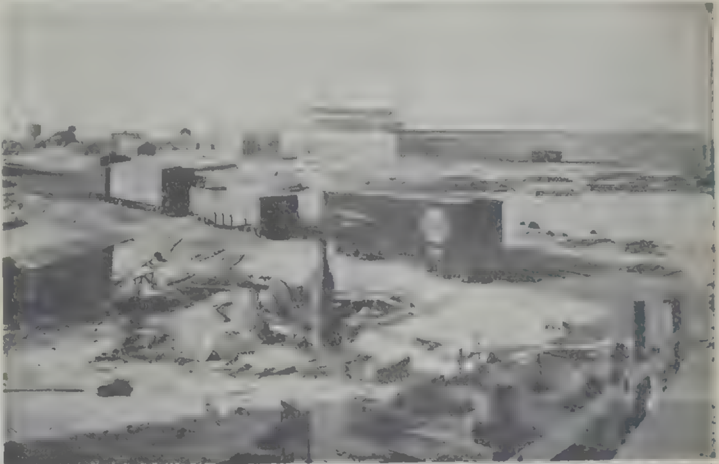
Among the railroad's executives is P. T. Moran, vice president in charge of operations and former Gary division superintendent He was for a time general manager of the "J

J. W. O'Neill is general superintendent of transportation and M R. Joyce is superintendent of the Gary division

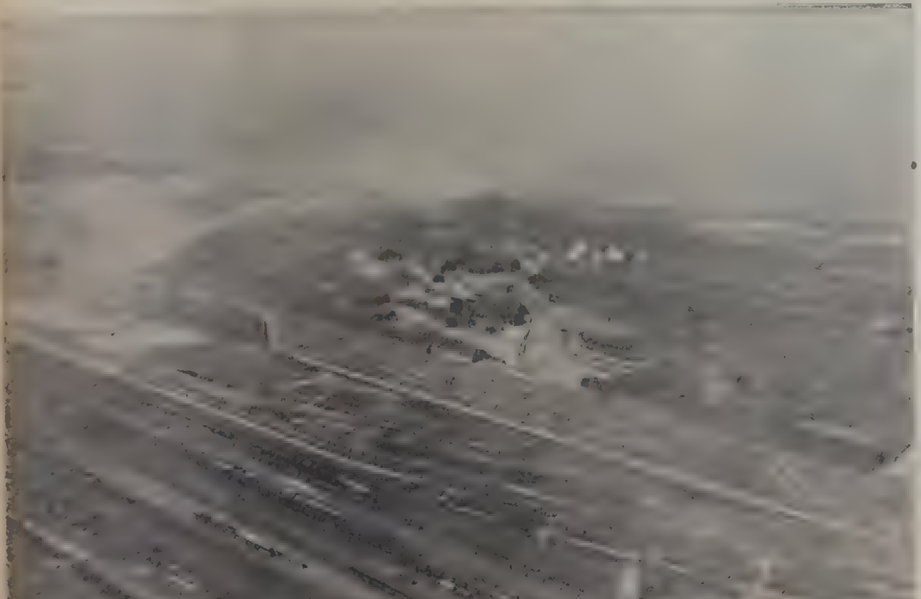
Moran joined the "J" in 1920 later serving as trainmaster and yardmaster in Joliet before being transferred to Gary in 1946

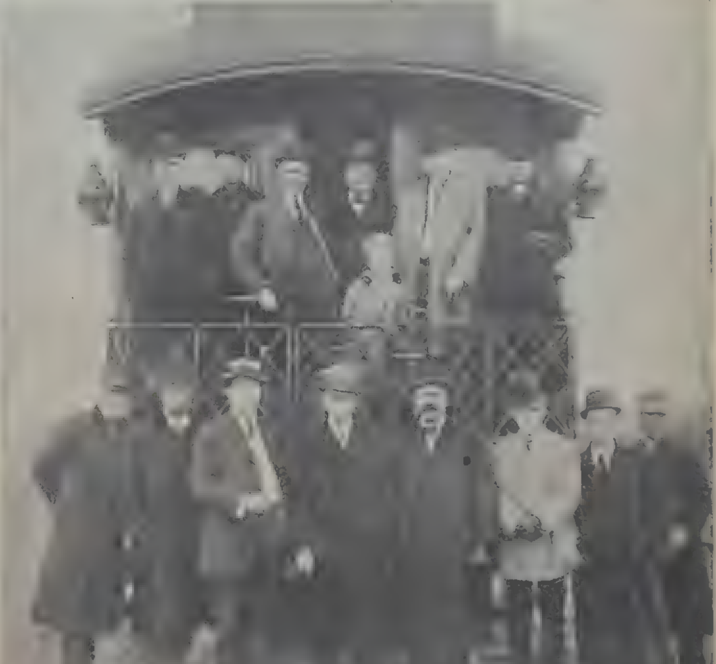
O'Neill began his career with the system 29 years ago and Joyce in 1912 as a Gary division switchman.


AN ERA ENDS, ONE BEGINS as the E. J. & E. Railroad says goodby to its last "iron horse" left background, in 1949 after the puffing steam engines had made a lasting imprint on the growth of Gary from a wilderness to a thriving city. On hand that historic day seven years ago to say farewell to number 740 were M. J. Joyce, left, and C. G. Maloney, two officials of the road. The new diesel wearing a reflecting No 101 takes over the job


CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS and other building trades workers were busy when this picture was taken Nov. 15, 1908, putting in shape the sprawling facilities of Kirk Yard as the E. J. & E. Railroad pushed the tempo of its operations in pioneer Gary. Old-fashioned equipment and the dependence on muscle-power slowed down the construction

THIS NEAT BRICK BUILDING housed the "brain" of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad in its earliest days in Gary. It served as headquarters for the Kirk Yard activities in 1908 as the railroad helped Gary's growth.


THIS IS A MODERN DAY AIR VIEW of the extensive Kirk Yard operations of the E. J. & E. and stands out in stark contrast to the picture taken in 1908, shown in an adjoining column. The Gary Sheet and Tin Mill is included in this sweeping air panorama, but it shows quite graphically the broad growth over the years as the railroad expanded in Gary to keep pace with the needs of a growing city and a fast-developing industry.


THIS INSPECTION GROUP RODE THE FIRST E. J. & E. TRAIN over the new high line to Kirk Yards on Nov. 15, 1908 as the yard went into its full operation. Standing on the observation platform are, left to right, Charles H. Doorley, superintendent of the yard; Harry Gerdis, C. Thompson, F. McCann, John Kirk, son of the man for whom the yard was named; W. C. Brimson, and H. Malineaux, yardmaster. Shown second from right, standing, is C. H. (Bert) Ireland who later became superintendent of the yard.

NYC Here 56 Years Before Gary

Wood Burners Chugged by City Site

By HARRY B. SPURRIER
NYC Public Relations Representative

A half century before Gary was established wood burning engines of New York Central predecessor railroads chugged along the shores of Lake Michigan past what is now a great city celebrating its Golden Jubilee.

In fact the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern both predecessor railroads of the Central were there up to 56 years ahead of the settlement.

The presence of these railroads in the area and fact that they were willing to sell their rights of ways to the United States Steel Corp account in directly for the very existence of Gary.

In those many years that Central locomotive stirred up nothing but geese, quail and a few hunters and trappers, there was nothing to indicate the Gary of today. Communities all along the lake shore were growing as a result of the railroad's arrival, but Gary was a complete surprise to the early planners.

The modern railroad system which adequately serves Gary's needs today was well along its way in 1906. In fact, the city would never have been established if the fine system had not been available. Since 1906 the railroads serving Gary have been developed in an orderly fashion and without untoward incident.

The half century of preparation to serve Gary's needs constitutes one of the most romantic chapters in the railroad's history. It is a story that bears retelling in connection with Gary's "Golden Jubilee" celebration.

It was well over 100 years ago that an epic battle between two predecessor railroads of the New York Central raged along Lake Michigan and through northern Indiana. These two railroads, the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, battled the elements, the shifting sands of Indiana sand dunes, Indiana, swamp lands and forests, struggling to be the first to reach Chicago.

Chicago's growth as the industrial giant of the Midwest and the greatest railroad center of the world, dates from Feb. 20, 1852, when the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana reached the city. A little wood burning locomotive puffed to a halt before a temporary passenger station at 22nd and Clark Streets, then the easternmost city limits of Chicago, to win the epic race for its railroad against the Michigan Central.

The two young rail lines had battled through the courts, the legislatures of three states, the Chicago City Council, and over the wind swept prairies and swamps of northern Indiana.

Although the Michigan Southern won, the Michigan Central was close behind, arriving in Chicago on May 21, 1852, at a temporary depot located at 13th Street on the lake front.

The Michigan Southern, later to become the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and finally the New York Central, followed the same right-of-way into Chicago that the Central's main line follows today. The Michigan Central entered Chicago from Detroit along the present route of the Northern, or Michigan Central district of the New York Central System. The Chicago of 1852 was a city of less than 50,000 people, but after the two railroads from the east arrived it zoomed to 60,000 by the end of the year.

With the arrival of the railroads, Chicago no longer had to be reached by tedious overland stage routes or by small packet boats on the lakes. Passengers could now speed across the eastern half of the United States at 30 miles an hour reaching Chicago from New York in 36 hours. The Chicago area was well on its way to becoming the industrial and railroad center of the world.

The battle to reach Chicago was one of the epics in the history of the American railroad. Railroad companies were formed overnight, politicians were involved almost every step of the way. The railroads met with both violent opposition and ardent support. Some railroads had money and no public charters, while others had the charters and no money.

At one point in this race it was thought that the Michigan Southern would have to bypass Chicago and make Joliet, Ill., a midwest terminal. It was recommended, too, that the Michigan Central would build its line from Detroit, Mich. to Cairo, Ill., leaving Chicago to the north.

Competition between the two railroads for business was terrific. Agents and solicitors bombarded passengers and shippers with literature and personal solicitations to such good effect that, within a few short weeks after the lines were opened, passengers were arriving in Chicago at the rate of 400 a day and freight was piling up at the terminals.

The epic race of these two railroads through what is now Lake and Porter counties constituted the first real industrial activity, other than hunters and trappers in the Gary area. The railroads were there and well established when the decision to build Gary was made.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central tracks were moved from the lake front south to their present sites, as part of the agreement with the steel company in the formation of Gary. It was also agreed at the time that a 10½-mile railroad be built from Gibson to Dune Park, in exchange for property rights along the lake.

This railroad, known as the Gary and Western, was placed into service in May of 1907. It operated as the Gary and Western until December of 1910. The New York Central still owns the property, but it is operated by the Indiana Harbor Belt.

The Gary and Western railroad played an important part in building the city of Chicago. Thousands upon thousands of yards of sand were hauled over the railroad into Chicago. It still gives Gary its connection with the Indiana Harbor Belt the unique Chicago switching and industrial railroad that connects with all 28 Chicago railroads, and serves over 700 industries.

Two of the Central's most important customers in Gary are located on the old Gary and Western. They are the Gary Screw and Bolt Division of Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Co and the Union Drawn Steel Division of Republic Steel Corp. As they have through the years, these New York Central railroads in Gary still make an enormous contribution to Gary's economy.

C. A. Richmond, Central agent in Gary, points out that the Central serves over 30 industries, in addition to regular patrons taking team track delivery. In addition, the Central will handle more than 12,000 inbound and outbound carloads from Gary in a single year. The various Central trains make a total of 7,296 train stops in Gary during a single year.

Agent Richmond heads a permanent force of more than 50 persons located in Gary.

All of the New York Central and Indiana Harbor Belt trackage in Gary is elevated. Prior to 1948 the Michigan Central had eight mainline grade crossings which were protected manually from towers. During 1948, installation of automatic flashers and gates was completed at the eight crossings. All towers, excepting Broadway and Virginia Streets, are now retired.

The Michigan Central and New York Central operations in Gary were combined Jan. 1, 1933, and the joint agency with Indiana Harbor Belt was added to the Gary operation in 1936. Richmond has worked for the Central since 1928, and has been agent since Aug. 1, 1949.

Besides the Gary Screw and Bolt and Union Drawn Steel, the Central serves such important Gary industries as the Budd Co., Gary Wholesale Groceries Co., Dalton Coal and Supply, Gary Warehouse Co., and many others.

The Central owns numerous industrial sites in the Gary area, and leases property to various industries.

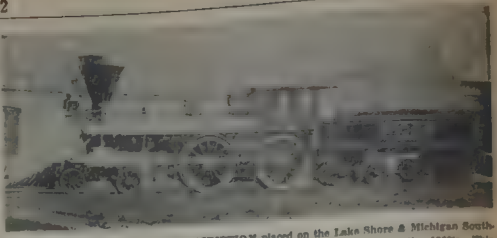
Old railroad records show that the Michigan Central was the first railroad to reach what is now Gary. It came through the area in 1850. The Michigan Southern followed one year later. The Joliet cut-off, with which early builders had intended to by-pass Chicago politicians and their exhorbitant demands, was built in 1851, and became part of the Michigan Central in 1854.

The Michigan Southern and Michigan Central actually appeared almost simultaneously within the area. The two railroads crossed near "Calumet," now known as Chesterton.

Lake County had actually made little progress from 1840 to 1850 but from the time of the first railroad the area started to open up. As an early Lake County historian reported, "In 1850 the railroads came and opened up to us the world and a market the year round."

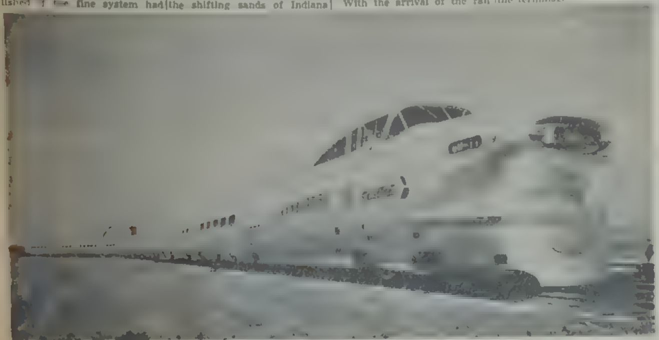
Railroad historians might be interested in knowing that in the early days New Buffalo was the most important station in the Gary vicinity. New Buffalo was so named because it was the original terminus of the Michigan Central (Old Buffalo, New York, to New Buffalo, Mich.) until 1852, when the railroad was completed to Chicago. In the early days around 1850, passengers transferred from the passenger trains at New Buffalo to lake steamers for completion of their trip from the east into Chicago.

At that time, the indications were that New Buffalo would eventually become a large city and shipping port. Instead, Gary has taken over that role and New Buffalo is largely a summer resort.



SLEEK AND SHINY WAS THE DESCRIPTION placed on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern's famous "Saxon" as it puffed and puffed along the lake shore back in the 1860's. This forerunner of the New York Central's new trains ran from Elkhart to Chicago and stopped in Lake County only to take on wood for its hungry fires.

THIS IS A GENERAL VIEW of the Gibson Yards of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, located between Gary and Hammond. The facility is one of the largest such railroad areas in the world and handles much of the traffic switching of freight moving east and south of Chicago. It also is one of the most modern equipped yards in the nation with network of electrically operated switches covering the sprawling plant.



STREAMLINED AND MODERN, the New York Central's new Aerotrain made its first run between Chicago and Detroit Jan. 5 of this year and cut more than an hour from the regular time for the trip. No woodburner this. It is powered by a 1,200 horsepower diesel and will be in regular service on the Chicago Detroit run.

THIS IS THE GARY DEPOT of the Michigan Central division of the New York Central System just off 10th avenue and Broadway where the passenger and freight needs of the city are handled. This is the line which will provide spur service to the new home of The Post-Tribune.

a Salute to Achievement

we are proud to have been chosen as the ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR for this MODERN NEWSPAPER plant...

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO.
GARY, INDIANA

EMPIRE FURNITURE

Empire since 1908
FURNITURE

48 YEARS AT 1400 BROADWAY

From those early 1908 days of sand and scrub oak, thru depressions and three wars, Empire Furniture has served three generations of Gary families. Forty-eight years at one location, under one ownership, with one purpose . . . complete and professional home furnishing service.

We are proud to serve Gary . . . and grateful for our success these past 48 years at 1400 Broadway.

Above, picture of the new Empire Furniture as built in 1953. Now, three huge floors offer a vast selection of furniture, carpeting, appliances and home accessories.

Morris Fleishman's original Empire Furniture store as it looked when remodeled in 1923.

YOUR HOME FASHION SHOPPING CENTER SINCE 1908

McFadden's Flats Provided Home for Early Workers

Heating Bunk House Also Started Him In Coal Business

The first multi-unit housing development in Gary rented for 25 cents a night or $1 a week—provided you were willing to sleep on a cot, hang your clothes on a nail, and wash your face in a crock of cold water.

Also, the bathroom and shower were "out back." If you were a married man, the management would provide your wife with discreet privacy by hanging a blanket from rafters surrounding her cot. Of course, she had to share her room with sixty mule skinners and teamsters.

All this came about because John McFadden — Gary's first apartment owner, first tax assessor and first coal merchant — overheard a Pullman car conversation about a fabulous city being built on the banks of the Grand Calumet.

When McFadden overheard four men talking in a Pullman car speeding from Terre Haute to Chicago on the C. E. & I. railroad in April, 1906, it did not occur to him that the conversation would change his entire life.

But 44-year-old John McFadden, then in the employ of a Chicago concern which was planning to erect a gas plant at Linton, Ind., was fired by the magnitude of the project the men were discussing. It was the first he had heard of a proposal to launch a great industry and build a city upon the sand dunes of the Calumet.

With their talk still ringing in his ears McFadden fell asleep only to be awakened soon afterward by one of the strangers who mistook his berth for that of a companion. There were [illegible] much questioning on the part of McFadden regarding the [illegible] at the southern end of Lake Michigan.

[illegible] were [illegible] strike him as being the type [illegible] without facts to back them up. Who they were Mr. McFadden [illegible] that they might be representatives of the big interests spon[illegible] a magic city arising on the dunes, the flares of blast furnaces, hives of industry teeming with workmen, and himself one of the pioneers of the community he visualized.

"Why not take the chance?" he asked himself as he lay [illegible] to the rail-ends click beneath spinning wheels. He fought it [illegible] the coming of dawn a latent pioneer spirit had aroused itself [illegible]

The train had hardly come to a stop at its Loop destination before Mr. [illegible] one hand, overcoat on his other arm, was hastening toward the New York Central station to purchase transportation to Gary.

The young man who sold tickets for the New York Central regarded Mr. McFadden superciliously from behind the brass [illegible]

"Gary?" he repeated. "No such town on this road."

McFadden gave the location of the proposed development. He could have described the very city-to-be itself, so deeply had it become etched in his hopes.

But despite McFadden's explanations the unimaginative ticket-seller reiterated that the New York Central did not include a Gary among its scheduled stops.

At that moment the four men of the Pullman car incident came up to the window.

"Well!" one of them exclaimed, catching sight of McFadden. "Here's the man we met last night."

McFadden explained that he wanted to go to the place that was to be the site of a great industry and a city to be built to order.

The men smiled understandingly and told their newest convert that they had arranged for the morning eastbound New York Central train to stop and [illegible] future city of Gary, and informed him that he could get [illegible] at the same time.

McFadden was deposited, along with the four strangers, at a point near what is now the New York Central station in Gary.

The four men evidently had definite plans, for they hastened along the tracks and soon disappeared. The train puffed out leaving McFadden alone on the embankment. He gazed about [illegible]

Sand dunes undulated to his [illegible]. A swamp [illegible] vegetation accentuated the barrenness. The dank odor of marshes, a sense of desertion, permeated the consciousness of [illegible] by a dream of a beautiful city to forsake the prosaic but real calling of installing gas plants.

[illegible] in the distance, dispiritedly keeping the track in repair in [illegible]tral's splendid trains might speed across this forsaken part [illegible]

Lugging his grip and overcoat Mr. McFadden approached [illegible]

Dropping his grip on the cindered roadbed McFadden asked "Is this Gary?"

[illegible]ply came in a chorus. Brows were mopped with red bandanas and [illegible] at each other quizzically.

"Never heard of it," a self-appointed spokesman responded [illegible] The men resumed their labors.

"They are going to build a city to be called Gary here," McFadden despairingly informed them.

"Are they?" one of the workmen countered unconcernedly. [illegible] are building it.

"How can I get over to where they are?" McFadden asked.

Straightening up suddenly one of the workmen leaned on his shovel and propounded. "You ain't looking for bandits are you?"

McFadden recalled that there had been big headlines recently in the Chicago papers about a [illegible] had fled to the Calumet where they were surrounded by offi[illegible] "shot it out."

Assuring the section hands [illegible] McFadden listened to the directions given him and started on the circuitous route indicated. [illegible] negotiating a trestle by leaping from one to another of the wide-[illegible]

It was a discouraging, punishing trip. His overcoat lay hot [illegible] beaded his face, catching and [illegible] of sand that any breeze stronger than a zephyr stirred up. [illegible] for a chorus of frogs at this [illegible]

Over near the lake shore he found a man who said his name was Ralph Rowley and who also informed McFadden that one of his companions was Col. [illegible] P. Melton. There was a third, but names were of little importance to the discouraged adventurer at that moment.

Had he been less depressed, some intuition might have told [illegible] just heard would come down through the years, linked al[illegible] its engineering feats which astonished the world by overcoming [illegible] time unconquerable.

The section gang had told him that the only way he could get [illegible] walk to Indiana Harbor, and after assuring himself that all [illegible]sented by the three men sighting their glass across the sand dunes McFadden decided that [illegible] the sooner would he be done with this wild goose chase.

Trudging back along the tracks he discovered ahead a [illegible]ing him in wonderment, just as [illegible]

Arriving beneath the welcome [illegible] made conversation [illegible]er lone human being amidst the seas of sand and swamps.

Good news! By walking to Much's fishing place, McFadden learned from the [illegible] tender—for that was the man's unexciting occupation—that he could just about make connec[illegible] horse-drawn affair, that brought loaves out daily to the fishing [illegible] never heard of Much's place, but after much walking he [illegible] came along and he dickered the driver into taking him to Indi[illegible] before he found himself again in the bustling Chicago loop, and vowed that he would not [illegible]

But that Pullman car conversation had made an impression [illegible] cold reasoning with himself.

There came into his thoughts the name of one Knotts. He [illegible] F" was the reward of his mental effort. That name had run through the conversation of the four men on the Pullman car.

Located in the Rookery building [illegible] that he had done much of the purchasing of land for the Unit[illegible] come true. Neither he nor McFadden had any idea at the time that his brother Tom was to be Gary's first mayor. Mr. Knotts assured McFadden that everything the four men on the Pullman had predicted would some day be realized.

McFadden went out to the Calumet again, and still again, each time trying to visualize a great industrial center where at [illegible] and blistering heat made even mere human existence seem impossible.

And then he bearded W. P. Gleason [illegible] Yes, Gleason said, there was to be a big steel plant and a city in the Calumet at the southern end of Lake Michigan.

"Well, I want to get in on the ground floor. But what can I do?" McFadden asked.

Gleason's reply was the concluding factor in changing McFadden's course of life into new channels.

"Build and operate a place at Gary for people to sleep," Gleason advised. "They will be coming soon in droves. There are no accommodations for them. They will have comfortable homes some day, but for a long time yet housing will be a serious problem. Put up a shack. Make it low and narrow if you like, but make it long, long and still longer."

McFadden went back to Gary and looked things over. People were beginning to arrive. They were living for the most part in tents, some with boarded-up sides. Many "commuted" to nearby outposts of civilization—Tolleston, Chesterton, Hammond and other places. They were "pick and shovel" men recruited from everywhere and from every race.

McFadden was not a capitalist. He could not afford to take great chances. But the suggestion made by Gleason carried force.

So, in a short time on the south banks of the Grand Calumet near the point where the steel company hospital now is there began to arise a long, low structure of boards and tarpaper.

McFadden was building a bunk house and he did not suggest that it be called a hotel or even a lodging house. But before it was opened it had already acquired a name. From the very first it was "McFadden's Flats."

[illegible] the time McFadden had his "flats" ready for tenants. His price-list was announced. It was not complicated. He had 60 cots which he offered for [illegible] week each. There were no bell-boys, no telephone service and [illegible] When a "guest" wanted to "wash up" he went to a pump just outside the back door, wash basins [illegible] "service" McFadden was the only "chambermaid."

On the night of the "grand opening" of "McFadden's Flats" there was a full house and [illegible] the first sleepers became satiated with slumber.

[illegible] est problems was what to do with the wives of men who came to Gary with their husbands, many of them accus[illegible]

Blankets solved the problem. Mr. McFadden's expedient was simple.

He hung blankets from the rafters around the cots of the ladies and they slept under the [illegible] skinners, and invariably afterward declared the experience to [illegible] was novel. Cultured folk and rough-and-ready common labor[illegible] "McFadden's Flats" with no harm and much benefit to both.

Women of refinement found that a lady usually is safe anywhere. Day laborers found that men and women who dressed in fine clothes often were "regular." "McFadden's Flats" was democracy functioning at its best and in addition there abounded the spirit of the early pioneers that contributed to posterity such men as Jackson, Sam Houston, Clarke, Lincoln and others.

"McFadden's Flats" was erected to meet an emergency that it was thought would ex[illegible] three months at the long[illegible] fall came and still the army of carpenters could not keep pace with the demand for houses, most of them shacks, for few persons as yet were taking time to put up anything more than temporary dwellings.

And so arrived Oct. 7, 1906, which marked another turning [illegible] John McFadden.

He was awakened that morning to find snow flying through the cracks into his bunk house driven by a bitter gale. Sixty [illegible] beneath heavy blankets and expressed their opinion of the [illegible] breath giving the impression of steam generated by the heat of their expletives.

[illegible] McFadden was facing another crisis.

"McFadden's Flats" simply had to have a heating plant. The first train to Chicago bore the landlord on purchase bent. In [illegible] one such as were common at the time in isolated railroad sta[illegible] gage car. At Miller's station he was met by 30 of his lodgers who lugged the elephantine heater to its home. The other [illegible] bering also 30, were out gathering and chopping wood for it.

A literal as well as social [illegible] "McFadden's Flats" that evening. Everybody in town who [illegible] came to get warm.

But while the festivities were [illegible] a corner doing some thinking. He couldn't expect his lodgers [illegible] And besides, the stove was a coal-burner. The obvious thing to do was to obtain coal, one of the many commodities that as yet had not made appearance in the town of Gary.

So another train bore the landlord on purchase bent. In Chicago he bought tons of the badly needed fuel and got it to Gary in short order. But upon his arrival home he found the entire population of the town gathered at the station and while his invaluable cargo was being unloaded each resident cast predatory eyes upon it.

"We want coal," was the unvoiced appeal of the shivering populace. To save his own supply McFadden accepted their orders, and next day when he started back to Chicago, for a third time on purchase bent as result of the snowstorm, he had orders for 600 tons.

The coal was shipped in a jiffy and McFadden had it un[illegible] shack. Customers came with sacks, horse-drawn vehicles, wheel-barrows and baskets.

Mr. McFadden had no scales, so he would fill a basket and say "Well, Bill, I believe that's about half a dollar's worth," and Bill would pay and depart [illegible]

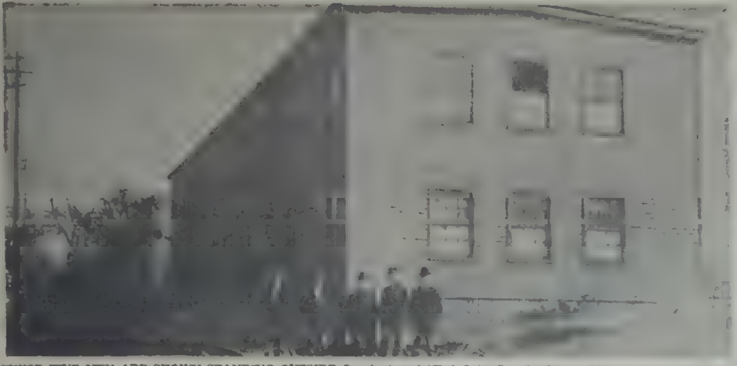
And thus was the Gary Coal Company founded.

McFadden decided to branch out. He had a [illegible] near the Wabash tracks and Connecticut as an office for his coal concern. He decided to set up housekeeping, but unable to find a house, he and Mrs. McFadden [illegible] company's offices until they could do better.

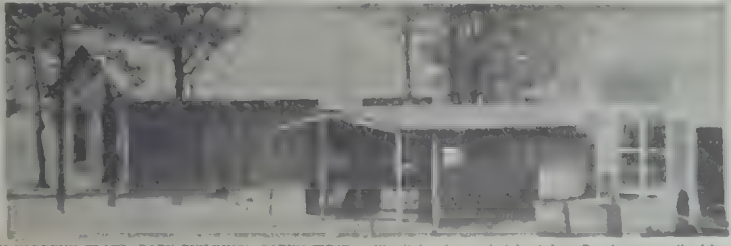
[illegible] and women who were to make Gary history. Senator W. F. Hodges, Judge C. V. Ridgely and many others "put up" at "McFadden's Flats" at various times. They are not ashamed that they did. "McFadden's Flats" contributed much to Gary history.

Elected to Tax Office

Gary began to be community-[illegible] election time rolled around in 1908 it was decided that a whole list [illegible] ward and announce themselves. McFadden chose to run for [illegible] He was elected and served 22 years.



THESE FIVE MEN ARE SHOWN STANDING OUTSIDE Gary's famed "Red Onion," a domitory which stood on the south bank of the Calumet River a few hundred feet east of Broadway in 1906. The city's early settlers remember it as primarily a shelter built for the employes of the Stein and Land Construction Co. which did much of the original work on the steels mills. The building got its name from curious shade of the red paint which covered it.



McFADDEN'S FLATS (DARK BUILDING), GARY'S FIRST multi-unit housing project located on Broadway near the lake, served as home to many of the city's early builders. It was a single long room, hastily put together, and snow filtered through cracks in the wall during the first winter. Coal shipped from Chicago to stoke its one pot-bellied stove started McFadden in the coal vending business. His Gary Coal Co. was operated from this building.

GARY'S FIRST MASS LANDLORD, Maj. John McFadden (left), and an old friend, the late Tom Cannon, pioneer newsman and reporter on The Post-Tribune, talk over the booming days when "McFadden's Flats" made rooming house history.

Gary Honors Billy Rugh, First Hero in New City

Every era produces a person of heroic stature who becomes a tradition of the age in which he lived.

Such a man was Gary's Billy Rugh who captured the hearts of Indiana and the world in 1912 when he voluntarily gave his life to save that of an injured girl—a complete stranger to him.

Physically Billy might have made a rather unprepossessing hero. He was a life long cripple with a hopelessly paralyzed leg. [illegible] a giant in courage, and a [illegible]

Billy, 37 years old, came to Gary from Rock Island, Ill., in [illegible] and established himself as a newsboy [illegible] Broadway where his unfailing good cheer and ready smile made him a city favorite.

Two years after his arrival, late in September, 1912, Ethel Smith, an 18-year-old Gary girl, was riding a motorcycle with [illegible] physicians said the [illegible] hope for survival lay in the grafting of large areas of skin over the burned surface of her body.

Word of her plight reached Billy at his Broadway stand and he immediately went to the hospital and offered the skin of his left leg to help the stricken stranger.

He told the doctors to amputate the limb if necessary. They accepted his offer and Billy was wheeled to the operating room where the skin grafts were made and the leg removed.

Miss Smith met her benefactor [illegible] which started her on the road [illegible] improved rap[illegible] y and Billy also seemed [illegible] to get back his health.

But pneumonia struck him down. He died during a fund campaign into which Gary residents had put $2,000 to help the hero when he left the hospital.

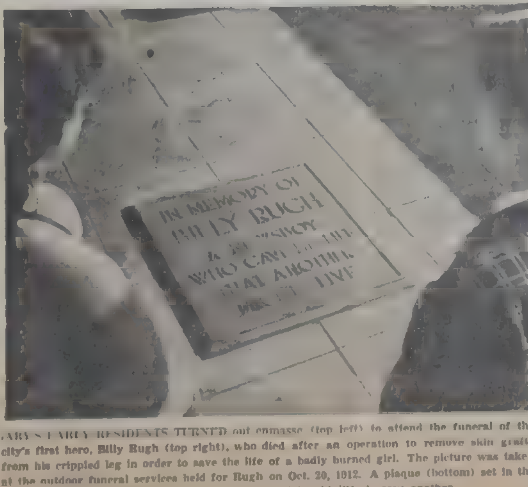
His funeral carried out the heroic theme. It first was planned for the First Methodist Church at 7th Ave. and Adams and then was held out of doors when thousands of spectators crowded the area to pay their last respects to Billy.

A fire truck carried his body through the streets and at 6th and Broadway it halted while a band played, and men with uncovered bowed heads sang "Nearer My God to Thee."

Billy's heroic gesture is memorialized by a plaque in Memorial Auditorium which preserves for all time the record of the crippled hero.

But nothing could tell the story better than the bit of verse which preceded the Gary Post's account of one of the city's most touching funerals. It quoted:

"He died for a friend" is an epitaph
That is writ on many a stone,
But only the millionth man will die
For the man to him unknown."



GARY'S EARLY RESIDENTS TURNED out enmasse (top left) to attend the funeral of the city's first hero, Billy Rugh (top right), who died after an operation to remove skin grafts from his crippled leg in order to save the life of a badly burned girl. The picture was taken at the outdoor funeral services held for Rugh on Oct. 20, 1912. A plaque (bottom) set in the floor at Memorial Auditorium, honors Rugh for giving his life to save another.

Ferrara Helped Cut Trees

Cleared Land On Mill Site

Among Gary's real pioneer residents is Joe Ferrara, 81, of [illegible] the Steel City March 15, 1906, just three days after Gary and its world famous steel plants were placed under construction.

[illegible] since he arrived in Gary, Ferrara has been a millworker, store keeper, city official, politician and street builder.

[illegible] man of a gang of wood cutters, hired to clear the scrub oaks, bushes and brush from the site of Gary Works. His pay, Ferrara says, was 35 cents an hour and he was plenty glad to get it.

Early in 1908, Ferrara and a partner, John Claussen, opened a small store on North Broadway, just south of the Grand Calumet River bridge, in which they sold candy, cigars, tobacco, ice cream and other similar articles. However, Fer[illegible] brief, since shortly after it was opened, the store was destroyed by fire.

[illegible] In January, 1910, the late Thomas E. Knotts named Ferrara assistant city street commissioner. The street department was headed by the late Pat Finerty, father of former Gary mayor, Joseph E. Finerty. At that time, the city's [illegible]sioner was Frank Jacobs.

[illegible] street commissioner, Ferrara and his wife were hosts at a christening party for one of their seven children. This par[illegible] one of the biggest, most unus[illegible] of its kind in Gary's history. The party, which was in Ferrara's yard at [illegible] St., was attended by the mayor, all other city officials and num[illegible]

Refreshments, according to [illegible] whisky and numerous other [illegible] his wife, baby and Mayor Knotts made the trip to and from the church in the city patrol wagon.

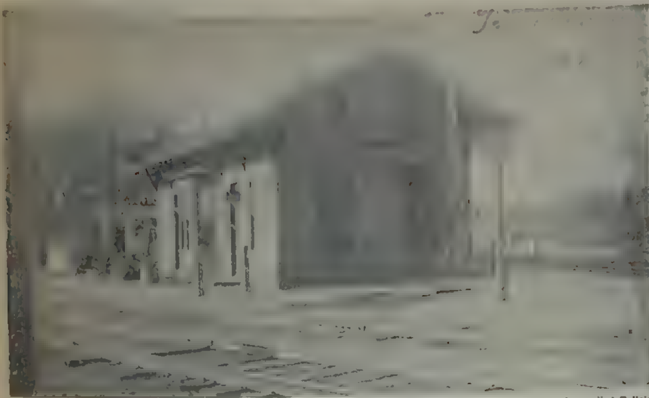
Later, Ferrara worked for [illegible] and also returned to Gary works [illegible]

In 1921, Ferrara launched his [illegible]reer, when he entered the race for Gary mayor as an independent candidate. Even though he spoke long, loud and often from soap boxes on street corners, [illegible] peace but lost both races. Since then, [illegible]ed as a builder and has held numerous other jobs.

That of which he is most proud, according to Ferrara, is being a father. All of his seven [illegible]sity degrees.

JOE FERRARA, GARY PIONEER AND ONE OF THE city's proudest fathers, poses with a picture of a granddaughter in his right hand and a family group in the other. Ferrara came to Gary in 1906, three days after mill construction started. He has held numerous positions in various businesses in the last 50 years, but is proudest of his seven children who grew up here. They all won university degrees.

Tolleston Started as Community of Railroad Workers



THIS IS THE OLD "TOLLESTONE" railroad station. The original name was derived from a surveyor's marker called Tolle's Stone, set by the founder of the town. So no one would have any doubts, the railroads used both spellings of the name. The station is at the junction of the Michigan Central, which spawned Tolleston, and the Pennsylvania railroads. Barely visible in the background at the left of the station is the sign of the old Gordon Hotel which provided "accommodations" for the community's earliest travelers.

Town 105 Years Old Annexed to Gary, But Keeps Identity

By JOHN STANLEY

If the residents of Tolleston had taken a disinterested attitude in Gary's celebration of its Golden Jubilee, it would have been understandable

After all, the suburban section can look back on its centennial celebrated five years ago

Tolleston, founded by a group of hardy Germans 105 years ago, has maintained its identity despite the fact that it was swallowed up by the lusty young upstart spawned by the United States Steel Corp on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Technically Tolleston probably could be called a railroad town It was 105 years ago that the Michigan Central railroad cut through the sand and swamps of the Calumet, to spell an end to an era which had seen only stagecoaches coming through the area, stopping at Gibson's Inn in the vicinity of what is now 15th and Madison in Gary.

After the railroad had gone through, men were needed to maintain its right-of-way. They settled in what was later to become Tolleston, though for a year there wasn't even a semblance of a town. But in 1852 George Tolle, a German, moved in and bought a tract of land near the outpost.

Tolle sold a few lots to the early settlers, but found he wasn't dealing with a boom town The growth of the community which was to perpetuate his name was slow

Except for the railroad and the work on section gangs, Tolleston didn't have much to offer new people Sand dunes weren't conducive to homebuilding or soil tilling. There was some money for those who would pick cranberries, blueberries, huckleberries and strawberries and ship them to the Chicago markets, but that was seasonal income at best.

In 1860 a group of German settlers moved into Tolleston, which was also known as "Tollestone," and built a community. They set the tenor for the community until the advent of Gary Their town was German and Lutheran until the new Steel City overflowed into it, bringing dozens of ethnic groups.

But the stamp of the original settlers remains with the well known names of 75 years ago Buse Borman, Braun, Miller, Gruenberg, Kirchhoff, Kurth, Woldt, Wishe, Runge and others.

Tolleston remained about the same size—300—for most of the last part of the 19th Century There was a brief business surge in 1893 when it looked as though the Chicago stock yards would be moved to the edge of the community and residents subdivided and sold their land in anticipation.

But then labor and railroad troubles which gave birth to the boom were settled and Tolleston lapsed back into a quiet little rural community.

Things remained that way for 13 years until Gary was born Then things went topsy-turvy Amazed Tolleston residents saw land that had sold for as little as $1 an acre rocket to as much as $1,000 an acre In no time at all the new Gary was bigger than Tolleston. Then in 1910, it happened The sprawling young Gary swallowed up the staid old community of Tolleston

Tolleston was a quiet community of law abiding citizens for the first part of its existence. It's an unfortunate truth that Gary brought violence as well as money to the community. The community hired its first town marshal in 1907—a year after Gary's birth.

And during the World War I years five attempts were made to rob its bank Some were successful. One of them — on June 14, 1919 — wasn't but it brought death to Herman Uecker, cashier of the Tolleston State Bank, when he resisted the five men who made the robbery attempt. The five were later convicted of murder.

The war years brought other violence to Tolleston On an August evening in 1913, the Rev. August Kayser, founder of the Tolleston German Evangelical Church was murdered while alone in the parsonage on 19th avenue His murderer never was caught, and today the murder remains as much a mystery as the day it was committed The killing gained nationwide attention, being described as an anti German reprisal

Tolleston has a wealth of old timers who can remember vividly the earliest days of Gary and before

Fairly typical of these old timers are the Brauns. One of the old-timers is Mrs. Ottilie Braun, who will be 84 next December. She came to Tolleston from Germany when she was 17 and has lived there ever since Her husband, who came to Tolleston at the age of 1, died at 87 in 1945.

Mrs Braun now lives alone in an apartment at 2167 W. 9th Ave One of Mrs Braun's sons Otto, was married to Miss Ida Frank, joining two of the town's old families. The Franks came to the community in its early days

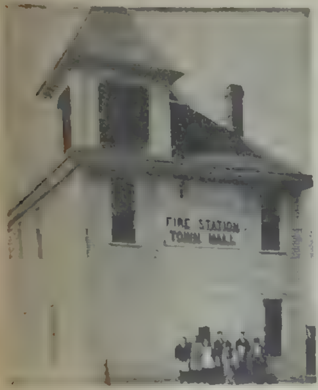
One of Tolleston's old time native sons in August Hecker, who was born there in 1879 He remembers Tolleston's first grocery store, founded by Charles Kunert, which was a gathering place for all young people. He is one of the few natives still alive who swam in the deep slough where Hotel Gary now stands

Hecker claims to be Gary's oldest union member. Although 77 years old, he is still active and works as an employe of the Marbon Chemical Co

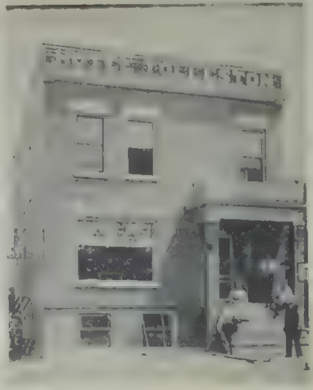
Still another old-time Tolleston resident is Fred W Kurth born in 1895. Social life was somewhat simpler, financially, than now, he recalls Kurth said "you could show a girl a good time on a date for about a dollar And to take a girl to Chicago cost about $5."

He worked for the Pitcher Paper Company once but that job terminated he said after he drove a team of horses through the window of a downtown business house

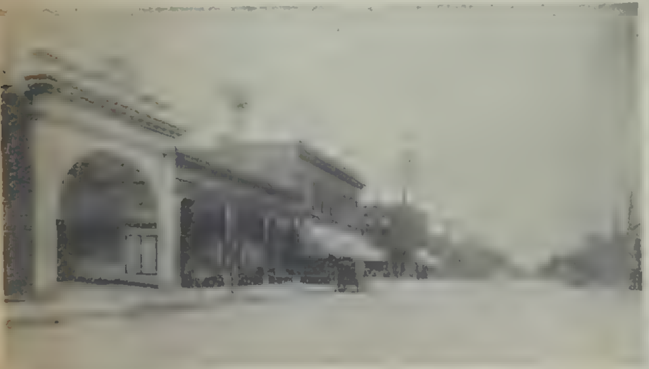
Tolleston's old timers find Gary's jubilee of particular interest since any look at the past is an opportunity for them to remember the "good old days" —the days when they were in their prime



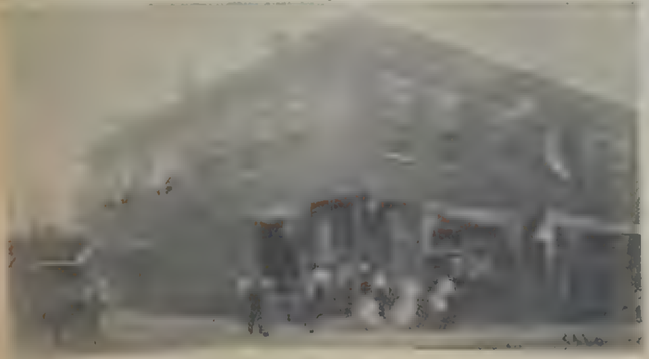
THIS BUILDING, WHICH WAS LOCATED at 12th and Roosevelt years ago, served as Tolleston's town hall. It also doubled as a fire station and was the jail. The site is now the location of Gary's No. 3 fire station.



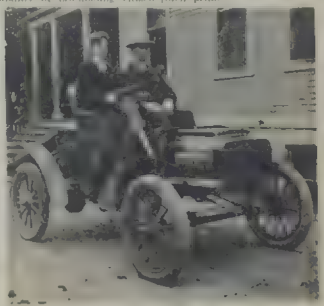
THE HOTEL TOLLESTON APPARENTLY was a purely functional building without frills as it catered to the sleeping and eating needs of the transient. It was located on Garfield between 10th and 11th.



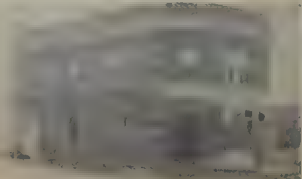
TOLLESTON'S MARTHA STREET LOOKING EAST toward 2nd street. When Tolleston became part of Gary, Martha became 10th avenue and second street became Roosevelt. At left is the old Pastime Opera House, scene of many an early day special event. Exact date of this picture isn't known but it can be observed that the only modern utility in evidence is telephone lines. The only vehicles visible on the wide street are wagons drawn by horses.



TOLLESTON'S 2nd AND MARTHA STREET intersection before it became 10th and Roosevelt when Gary annexed Tolleston Peterson's Pharmacy was located on the corner and also housed the post office. Upstairs was the office of Dr F. J. McMichael, one of the community's earliest physicians. The building has been torn down and in its place stands the Wonder Bakery At the far left in the picture is an unidentified mail carrier and his horse drawn mail hack. None of the citizens in the picture are identified, but long skirts, mutton leg sleeves and vests indicate that the picture was made approximately 50 years ago.



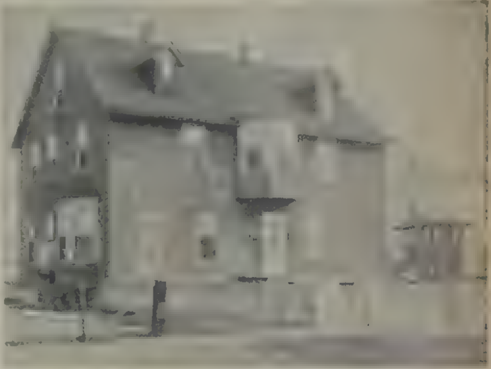
TOLLESTON'S FIRST TOWN MARSHAL, Frank Martin (right), as he was being driven through the town in 1907. The driver of the car is not identified



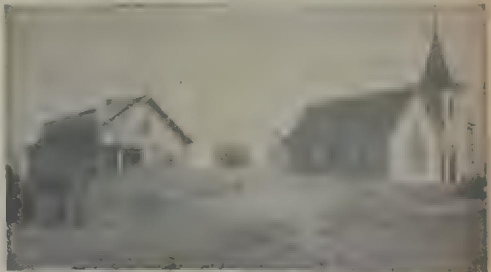
OLD TOLLESTON STATE BANK at 10th and Cleveland where a tavern is now located. It was in this bank that Herman Uecker, cashier, was slain June 14, 1919, when he resisted a holdup by five men.

THIS IS HOW TOLLESTON looked when this corner was Borman Boulevard and Second street. It is now 11th avenue and Roosevelt.

THE SAME CORNER, 11th AND ROOSEVELT, as it appears today—no street car, no tracks, and modern business buildings in place of the real estate office.



ONE OF TOLLESTON'S OLDEST BUILDINGS still in use is the old Gibson Hotel which now stands at 10th avenue and Garfield and is used as an apartment house. This is a recent picture of the building.



THE PARSONAGE OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, was the scene of a murder in 1915—when the Rev. Edmond Kayser died at the hand of an assassin. At right is the church. The murderer never was caught, and the crime still remains a mystery

SO FAR AS IS KNOWN THIS IS TOLLESTON'S oldest building still standing It is a residence at 1240 Roosevelt and is owned by Otto Braun, who lives next door The house, according to the Brauns was built around 1850. It is now used as a storage place by the Brauns, who say they may tear it down.

THIS MODERN STRUCTURE of brick and glass marks the site where a portable frame building housed the first Lincoln School pupils in 1930. The first of the brick building was built in 1950 as a supplement to the old frame school. But demands for space brought another addition to the plant in 1955 and the 1,163 children at last had the needed space for study.

Lincoln School Waited Two Years to Be Named

BY MARY E. HARRIS
Principal, Lincoln School

During the [illegible] of [illegible] a new portable [illegible] building was erected on a [illegible] school at 14th and Pierce. It was more than two years before the official name of Lincoln School was decided upon by the community and children.

The building consisted of four full-sized classrooms, two auxiliary rooms to be used as a kindergarten, an office, and a play room located in the basement. The September enrollment was 292 with 6.5 teachers and James [illegible] serving as principal along with his duties as principal of the Longfellow School (the west building of the present Roosevelt School).

Standley was made principal of Tolleston School in January, 1934, and Miss [illegible] Foster took his place at Lincoln and Longfellow. In September, 1934, Miss Mary Harris, then a teacher of elementary science at Lincoln School, was made teaching principal. By 1945, the school had grown so large, Miss Harris gave up teaching to become full-time principal, the position she now holds.

In 1932 and [illegible] due to the depression it was necessary to set up a kitchen in the basement to feed many [illegible]. Three mothers from the neighborhood prepared [illegible] and [illegible] the pupils [illegible] during [illegible] circumstances. The [illegible] throughout the city [illegible] the school kitchens needed in the various districts.

The enrollment by 1942 was 408 and the school was enlarged by adding two more full-sized classrooms and two auxiliary rooms that were used as an office for the nurse and a [illegible]. Before the end of the [illegible] semester, the library had to be converted to a classroom [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] were made out of the added basement space and the old kitchen.

A 10-room brick addition was completed in 1950 and the enrollment had reached 657. The feeling of having enough room for everyone was short lived as a fire in July, 1951, destroyed the portable building. The children were forced to attend school in four hour sessions until the building was restored about the last of November.

During the 1953-54, 1954-55 school years, the children again went on the four hour program because of overcrowding. The enrollment had been increased to 1,163. Plans were made for another brick addition and the portable building was moved to the west far enough to allow the two brick structures to be joined together. In September, 1955, the children returned to a full-time schedule with the completion of the new 21-classroom addition, plus a 500-seat auditorium and a full sized gym. The enrollment was 1,617.

Dreams of the community and faculty were fulfilled by having an opportunity to add to the curriculum classes in home making for the girls, home mechanics for the boys, and an adequate program in the special fields such as art, science, music, speech, auditorium and physical education. A questionnaire sent out by the PTA made it clear that the parents of Lincoln want all of these advantages for their children.

Much of the yard and landscaping work remains to be finished, but at present this type of work is being held up until Polk street is cut through from 19th avenue to 21st avenue. A new subdivision planned just east of the school property is rapidly taking shape and this will necessitate the continuation of the above mentioned street work.

The general boundary for Lincoln School district is 15th avenue on the north, Madison on the east, 21st avenue on the south, then south on Harrison to include the Delaney Project, back north on Pierce to 21st and Grant on the west. However, this year the kindergarten through the 3rd grade pupils between Grant and Harrison and south to 25th avenue have been at Lincoln. These children, no doubt, will return to Roosevelt next year as the anticipated enrollment at Lincoln will run well over the 100 per cent capacity mark.

Prior to 1942, all children coming from kindergarten were classified as 1B's. There was a promotion to 1B at the end of the semester and to 1A in June. This meant that all children in Lincoln School had to spend three semesters in first grade. Noting that a number of children were capable of making faster progress and that many children seemed to do better between Christmas and Easter, a request was made to the primary supervisor to do away with the February promotions in first grade at Lincoln School.

After consulting with the testing department, the supervisor recommended to the superintendent that this request be granted. A year or two later the present level system for the primary grades was adopted city-wide which served the same purpose.

About 1945, a small classroom was set up to meet the needs of the children coming into school with a limited educational background, the over-aged child and any with emotional problems at the elementary level. This class proved to be so successful that another room was made ready in 1955 for the same type children in the primary grades.

A Mother's Club was formed in 1940 with Mrs. Dewey Bozeman serving as first president. In 1955, the club disbanded in favor of the PTA, with Mrs. Fred McCrary being president.

Many Lincoln School "graduates" have gone on to be teachers, doctors, dentists, college athletes, firemen, policemen and fine parents.

The school has been fortunate in having two very worthy welfare workers: Mrs. Mattie MacArthur from 1932 to 1944 and Mrs. Doris Fatch from 1944 to the present date. We have had excellent nurses: Mrs. Kacid Gettemy, 1930-47, and Mrs. Effie Williams from 1947 to present date.

Since 1930, Lincoln School has grown from six teachers and 292 pupils to 44 teachers and 1,917 pupils in 1955-56.

Tests Used to Improve School Instruction

By ISABELLE V. JONES
Educational Research Supervisor

Tests are not new to the Gary public schools; there are many kinds of tests administered to a large pupil population. Tests in arithmetic, spelling and writing were administered in 1918.

A report from Superintendent William A. Wirt to principals, supervisors and teachers says, "By referring to the relative standings on the several tests teachers can determine for themselves the type of arithmetic work they need to emphasize in their respective grades."

Thus, within a little over a decade after the organization of the Gary Public Schools, educational tests were used for instructional improvement as they are today. Miss Nora Lockeridge was the first supervisor to handle these programs. Others who participated were Stella Z. Miles and Bernice Engels.

In 1919, Gary cooperated with Dr. Sidney L. Pressey in a study made under the direction of the Bureau of Cooperative Research at Indiana University. Gary participated in an Indiana Survey with other Indiana cities in 1922 to study the achievement of pupils in reading, spelling, history and arithmetic in grades five, seven, and eight, and in reading, algebra, Latin and English in the high school. Also in 1922, Adele Bohling Lee experimented with the Seashore Musical Talent Tests in grades two to ten at the Jefferson School.

In 1928 under the supervision of Isabelle V. Jones a department for educational research and service was organized to gather facts, analyze situations, and furnish information to the superintendent, supervisors, principals, and teachers.

The major purpose of the testing work is to increase the efficiency of the schools through the guidance and instruction of pupils. Objective data is obtained on results being secured in school work. No claim is made to survey all the outcomes of our instruction; many desirable outcomes cannot be measured. It would be an immense task to cover completely all those which can be measured.

Standardized tests have two major functions—diagnosis of learning difficulties, and the measurement of outcomes. Supervisors, principals, teachers and pupils profit greatly through the use of tests because they provide a measurement of the success of various aspects of instructional activity and reveal whether the group as a whole is up to a reasonable standard. The tests also showed how Gary pupils compared with similar groups in other school districts and revealed in what subjects the group as a whole is unsatisfactory. This suggested a need for modification in such factors as daily program, course of study, materials of instruction, or teaching procedures and reveal in what subjects or types of activity the group is especially strong. The tests made possible the identification of pupils who merited special provisions because of distinct handicaps or markedly superior performance. The tests presented the achievement status of each pupil for guiding him in the development of all his powers and aid in discovering the exceptionally bright or high achieving pupils for whom special provision can be made.

It diagnosed individual pupil weaknesses and disabilities in different subjects so that instruction could be adapted to the individual needs and the efficiency of remedial procedures increased.

Comprehensive age-grade studies were made, ages of high school graduates were studied, information was collected and used on high school leavers. In cooperation with the home economics department problems were studied which families were facing in the national emergency and the contribution which the department could make to the solution of these problems.

The research supervisor also served as examiner for orientation examinations and was the counselor of students in Gary College. A study of grades earned in Gary College and a follow-up of the success of these students for their last two years was conducted.

Services have been given to veterans and non-veterans who left school before they were graduated from high school. By writing on a series of tests nearly a thousand young men and women have made themselves eligible for high school graduation.

The educational research department stands ready to assist on the educational problems pertinent to the Gary public schools.

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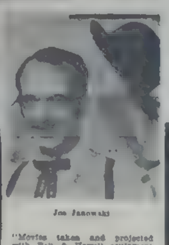

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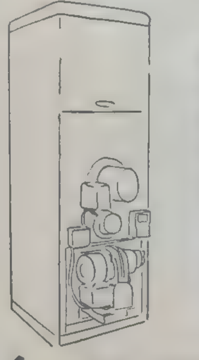
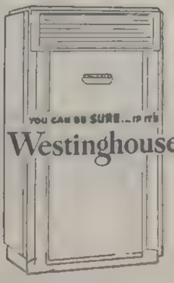


GARY



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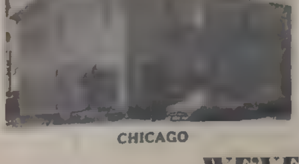

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Gary Elementary Schools Began On Sept. 14, 1906

By BERNICE ENGELS

Elementary Supervisor

The elementary schools of Gary had their beginning Sept 14, 1906, when the first school board ordered a temporary school house built for $550 and employed a teacher, Ora M. Wildermuth, at a salary of $60 per month. That first school board was composed of C. Oliver Holmes, president; Edward Jewell, treasurer, and Thomas H. Cutler, secretary.

As today, rapidly increasing enrollment was a problem. Just two weeks after arranging for a first school house and teacher, another temporary school house was ordered, again for $550 and [illegible] teacher employed, R. K. Q[illegible] [illegible] began work [illegible] last of October when the [illegible] were graded. Wildermuth teaching grades 1 to 4, and Quillen, grades 5 to 8.

But even though within two months building facilities and teachers had been doubled the first school board still had housing problems! The [illegible]. In December there was not room in Wildermuth's primary class for all the young children of Gary, so the board moved the fourth grade into Quillen's upper grade room.

That solution lasted only until the last of December when the fourth grade was moved back into Mr. Wildermuth's primary room and the much larger group of first graders was moved in with Quillen's upper grades. So far as we know, that arrangement lasted through the remainder of that first year.

On Oct. 30, 1906, William A. Wirt was employed as superintendent of the Gary Schools to begin work on July 1, 1907. A[illegible] he began work much sooner. As early as January 1907, he secured prices on portable buildings, and began employing teachers. The first primary teacher to be recommended for employment by Wirt was Miss Catherine Thomas. Miss Thomas later became the Mrs. Johns who served until 1951 as primary teacher and principal of Jefferson School, and is known and loved by hundreds of former pupils.

Wirt planned a school program that would give the children of the new city as rich and varied experiences as possible. He believed in the arts, so he arranged that children from the first grade on would be taught art, music and dramatics by specialists.

He felt that knowing and enjoying the world of nature was essential, so his program provided for nature experiences through the first three grades, and for science instruction in the intermediate grades. He [illegible]

Physical fitness and physical recreation would, Wirt felt, be especially valuable, so the new school buildings had gymnasiums and playgrounds that children from first grade on could use. Specially trained personnel taught them to use their bodies well and to enjoy the games, rhythms, dances and exercises in which they engaged regular physical education classes.

For many years two periods each day were set aside for physical education in the early grades. However, children were excused from those periods for library, religious education, private music or dancing instruction, or merely to have a shorter day.

The three Rs were not neglected. Three full hour periods each day were set aside for them. In the primary grades the three hours were spent with one teacher. In the intermediate grades, each class had three teachers for those three Rs, one for English, one for social studies, and one for arithmetic. This type of organization was continued in the primary and elementary grades of the Gary Schools until 1940 when, as a result of the recommendations of the Purdue Survey staff, the Gary Board of School Trustees adopted a resolution to the effect that classes in grades one, two and three should be organized as rapidly as possible on the self-contained classroom plan.

Until enrollments became so great that rooms were not available, good progress generally was made in changing from the platoon to the self-contained classroom organization at the primary level. All schools early organized first grade classes on that plan, and the great majority were able to include the second and third grades in the self contained classroom groups.

Some few buildings because of lack of classrooms were never able to go beyond first grade. In recent years as enrollments have increased more rapidly than buildings could be put up, a number of schools had to put more classes of primary children back on the modified platoon plan.

Shortly after the adoption of the policy calling for self-contained classrooms in the primary grades, Superintendent Charles D. Lutz headed a committee of teachers, principals, supervisors, and citizens to study the organization in grades 4 through 6. That committee made the following recommendations:

That the language arts and social studies be taught by one teacher who would integrate and correlate the work of the two areas in every advisable way.

That three periods be allowed in the child's school day for this language arts-social studies core known as Social Living. The extra hour for this core was to be taken from the two hours allowed for physical education.

That the other four periods of the child's day be as follows.

- **1 period arithmetic**
- **1 period auditorium arts and music**
- **1 period physical education**
- **1 period art or science alternated by semesters**

The recommendation of that committee was approved by the board, and has been followed ever since with only minor deviations due to building conditions.

From the very beginning the records show the efforts made to bring every possible enrichment and benefit to the Gary schools. In its first year, according to the minutes of the Board of School Trustees, library books were provided each teacher. A medical department with two qualified physicians was established before 1911. Provision for visual education was made early. A long school day, a long school year, plus Saturday and summer school provided supervision and interesting activities for children who needed them.

Standardized tests were used almost as early as they could be procured. Kindergartens were common in Gary long before they were established in many older communities. The first kindergarten in Gary was taught in 1908 by Miss Anna Koppel. Two years later there were six kindergarten teachers working in the new city. At the present time, 48 years after the first kindergarten in Gary was opened, there are 56 teachers in that school division.

The kindergarten and intermediate grades officially became a department with its own supervising head when on July 15, 1909 Miss Anna Klingensmith was employed as supervisor of kindergarten and elementary grades. In those days Miss Klingensmith was recognized not only as an outstanding leader in elementary education, but as an author of a number of children's books. She continued in the capacity of supervisor until January 1922 when ill health forced her resignation.

The kindergarten-elementary grades have had a number of leaders. Miss Bernice Engels, one of the present supervisors, has served the longest period of time — longer than Miss Klingensmith. Miss Jane Roberts headed the department from 1925 until 1940 when she was succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Ann Kempton who carried through the recommendations of the Purdue Survey.

Several others have served temporarily as supervisors or as assistants. Two former assistant supervisors still in the Gary schools are Miss Grace L. Foster, principal of Beveridge School, and Mrs. Edith Rounds, primary teacher, Horace Mann School.

Miss Engels, who has been in Gary school system since 1923 has resigned as of July 1. Her position will be filled by Miss Josephine Wolfe, a part time consultant to the Ford Foundation. Miss Wolfe, who has been elementary supervisor at Springfield, Pa., is to receive a doctor's degree in education this month from Columbia University.

IVANHOE SCHOOL IS THE SMALLEST IN THE CITY but it has the largest schoolgrounds—46.8 acres—between 9th and 15th avenues from Tompkins and Calhoun streets. It was built in 1923, replacing a one-room township school at the corner of Ralston and 9th, in an area where a number of Scotch families settled along the Michigan Central Railroad before the turn of the century. Ivanhoe School was named for Mr. Ivanhoe who owned considerable land in the area. Ivanhoe school principals have been Ciparah Davis, 1923-1928; Mrs. Anselle Hoskinson, 1928-35; Mrs. Mary Castor, 1935 to 1953, and Florence Calais, since 1953.

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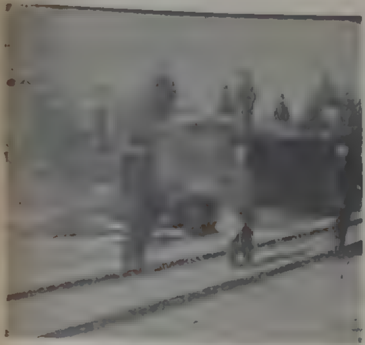
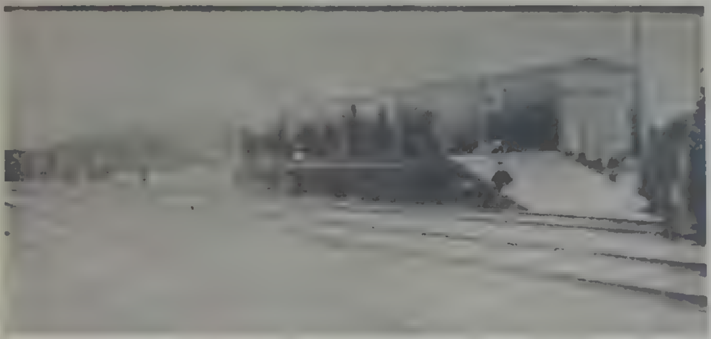
Fifty Years of Gary Depots

Trains Stopped at Shacks and Abandoned Freight Cars

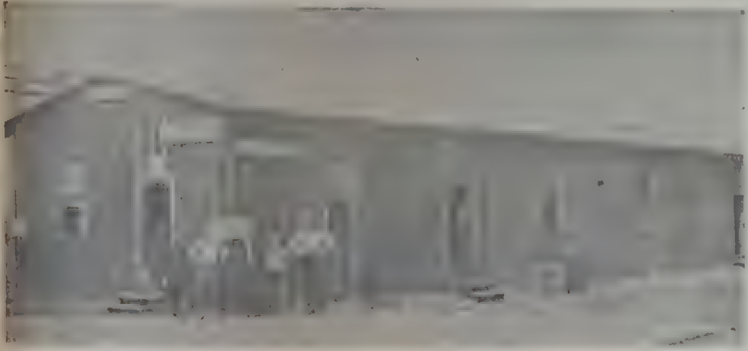


THE FIRST LOAD OF CINDERS for the construction of Gary arrived in April, 1906, at the first Gary station stop of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Note the station sign.

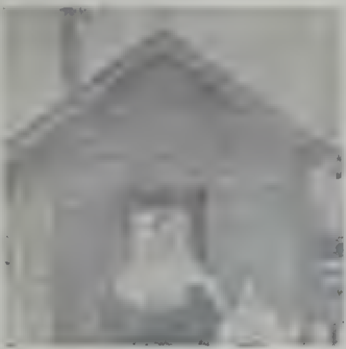


TEMPORARY SHELTER—These old boxcars served later in 1906 as station No. 2 of the L. S. & M. S. and the ramp built up in front of them formed the only station platform in the city. The stalwarts shown in the picture were braving the elements in their wait for arrival of a Chicago train while the sign on the car at the right proudly proclaimed that it was the "Gary depot."

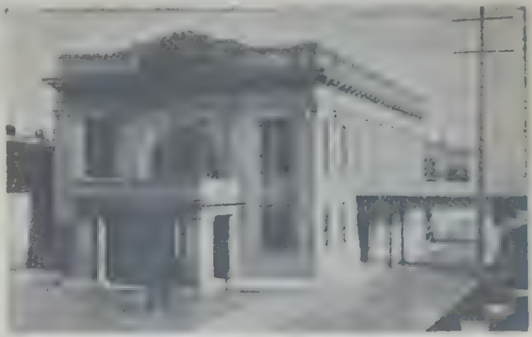
CRUDE BUT HANDY—This is the third or 1907-08 L. S. & M. S. depot in Gary and it was a welcome one. It was a jerry-built structure of raw wood and shingles, but it was a grand terminal to the people of the day as it afforded shelter from the wind and driving sand.



THINGS GET BETTER—This proud group poses in front of Gary's first union depot, near 3rd and Broadway, serving the L. S. & M. S. and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. It succeeded earlier stations of the two railroads. From left to right are an unidentified Union News agent, James Sero, ticket clerk; C. R. Slusser, freight agent; Louis D. Sherwin, joint ticket agent, and Pat Quinn, station policeman. This picture taken in 1909, shows station south of the new highline.

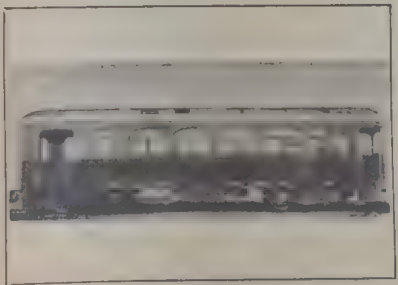


THIS WAS THE EARLIEST Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot in Gary and it served until the old frame union depot at the left was opened in 1909. Little more than a glorified shanty, the station served Gary for three years.

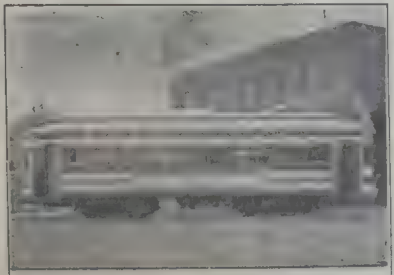


THE MODERN VERSION—This is the Lake Shore and Baltimore & Ohio depot, built in 1910 and now the New York Central, which is a far cry from the rough and unpainted shacks which housed the first employes and customers of the lines at the Gary station. The structure typifies the extent in which the city has grown in its 50 years of existence.

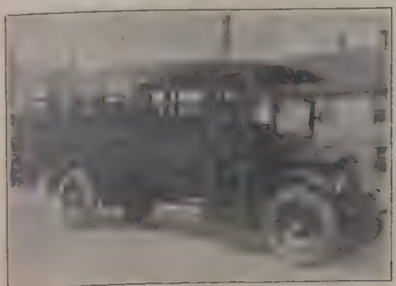
TRANSITION IN TRANSIT



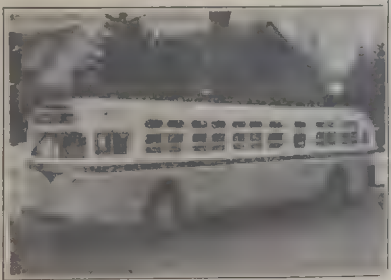
This car, seating 50 people, was one of the first cars used on the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad, generally known as THE AIR LINE. Begun in 1906, the Air Line's Goshen-South Bend and Chicago line was the first of a number of segments of rail operations which later became a part of the GARY & INTERURBAN RAILROAD, from which evolved the present GARY RAILWAYS, INC. and its operating subsidiaries, GARY TRANSIT, INC. and GARY INTERCITY LINES, INC.



OLD 101—Gary's first street car—made its initial run on May 30, 1908, from the car barns at 22nd and Jefferson to 4th Avenue via Broadway. Its seating capacity was 44. Here it is shown dressed up for the Gary Silver Anniversary Parade in 1931.



Gary Railways' First Bus—Model K-20, bought from General Motors Corporation through the 5th Avenue Garage for a price of $3,998.15; It had a seating capacity of 21; was equipped with a 4-cylinder gasoline engine but no self starter. Its 2 wheel mechanical brakes required both hand and foot operation. This bus began operating in regular service in 1922 from 5th and Broadway to the Miller Beach.



Bus No. 601 [illegible] arrived new from the factory in January 1956. This is a 51 passenger General Motors Model TDH 5105 bus with a Diesel hydraulic engine, Hydramatic transmission, 4-wheel air brakes and AIR RIDE suspension. Purchase price: $28,001.21.

Gary

TRANSIT, INC.

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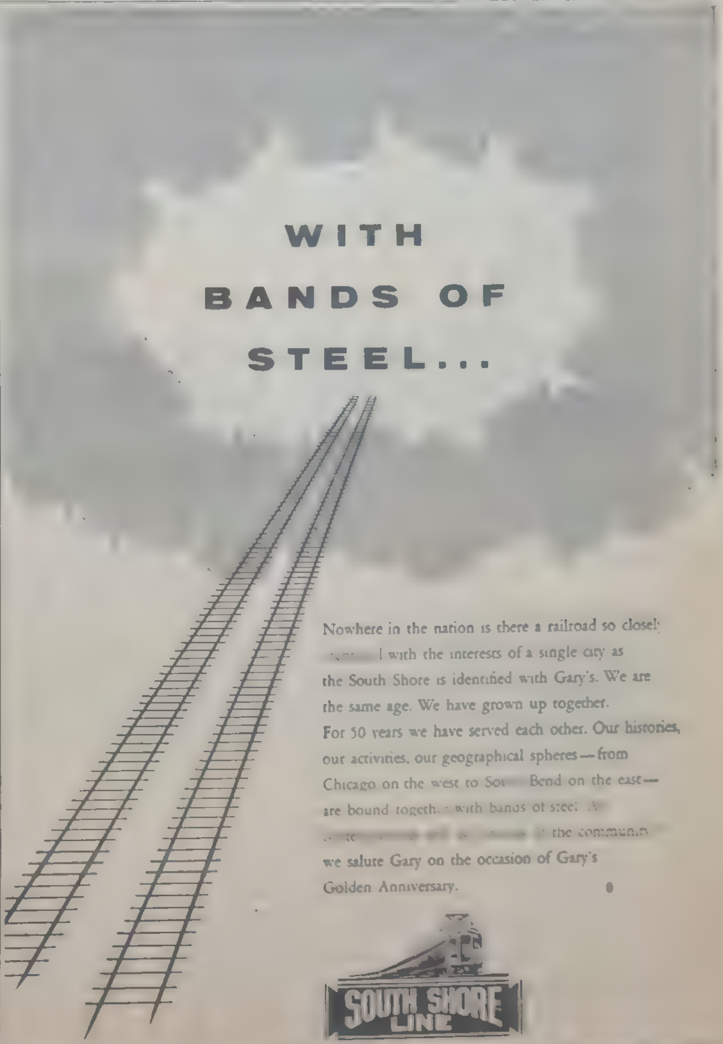
GARY—THE 20th CENTURY CITY



Nowhere in the nation is there a railroad so closely [illegible] with the interests of a single city as the South Shore is identified with Gary's. We are the same age. We have grown up together. For 50 years we have served each other. Our histories, our activities, our geographical spheres—from Chicago on the west to South Bend on the east—are bound together with bands of steel. As [illegible] the community we salute Gary on the occasion of Gary's Golden Anniversary.

SOUTH SHORE LINE

CHICAGO SOUTH SHORE & SOUTH BEND RAILROAD

Business College Aids Gary

Trains Specialists In Office Work

Gary Business College played a pioneer part in the educational history of Gary and has continued to serve the Gary area the past 46 years.

Harry Hall and Don F Van Liew, early Gary businessmen, were responsible for bringing to Gary the late A N Hirons, founder of the college, who was active in its management until [illegible]. Hirons had been a teacher in the Muncie, Ind., city schools and was conducting one of a chain of Indiana commercial schools in which he was interested when he was invited to consider the opportunity afforded by the fast-growing steel town for a high-grade commercial training program.

"The performance of the college has proved the foresight of these two pioneers to be an asset to their community," observed P V Evans, now owner and manager of the school.

The school opened in September, 1910, with five students. Then enrollments began to increase and from that time on the college has been a source of supply of skilled office workers for Gary.

Now graduates of Gary Business College are found in practically every state in the Union. Many of them have made remarkable successes in their chosen fields, and a large number of them are now conducting successful businesses of their own, or are the top executives in local and other enterprises.

Perhaps the most progressive step came in 1932 when college grade courses of study were introduced. This meant breaking away entirely from the old style of business college methods and the offering of professional courses open to high school and college graduates only. The movement placed the school on a level that attracted the favorable attention of educators. It is one of the few business training schools of the country now being operated on the college level.

In 1938 the staff was enlarged to include two new teachers on the staff of the day school and a full-time registrar as well as two additional teachers in the evening school. The registrar was C. L. Smith. One of the teachers was his wife, Dorothy Jane, who headed a new department, stenotypy executive secretarial and reporting. The college was issued a franchise to teach this expert skill known frequently as the "machine way in shorthand."

DOROTHY JANE SMITH, one of the first stenotype operators and teacher. Inset, P. V. Evans, owner of Gary Business College.

Mrs. Smith was one of the earliest stenotype operators in the country, having a wide reputation as a convention and court reporter as well as a teacher of the system. Many of her students have reported some of the most historic events in the annals of our country. Among such instances were the War Crime trials in Germany and similar trials in Japan after World War II.

Hirons, and his son, R. B Hirons, who was secretary-treasurer, sold the college in August, 1940 to Mr. and Mrs Smith.

The college has been approved for the training of the civilian handicapped by the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction, Division of Rehabilitation since the inception of that department. It was also one of the first schools in the country to be approved for veteran training during and after World War I. Again during World War II and the Korean conflict, it was approved for training G. I.'s and [illegible] veterans. It still includes a number of veterans in its classes.

During the war years the business college organized Gamma Beta Chi Sorority and for a number of years its members which included both alumni and current students carried on continuous social and welfare activities.

The first location of the college when it entered the Gary scene in 1910 was in the building at 25 E 6th avenue, then known as the Commercial Trust building. It moved again to a location at 5th and Jefferson streets, and from there to the City Methodist Church building in 1925, where it had its longest period of occupancy. When the church building was leased to Indiana University, by a coincidence the business college returned to the building where it began on E. 6th.

Midyear in 1950 Smith passed away. Mrs. Smith continued to operate the college with Evans, a family friend of long standing, as administrative head. Later they were married.

In the early part of 1954 newer quarters were available in the new First Federal Savings and Loan Association Building at 515 Broadway, where the college now occupies the entire third floor.

Parents Win Union School

New Building Reward for Effort

By CHARLES L. BELCHER
A Union School Parent

If there ever has been a public building in which every member of the community it served played almost equal parts in its inception, the Union Street school at Union and Pottawatomie Trail would certainly qualify.

On Nov 17, 1953, every man, woman and child in the Miller Wirt School District stood up and was counted. A house by house census was conducted by two Wirt High School classes under the supervision of 25 PTA representatives. Both census takers and supervisors had been thoroughly briefed on their job and its significance by experienced members of the PTA's Building Action Committee. The survey found:

The community was well established in most areas; 80 per cent of the homes were owner occupied; more pre-school children than the highest estimate, 65 per cent of the residents were under 40 years old; there was every possibility of continued growth in projected enrollment tables.

The committee now had the information it needed in order to make objective recommendations for the community's school housing needs.

For several years the community had intermittently voiced a rather timid concern regarding possible over-capacity school operations. However, it took the drastic rumor of half-day school to spark a community action. School and PTA minded mothers readily enlisted their husbands and the Building Action Committee left the "someone should" stage and entered the "we are it" phase.

ST. JOSEPH'S CROATIAN SCHOOL was built in 1943 to satisfy the needs of the 800 families which comprise the St. Joseph parish. The school currently has about 300 pupils in attendance. It is located at 330 E. 45th Ave and the Rev. V. M Ardas is its principal.

By interviewing every household in the community, the elements of prejudicing mysticism were eradicated. Everyone knew what was going on.

On Jan. 12, 1954, the committee presented the final report to the Board of Trustees of the School City of Gary, meeting at Wirt High School. The community was there in force. The group was highly complimented for its energetic effort and dignity of purpose and received a promise of careful consideration.

Careful and persistent follow up on the community's recommendations soon brought decisive action. The School Building Planning Committee of the City-Wide Parents Council listed Miller Aetna as a critical area and the School Board directed David J Katz to present plans for a 400 student capacity K-6 school on the Union Street and Pottawatomie Trail site.

In late January of 1955, the contract was awarded for a $300,000 school. Construction started in February and the doors opened to the first class Nov. 28, 1955.

Mrs Ruth Deverick, principal and the staff received 422 smiling and jubilant "K through 5" housewarmers with some measure of despair. With most of the furniture still "on order," a balky furnace, no lunchroom facilities and no playground, there would be trying days ahead. Children loved it—like a campout; parents fretted and stewed, but went along.

How are things now? Well, as one little girl told her mother, "Mommy, I just love the new school, so nice and clean and pretty and my teacher is so nice and there are so many of us, you don't have to answer questions or recite very often."

On the drawing board, the Union Street school presented an interesting contrast to the dunes and woods surrounding the site. In its present form, finished by Eugene S. Babilla, general contractor, it presents an even more interesting challenge to its community.

This beautiful new school was over capacity on opening day. With 308 transfers from Wirt and 114 from Emerson, the 11 classrooms, auditorium and gymnasium were overflowing. The enrollment had climbed to nearly 500. With the Emerson children going to the new Aetna school next fall, one could expect an under capacity situation. Homes in the area now under construction are expected to bring the enrollment back to the opening day, 422.

With persistent rumors of large scale housing developments in the immediate area, the '56-'57 school year may mean utilization of storage, cafeteria and gymnasium space as classrooms. Maybe, the community will again arise to the occasion.

School Started in 4 Rooms

Washington Now Houses 1,150

By CLEMENS PESCHKE
Washington School Principal

Educational needs are always evident when communities begin to expand. This need developed in the West Gary [illegible] back about 1928, during the original building boom in the community. It was at this time that homes were being built among the scrub oaks and small dunes in the area.

A school site of 6.2 acres was purchased. On this site a four-room frame structure was constructed at a cost of $24,000. This building was ready for occupancy in September 1930. Because of its nearness to 13th and Wright, it had the original name of 13th Avenue School.

The original frame structure which still is in use was built to serve the needs of the community at that time. When the school was opened for the first time in September 1930, it had an enrollment of 50 to 75 children.

These children were taught by a staff of three teachers—Mrs. Blanche Williams (retired), Miss Margaret Stanley (deceased), and Mrs. Edith Jacobs (retired).

Mrs. Blanche Williams served as both teacher and administrator of the school until her retirement in 1945. During this period, children were enrolled from grades 1-6, each teacher handling two grades in her class. Enrollment trends, then as now, determined what children could attend the Washington center. Upper grade children attended Tolleston School.

George Washington School has been proud of its Parent-Teacher Assn. This organization initiated its activities on March 26, 1931. It had at this time a membership of 32.

The PTA named the school. This was done March 31, 1932. Nineteen votes were cast for giving the school the name of George Washington in replacement of West 13th Avenue School.

This organization continued to grow and expand in its work. It has been most active in moving toward the goal of providing adequate and successful educational opportunities for the children in the community.

A second phase of community growth began taking place immediately before and after World War II. This additional growth necessitated construction of an ultramodern brick building costing $[illegible]. Construction was completed in 1949, occupation taking place immediately.

Several more classes were added and the kindergarten was removed from the basement where it had its beginning. The staff now consisted of eight teachers. During this period Mrs. Ethel McHale served as head teacher under the supervision of James W. Standley, principal of Tolleston, Ivanhoe and Washington schools.

In [illegible] the sixth grade was returned to Washington and Mrs Gertrude Ward, now principal of Jefferson School, became head teacher.

In 1951, Miss Katherine Patch, now principal of Pittman Square, became head teacher and the staff was increased to 10 teachers. The enrollment steadily increased.

In 1953 and 1954 plans were developed for the second major addition to the school. Ground was broken in May 1954 for this addition which included 13 classrooms, auditorium, gymnasium, cafeteria, and auxiliary services. This addition was completed in August 1955 at an approximate cost of $378,354.

A complete change has taken place at Washington School since it first opened its doors in 1930. Today, the school has 21 classrooms staffed by 26 teachers with an enrollment of 1,150—a far cry from days of when 3-room Washington School was the site of sand dunes and sage brush.

Today a diversified program is offered to the students in light, airy and colorful classrooms.

Washington School is operating for the first year under a full time principal. Clemens Peschke, former head teacher, assumed the position of acting principal in August 1955.

The future of Washington School can only be determined by the means the staff, students and community use in meeting the demands of an expanding community. At present, increased enrollments are such that Washington School is operating over its rated capacity. However, additional school construction in the area will alleviate these conditions by 1957.

Plans are progressing rapidly towards improvement of playground and surface areas around the school. All community organizations are aiding in this effort. Upon completion of this project Washington will evolve into a truly community school, educationwise, and also recreationally to all members of the family.

Homemaking Class Has Family as Goal

By RUTH SCHOOLER
Supervisor, Homemaking Education

Education for Family Living is a major goal of all education and many classes and teachers in the Gary schools have always contributed to this goal. Classes in biology, health physical education, industrial arts education, social studies, and literature have always been especially concerned with this area of training.

Home economics, or homemaking education, has an especially important contribution to make in this area because the major goal is the improvement of family living in its many aspects.

The acceptance of home economics in the curriculum has been evidence of the public concern about the welfare of the family and the need to educate girls and boys for better family living.

The history of home economics is almost synonymous with the history of the Gary Public Schools. Early in nineteen hundred, Ellen H. Richards, who is given credit for founding home economics said:

"Home economics stands for:

"The ideal home life for today unhampered by traditions of the past.

"The utilization of all the resources of modern science to improve home life.

"The freedom of the home from the dominance of things and their due subordination to ideals.

"The simplicity in material surroundings which will free the spirit for the more important and permanent interests of the home and society."

Several years earlier, domestic science had become a part of many schools, primarily in the elementary grades.

In Gary as elsewhere in the nation, the chief objective of the early classes in home economics was to teach the girls to cook and to sew. Girls who completed the old time courses were able to bake and to cook certain dishes in the best tradition and they approached perfection in hand sewing and in sewing on the sewing machine.

Today, the course formerly called cooking has become foods and nutrition; sewing has evolved into the broader area of clothing and textiles. Pupils now learn the importance of good food habits and the essentials of planning, preparing, and serving wholesome, appetizing family meals. They are taught to understand the relation of clothing and textiles to the individual and family.

In addition to courses in foods and clothing, homemaking education today is concerned with a third broad area of training, that of personal, social, and family relationships.

RUTH SCHOOLER

Pupils are helped to become better adjusted individuals socially, physically and emotionally. They are helped to recognize problems in terms of values involved. They are helped to use democratic practices at school, at home, and in the community. Most high school girls will marry eventually and have their own homes. Some girls will engage in homemaking as their full time vocation. Many will be gainfully employed outside their home.

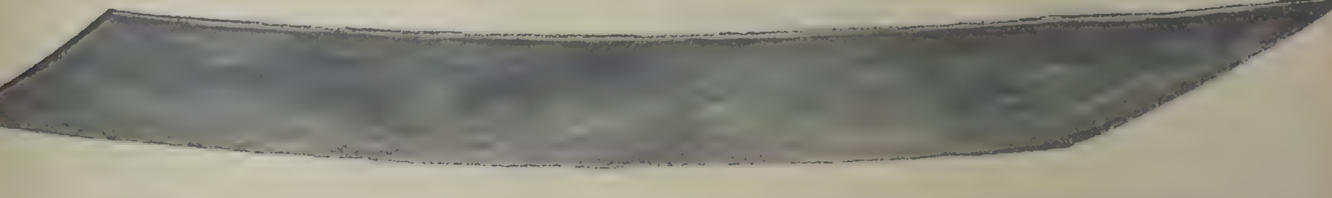
The art of managing a home successfully is important to both types of girls, as knowledge and skill in home management and family relationships may mean the difference between a happy marriage and an unhappy one.

Educators, generally, are coming to realize the need for providing opportunities for adult education. Gary was among the pioneers in this field of education; but due to a lack of funds, the program has dwindled.

Perhaps one of the greatest needs in homemaking education is homemaking education for adults as it was provided in the early days. Today, as never before, homemakers need help with the care and use of modern equipment and new materials. How to use money wisely is of major importance to all of us in an age of big changes and rapid development of gadgets and household materials.

Perhaps the best lesson to be drawn from 50 years of experience is that the needs and interests of pupils' homes, and community should be the basis for planning the homemaking curriculum.

GOOD LUCK, GARY...



AS YOU START YOUR NEXT HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS!

Congratulations, Gary!

No wonder they say you're the "town that has gone further faster than any other town in the world."

Steel is the reason. Where before stood lonely sand dunes, now rise stacks, furnaces and foundries. Where before there were only small animals and wild flowers, now stand giant cranes and cupolas.

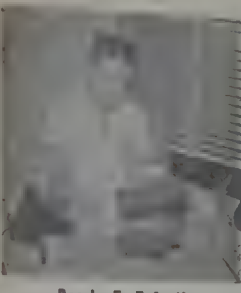
In the past 50 years, Gary's steel production and its progress have gone hand in hand. Today, Gary contains the world's largest steel mill, producing over seven million ingot tons a year. Gary is the second largest city in the state, with a population of over 157,000. Gary's monthly payroll amounts to an amazing 19 million dollars.

As a company that has witnessed and participated in Gary's growth, International Harvester takes this opportunity to congratulate this great city on its half century of accomplishment and contribution. We are confident that your next 50 years will be as progressive and fruitful as the past.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester Company • Motor Truck Sales and Service Branch • 2017 Broadway, Gary, Indiana • H. D. Schaller, *Manager*

WE EXTEND OUR BEST WISHES ON YOUR JUBILEE


Bessie E. Erfurth

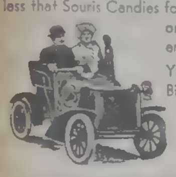
HEALTH CENTER
109 W. 41st AVE. TUrner 4-2903 GARY

GARY'S FINEST CANDIES SWEETEN THE OCCASION OF OUR 50TH BIRTHDAY

It has been a distinct pleasure for me, since 1914, and later for my sons and daughters, to make for the people of Gary the finest, freshest candies and ice creams that ever sweetened a tooth.

We have enjoyed the regular patronage of hundreds of discriminating people who want nothing less that Souris Candies for their most special gifts, or for their own greatest enjoyment.

Yours for a Happy '50th Birthday.



SOURIS CANDY COMPANY
5108 W. 5TH AVE., GARY

Security Office Open in '37

Lewis Head Since 1942

By ALBERT S. LEWIS
District Manager, Social Security Office

ALBERT S. LEWIS

Back in 1937 when Gary was straining at the bit to build its reputation as an important steel center, the Gary Social Security office opened its doors in a modest two-room office at 475 Broadway with the late James Barry in charge. The principle duties of Barry and his staff of three stenographers were to issue account number cards and to explain the Old Age Benefit provision of the Social Security Act.

Only about one worker in ten was covered by the original law. When the new post office building was completed in 1938 the Social Security office was moved to the Post Office Building where it now occupies most of the second floor and has a staff of 14 persons servicing Lake County (outside of North Township), Newton and Porter Counies. The Gary office maintains 14 branch contact offices in the three counties and services an area of neary 400,000 residents.

With the growth of Gary and the surrounding territory and the extension and improvement of Social Security, the Gary Social Security office took on more importance.

It was in May 1942 that Albert A. Kuhle, regional representative of region V covering Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, asked Albert S. Lewis, who was then manager of the Waukegan, Ill., Social Security office, to take charge of the Gary office, succeeding Albert T. Sands, who was transferred to Rock Island, Ill., Social Security office.

In reviewing the activities of the Gary Social Security office, Lewis emphasized the fact that the cooperation he received from industry and labor in this area, and the cooperation of The Gary Post-Tribune, and other news channels in bringing the message of Social Security to its readers helped to elevate this office to number two position in Indian. Out of 17 offices we stand right behind Indianapolis in work accomplished and the number of persons serviced.

Our claims load increased from about 10 per week in 1942 to 75 per week at the present time. Retirement benefits increased from $22.60 to an average of $68 per month. The present possible maximum for a retired individual past 65 is $108.50 with an additional $54.30 for the wife at 65, or a monthly total of $162.80; and up to $200 per month to a surviving widow with two or more children.

More than 500 persons visit the Gary office and the 14 Contact Offices every week, to file claims, receive Social Security cards and duplicates, adjust their wage records or other information about Social Security.

PTA Unit Observes 10th Year

While Gary celebrates its 50th anniversary, the Gary City-Wide Parents Council, representing the parent-teacher groups of 29 Gary public schools, marks its 10th year.

The council was organized to create a unity of purpose among the parent-teacher groups. They have worked to help improve the educational facilities of Gary, cooperating with the school board and school administration to carry out various educational programs.

Under the leadership of John Schoon, of Glen Park, William Carter of Ambridge, Hayden Davies of Jefferson, Stanley Kohn of Wirt, Gilbert Conway of Wirt, Paul Fissinger of Horace Mann, Robert Green of Lew Wallace, and Lawrence Mullins of Emerson, the council has made progress toward accomplishing its goals.

The council sponsored study groups relative to school building needs. It has been represented on the building program planning committee sponsored by the schools and was instrumental in securing cooperation for support of the Reavis survey. This survey dealt with school construction needs in Gary.

Realizing the growing costs of education, the council helped to promote a raise in the tax levy to the legal limit. Also the council supported the school board's recommendation to reassess property and establish a special building levy in order to provide more classroom space for Gary's growing school population.

The council was active in the formation of an in-service training program for the teachers of the Gary public schools; teacher's workshops were organized in which representatives from the City-Wide Parents Council participated.

Form Gary Plays Club In 1934

Now Known as Gary Players

By CLARENCE HOKANSON

THE "LITTLE" THEATER or non-professional theater as we prefer to call it (those who participate) had it's beginning in Gary in the late 30s. This is, of course, the organized local theater with its own by-laws and governed by duly elected officers with a board of directors and an appointed staff.

This first group was organized in 1934 by Kerbert Barnes Earle who was also its director, presenting nine plays a year in a renovated store building at 3417 Broadway and was known as the Gary Civic Repertory Theater.

After its initial success in presenting past Broadway hits to Gary with great artistic merit it moved to it's second headquarters in a remodeled movie house in Tolleston at 11th and Taft. After several outstanding seasons there the Gary Civic Theater chose to dissolve after mounting production costs with no increase in audience revenue. This was in 1938.

THEN IN 1948 with Gary growing there was a crying need for "little theater" so a group from the City Methodist Church organized, with some members from the Gary Civic Theater and from it stemmed what is now known as the Gary Players Inc. Corporate papers were acquired from the state of Indiana.

Up to and including the 1955-56 season the group has presented 21 productions, all at Seaman Hall, at 6th and Washington. They have included such Broadway successes as "Personal Appearance", "Night Must Fall," "My Sister Eileen", "You Can't Take It With You", "Street Car Named Desire", and "Born Yesterday" with three performances each.

Former presidents of the Gary Players include: Connie Hybarger, 1948; Nick Bunda, 1948-49; Jack Spear 1949-50; Constance Flieff, 1950-51; Roger Carr, 1951-52; William Irvin, 1952; Helen Webb, 1952-53; Charles Kluge, 1953-54; Clarence Hokanson, 1954-55, and Lois Edwards is now president.

Gary Players produce 3 plays a season opening in November and the last play is in early June.

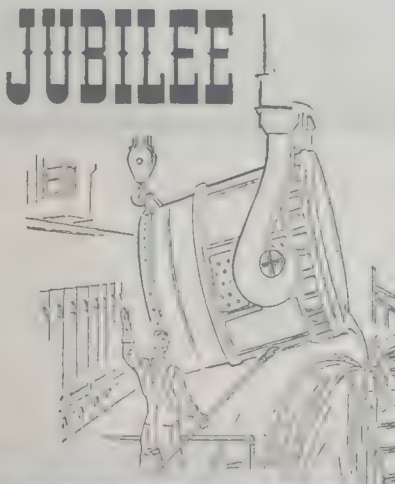
Monthly membership meetings are held the second Wednesday of every month in [illegible] at the YWCA.

Public readings are held preceding each play, and anyone is welcome to attend who is interested in any phase of play production. Membership fee is $3 per season.

Congratulations
to the great
City of Gary
on its
50th Anniversary
May your Golden Jubilee
be an outstanding success!

Chicago & Calumet Dist. Transit Co.
Operating Shore Line Buses

a salute to
the Gary community
on its
GOLDEN JUBILEE



a special word of appreciation...

TO THE GARY STEEL INDUSTRY and many other Gary companies which have supplied us with raw materials, component parts and factory equipment through the years . . .

AND TO THE THOUSANDS OF GARY FAMILIES who have purchased our home appliances.

Whirlpool-Seeger
CORPORATION
St. Joseph, Michigan
Evansville, Indiana • LaPorte, Indiana • St. Paul, Minnesota
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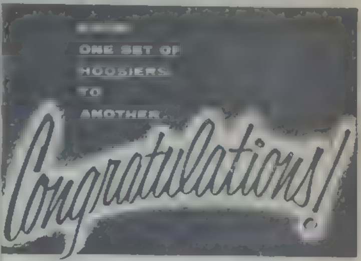
WASHERS, DRYERS, IRONERS, FREEZERS, RANGES, AIR CONDITIONERS, DEHUMIDIFIERS



You bet! Congratulations to fifty-years-young Gary—city on the move. Things look pretty good for the next fifty years for us Hoosiers, too . . . and working together we can surely keep it that way!

MONON RAILROAD
THE HOOSIER LINE

IRON SLOW TO HEAT UP?

LOOK TO YOUR WIRING!

GARY ELECTRIC CO.

Serving Gary electr[illegible]

Jack Sendak,	40 years
Bert Sendak,	18 years
Ed Mormol,	27 years
Ted Sendak,	8 years

Let Music Fill the Festive Breeze

Music is a vital part [illegible] The people who are G[illegible] them the music of many nations . . . gra[illegible] chants of the Cathedrals, the Temples and the Mosques; wild chanties of the sea; paeans of praise and lamentations of anguish; doleful ballads of the hills and the plains; spritely dances, mad jazz and songs of love and longing.

Singing men march t[illegible] of glory [illegible] in times of doubt [illegible] thing more than music brings t[illegible] troubled souls.

So here's to Gar[illegible] 50th Birthday . . to Gary, and the Music [illegible] Mills.

Oldest Instrument and Repair Shop in Lake County
EST. 1930

Harry Dilley
Musical Instruments
125 E. 6th Ave.

Victor's Collection of State and Local Awards Is By Far the Largest in Gary.

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS
by
GARY'S MOST HONORED PHOTOGRAPHER

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Too Tight Shoes Have Gone the Way of the Old Asafetida Bag

Fifty years ago [illegible] tied evil smelling asafetida bags around children's neck to ward off disease. Even less sensibly, being foolishly vain over small feet, they offended even worse with ill-fitted shoes. Bogdon's hopes to contribute years of happiness to Gary's new people by putting them into the right shoes and right size.

Child Life
American Junior
Jumping Jack
FOR CHILDREN

American Junior
Brooks
Tom Swifts
FOR BOYS AND BIG BOYS

Red Ball Jets
GYM SHOES

BOGDON'S
SHOE STORE
24 W. 7th Ave. Gary

"INDIANA'S OLDEST AUTO DEALER"

GRANTHAM AUTO CORPORATION

Says:
"CONGRATULATIONS, GARY, ON YOUR 50th ANNIVERSARY"

737 Washington

DODGE *(Since 1910)* PLYMOUTH

THE NICKEL PLATE RAILROAD, whose depot is pictured above, has been handling Gary passengers and freight for 75 years despite its record of various ownerships. The line picked up its name from a paragraph in an Ohio Newspaper which described it in 1881 as "the great New York and St. Louis double track, nickel-plated railroad." The name was used to describe the road's prospects, not the glint of its rails.

Nickel Plate Has Served Gary Area for 75 Years

Nicknamed by Ohio Newsman in 1881

As the city of Gary celebrates its Golden Jubilee this year, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co. (Nickel Plate) observes its diamond anniversary.

For 75 years, the Nickel Plate road has served the Calumet region, providing rail connections to Buffalo and Pittsburgh to the east and [illegible] Peoria and St. Louis to the west.

Between these terminals, it serves, among other important cities, Erie, Cleveland, Canton, Massilon, Toledo, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis and, by connection, Detroit.

In a period when railroad fever was reaching its zenith, construction of the Nickel Plate was planned by a syndicate which controlled the Lake Erie and Western Railway Co. Originally, it was conceived in 1880 as an extension of that railroad.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co. was organized first under the laws of Indiana, with authorized capital of $16,000,000. Between Feb. 4 and April 20, 1881, the company also was organized under the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

Construction was started early in April of 1881, the first rails being laid between Arcadia and McComb, Ohio.

The line between Buffalo and Chicago by way of the Calumet was completed in September, 1882, only 19 months after work was started. On Oct. 23, 1882 the first regular passenger train was operated eastward from Chicago.

Three days after starting operations, the Nickel Plate was sold to William H. Vanderbilt, owner of the parallel and competing Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, now a part of the New York Central stem. After reporting a defi-

In its first two years, the Nickel Plate failed in March, 1885.

Two years later, two new companies—the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co. and the Chicago and State Line Railroad Co.—were organized to take over the bankrupt property. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern retained control by increasing its investment. In 1915, New York Central's control of Nickel Plate was reported in violation of anti-trust laws, and on July 5, 1916, New York Central disposed of its Nickel Plate holdings to O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, Cleveland real estate developers.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co. was consolidated in 1923 from five railroads: The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, Chicago and State Line Railroad Co., Lake Erie & Western Railroad and Louisville Railroad Co., and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Co. This consolidation finally gave the Nickel Plate entry to St. Louis and a system of 1,685 miles.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co. was nicknamed the Nickel Plate before it ever started operation. The name first appeared in the Norwalk, Ohio, Chronicle on March 10, 1881, when the road was described as "the Great New York and St. Louis double track, nickel-plated railroad." Nickel plating at that time was a relatively new process and it apparently was used to describe the glittering prospects of the railroad then being built. For the nick-name, the Nickel Plate presented to the editor of the Chronicle the first complimentary pass issued by the road.

Webster Is Newest in Glen Park

The Daniel Webster School at [illegible] Pierce Street is the newest school in Glen Park. The first unit of five rooms was completed in 1951 to accommodate the kindergarten and grades one through three. First enrollment was 245 children from the neighborhood about six blocks square.

Last year Webster School was completed. Now it has 16 classrooms, two kindergarten rooms, auditorium, double gymnasium and kitchen. It has 620 pupils enrolled in kindergarten through grade six, with 18 teachers in charge. Three rooms are used by 36 pupils of the Duneland School for Mentally Retarded Children, with three teachers in charge.

Webster school is located on a five-acre site. The building offers a friendly welcome to visitors. In the entrance hall is a large oil painting of Daniel Webster, painted by Mrs. Dorothy Jennings, a Gary artist. This picture was purchased with pennies which the pupils brought at Christmas time, 1951, to buy a present for their new school.

Near the painting hangs a framed quotation from Daniel Webster which is as follows "If we work marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds and instill into them just principles, we are then engraving upon tablets which no time will efface, but will brighten and brighten to all eternity.

Mrs. Lela Plart is principal of the Daniel Webster School. The Parent Teacher Council is in charge of the following officers: Robert Reid, president; Mrs. John Besmark, vice president; Mrs. Clarence Liedke, recording secretary; Mrs. Harold Goldberg, corresponding secretary; William Cunningham, treasurer; Mrs. William Connelly and Mrs. Frank Grasa, room mother chairmen.

Teachers Association Organized in 1915

By HENRY L. McHARGUE
Classroom Teachers Assn.

Gary Classroom Teacher [illegible] direction of Gary's first superintendent William A. Wirt.

Among the purposes of the organization, [illegible] Gary School Teachers Assn according to its original constitution, were "to strengthen the bond between the superintendent and the teachers, to help in working out the manifold problems of the system, to improve working conditions for teachers, and to give to the children of Gary the education and training they need."

For 41 years the Gary School Teachers Assn. (later the Gary Teachers Federation, and now the Gary Classroom Teachers Assn.) as an organization of professional workers, has devoted its efforts to the accomplishments of these purposes.

On the first Wednesday of every month during the school year its representatives and officers meet to consider problems concerning teacher welfare and the improvement of schools. Since 19[illegible] the group has been greatly helped by its affiliation with the Indiana Classroom Teachers Assn. and [illegible] the National Education Assn.

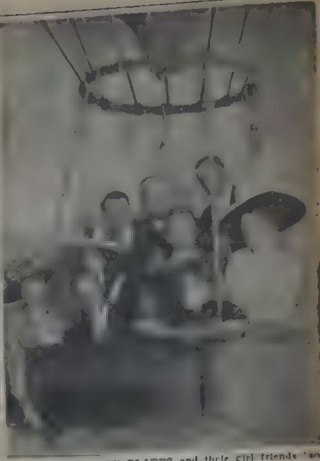
During its lifetime the Association [illegible]

Valuable community activities have been sponsored. A great deal has been done [illegible] welfare [illegible] been improved, a state-wide teachers retirement system has been set up and improved, a tenure law providing for orderly procedure in dismissal of teachers has been enacted, a sick leave system has been set up.

Schools have been greatly improved through higher certification requirements and better prepared teachers. A more adequate base for school finances has been provided through greater state financial support. In all these gains Gary Classroom Teachers Assn has played a direct part.

In 1935 under the leadership of the organization a School Employes Credit Union, which now has assets of nearly a million dollars, was organized. Several types of group insurance are available to its membership. The association has participated in every major movement among Gary teachers and Gary schools. Its president is Miss Lola Lemon.

THE GLEN PARK BRANCH LIBRARY at 3953 Broadway is not only one of the newest in the Steel City's Library system, but also the busiest. A branch has been located in the Glen Park area for many years, this building replacing a frame structure.



SOME YOUNG GARY BLADES and their girl friends "soar into the clouds" during an afternoon of merriment in the good old days. The men, left to right, are George Guffin, Dr. F. J. McMichael, George Scott, H. B. Snyder and Harold Maury. Guffin, Scott and Maury have been dead for many years.

SOS Humanities Replaces Numerous School Drives

In July 1949 the Gary Board of School Trustees passed a res[illegible] lution which prevented numerous drives among students in th[illegible] schools and permitted only one annual citywide drive to be made. It was from this resolution that SOS Humanities had its [illegible]

The purpose of the SOS Humanities Fund Drive is to [illegible] money to help needy and unfortunate children. It is composed of representatives from each of the Gary Public Schools. This representative body meets three times annually, to plan the drive, to collect the money, and to distribute the money.

At the first meeting held January 1949, the name SOS Humanities was selected from among many proposed by the different schools. Richard Carrabine of Emerson was elected chairman of the 1949 group. Chairman in succeeding years have been: William Carter, Edison, 1950; Robert Muller, Horace Mann, 1951; James Cox, Tolleston, 1952; Bruce Smith, Emerson, 1953; Eleanor Botnovcan, Lew Wallace, 1954; Sally Kichakoff, Wirt, 1955; and currently Patricia Hyde, Tolleston.

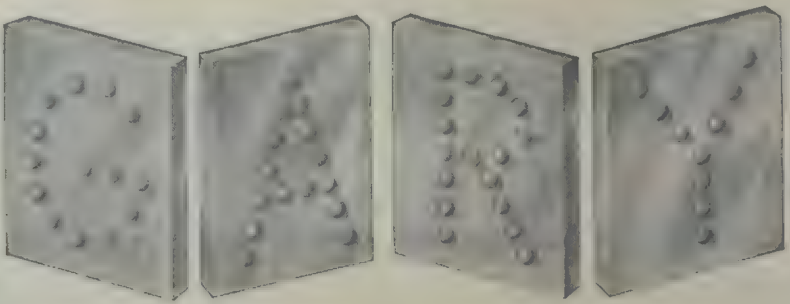
The efforts of this organization have been felt by the following agencies aiding children of the Gary area: the Gary Community Chest, the Gary Public Schools Welfare Department, Lake County Crippled Children's Society at Norton Park, Lake County Tuberculosis Assn., Lake County Hea[illegible] [illegible] Cancer [illegible] Methodist and R[illegible]

Each year money is raised entirely through the voluntary donations and efforts of th[illegible] student bodies of the 27 Gary Public Schools. The activiti[illegible] include cash contributions, amateur shows, roller skating parties, dances, sales of popcorn and candy, and various othe[illegible] money-making projects.

In the past five years, the annual giving has ranged fro[illegible] $1084 to $1931.

This statement was prepared by the following high scho[illegible] students: Patricia Hyde, Tolleston, chairman; Ronald Pavel[illegible] Edison, secretary; Vicki Blak[illegible] Edison; Marge Nedanovich, Lew Wallace, and Webb Yarrington, Horace Mann.

Great Name in a Nation's growth!



B&O salutes you! For supplying sinews of steel that helped to build and defend the nation . . . for your ability to dare difficulties with confidence in your own future . . . to achieve a community identity with widespread significance.

B&O is with you! As a good neighbor, the Baltimore & Ohio is proud to have grown up with Gary and will continue to offer its people and industries modern transportation of highest dependability. Our objective will be to serve so well that more and more Garyites will *ship and go B&O!*

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Constantly doing things—better!

DONALD R. BARNEY
Locomotive Fireman

ROBERT P. LITTLE
Conductor

ROBERT A. PINK
Yardmaster

WALTER NEHRING
Locomotive Engineer

JAKE J. STRAUCH
Chief Clerk

MARILYN J. SMITH
Yard Clerk

"...and may the next fifty years bring Gary even greater progress and importance"

ALL OF US

SIX THOUSAND MEMBERS OF

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN RY.

CHICAGO
E.J.&E.RY.
OUTER BELT

LEO P. GOVERT
Accountant

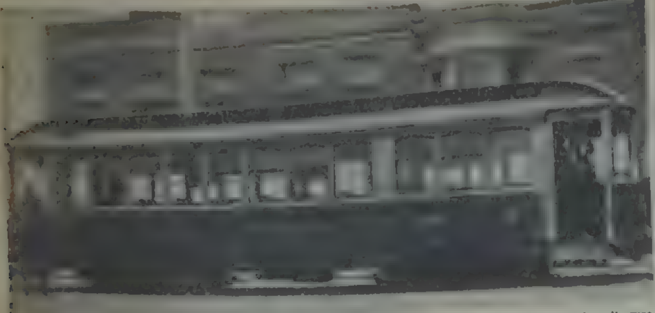
NICK JACICK
Trackman

DAVID G. SAXON
Pipefitter

BRUCE A. OLIVER, JR.
Switchman

RAYMOND L. MYERS
Carman

JOSEPH ANDREY
Machinist



THIS WAS THE TYPE OF PASSENGER CAR which served the Chicago Lake Shore and South Bend Railroad on its runs through Gary in 1908. This line was the predecessor of the South Shore and used the type of car shown above until 1925. These cars also were used on the Indiana Harbor feeder line during their lifetime.

South Shore Has Shared In Steel City Growth

If the vitality of a community can be measured by its flow of traffic, no city in the nation is more alive than Gary. Proof is to be found in the records of the South Shore Line which has grown with Gary and has been molded to the city's needs since its earliest days.

Gary residents and visitors are transported in and out of the city by the South Shore to the tune of millions of passenger trips every year. Seventy-three trains serve Gary daily, giving it unexcelled half-hourly service. In addition, 12 South Shore freight trains pass through Gary every 24 hours.

While most electric lines have fallen by the wayside, the South Shore has [illegible] the 50 years of Gary's growth. Today the line is [illegible] than ever, increasing freight [illegible] and constantly improving passenger service.

Gary residents will soon see the results of a South Shore track relocation program costing [illegible]. Five miles of [illegible] 12 bridges and a new station are now being built in East Chicago. When completed, the relocation will cut train time from Gary to Chicago and reduce delays that have resulted from the traffic congestion and numerous railroad crossings in East Chicago.

In addition, 270 acres of property along the new rail site in Hammond adjacent to the Gary west city limits will be opened for industrial use.

The new track location will parallel the Toll Road right-of-way from Cline Ave. in Gary to Columbia Ave. in Hammond.

Gary's oldest residents may remember that shortly after the turn of the century, South Chicago and Indiana Airline Railway Co. started building an electric line [illegible]. The line progressed several miles eastward into the dunes but was abandoned abruptly when its promoters failed to raise sufficient capital.

The Airline Company was succeeded by the Chicago, Lake Shore and South Bend Railroad Company. Again the company found difficulty in financing the undertaking. In May, 1906, the Chicago Lake Shore and South Bend Railroad Syndicate was formed to acquire the securities of the road and the South Bend Construction Company was organized to build the line. This time the company started at South Bend and worked westward. On June 5, 1907, New Carlisle was linked to South Bend and nine months later a fleet of 5 model interurbans was placed in service. Then in August, 1908 regular service to Gary was established.

A considerable portion of the main line right-of-way through the Gary area was purchased from the Gary Land Company, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel. Although the original track has since been replaced, the line still occupies the same location it did almost 50 years ago. There was, however, a branch line of the South Shore's predecessor that served Tolleston by transporting workers from that area to the steel mills about three miles away. This special service was discontinued in 1910, and part of the roadbed later became known as Grant Street.

The original "Lake Shore Line was completed to Hammond in September, 1908, and the management made arrangements to lease the Kensington and Eastern Railroad from Hammond to Kensington, Ill. It was then possible for a passenger to travel from Gary to downtown Chicago by transferring to the Illinois Central steam line at Kensington. The trip took almost two hours, but it was the first major step toward the unsurpassed commuter service now offered.

The next step came on June 2, 1912, when through service to downtown Chicago, without transfer, became a reality. To accomplish this, an arrangement was made with the Illinois Central Railroad [illegible] their steam engines [illegible] South Shore cars from Kensington to Chicago.

The South Shore Line was constructed during the period when electric interurban railroads were the vogue. The engineers who designed the line took advantage of the experience of other interurban companies, and avoided many of their mistakes. The line was one of few to use 6,600 volt single-phase alternating current. [illegible] the right of way was unusually straight, built to a good grade, with 70-pound rail laid on a gravel bed. For faster service, a minimum of track was built in city streets.

In the early period of its development, the company's business was largely passenger. Freight service didn't begin until 1916, when large war orders were hauled from the old Hercules Powder Plant located at Aetna. After World War I the freight business failed to grow and the railroad began to feel the loss in passenger business caused by automobile travel.

By March 1, 1925, the company was no longer able to maintain its credit. The road was sold at public auction July 14, 1925, to Samuel Insull. The newly-formed company was called the Chicago, South Shore and South Bend Railroad.

This was the beginning of a new era of expansion and growth. To attract additional passengers, the new company instituted an aggressive rehabilitation program. Rails and ties were replaced, the overhead power line suspension system was rebuilt, and many new passenger cars were purchased.

The third major development in South Shore service was the negotiation of a long term contract with the Illinois Central that allowed the South Shore to operate its trains over their suburban tracks to Randolph street, Chicago. But there was still a major obstacle to overcome—the I. C. operated on 1,500 volts direct current, and the South Shore on 660 volts alternating current. This meant a complete changeover to the I. C.'s power system and the purchase of additional passenger equipment. It was during this period, in late 1926, that the South Shore started its half hourly service between Gary and Chicago, g[illegible] residents a choice of 69 trains daily. Passenger volume almost doubled from 1924 to 1927.

To further increase passenger traffic from 1929 on, the company engaged in a vigorous advertising campaign. Visitors were lured to the Gary industrial area—the "Workshop of America" as it was called—by a continuous poster campaign.

In 1942 the company started another equipment modernization program. At that time, 64 passenger cars were owned, of which 51 were motor cars and 13 were trailers. All were approximately 13 years old. The company decided to rebuild the cars in its [illegible] industrial engineer [illegible]ed to supervise the job. Passenger cars were lengthened from 60 feet to 78½ feet, their present size, by cutting them in two and adding a new section in the center. Sponge rubber seats, streamlined baggage racks, fluorescent lighting, forced ventilation, and roller bearings also were installed.

The South Shore had the distinction, in 1949, of being the first railroad in the nation to connect its entire system with radio-telephone, train crews communicating directly with the dispatcher.

Passenger traffic increased from approximately 1,800,000 per year in 1929 to over 6,000,000 per year during World War II. Now it amounts to about 4,300,000 passengers a year.

In 1924 only 4,000 loaded freight cars were handled. After the new company took over, freight business increased rapidly. In four years volume grew to 60,000 freight cars!

Part of this growth was due to "Piggy-back" freight. This now much publicized method of hauling loaded trucks by rail isn't a new idea at all—the South Shore was doing it 25 years ago! It was called "Ferry Truck Service," and operated between Kensington, Ill. and Mishawaka, Ind. The South Shore Line owned both the trucks and trailers. The rate for transporting a loaded trailer 90 miles by rail ranged from 15c to 40c per cwt.

In 1934, off line freight agents were established in 10 principal cities to obtain greater diversification of freight traffic. Solicitor's offices are maintained in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Dallas, Kansas City, Cedar Rapids, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The volume of freight has increased [illegible].

The South Shore is strategically located to provide interconnections with all of the eastern, western and southern railroads in Chicago's greater metropolitan area.

The South Shore also operates a bus line that acts as a direct "feeder." The bus line was purchased in 1930. It extends from Michigan City through the fruit belt and resort area to the manufacturing cities of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph. There are 14 connections with trains out of Michigan City.

THE OLD STANDBY IS GARY'S SOUTH SHORE STATION, above, which has been one of the busiest spots in the city since its inception in 1908. The line, one of the few electric railways in the nation remaining highly successful, has been hauling freight and passengers for 48 years, borrowing strength from and adding much to Gary's rapid growth.

GROWING! FOR THE PAST 43 YEARS

ESTABLISHED 1913

SAVINGS & FIRST MORTGAGES

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

OFFICERS FOR 1956
CARROLL O. HOLLEY
President
ROBERT F. EVERETT
1st Vice President
JOHN L. WENDT
2nd Vice President
FRANCES HAGEN
Secretary-Treasurer
KENNETH E. KNIGHT
Attorney

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS FOR 1956
CARROLL O. HOLLEY
JOHN L. WENDT
FRANCES HAGEN
ELLA MASSOTH
HARVEY T. MINAS
WALTER A. McLEAN
WILLIAM R. TROUTWINE
ROBERT F. EVERETT
GAIL C. LAMSON

A SALUTE TO 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS

We at the Crown Point Building & Loan Association are happy to offer this tribute to the progress of Gary . . . and especially proud because we have been able to participate substantially in Gary's physical development.

Member Federal Home Loan Bank System

CROWN POINT BUILDING LOAN & SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION, INC.
CROWN POINT, IND.
"HOME OWNED and HOME OPERATED for HOME PEOPLE"

we helped build---
GARY...
40 YEARS OF SERVICE

Established in 1916 and managed continuously until 1954 by Roy E. Montz, vice president, the Broadway Lumber and Supply Company very early in its history became one of Northwestern Indiana's pioneers in the business of complete building service. It developed quickly from the traditional "lumber yard" into an organization supplying construction materials from foundation to roof, planning services, financing and contractor recommendation. Following an extensive plant and store remodeling program in 1952, Broadway Lumber & Supply opened one of the most modern show room displays in Indiana for wall paneling, windows, doors, etc., together with a complete planning center.

Edward F. Mellon, who has been secretary-treasurer since 1937, is now directing the affairs of the corporation, and John C. Hawkins was elected assistant manager-treasurer in January, 1956.

BROADWAY LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
E. F. MELLON, MANAGER AND TREASURER
120 EAST 11TH AVENUE
GARY, INDIANA
TELEPHONE TUrner 6-9115

Catering to those whose discriminating taste demands the finest.

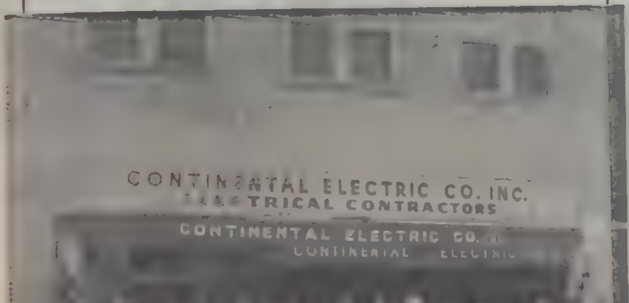
Circa 1913

Jas. A. Ruman INTERIORS —HOME FURNISHINGS—

Twenty-Six Forty-One West Fifth Avenue

Serving Gary electrically since . . . 1928

"We Are Growing With Gary"


CONTINENTAL ELECTRIC CO. INC.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
CONTINENTAL ELECTRIC CO.
CONTINENTAL ELECTRIC

Names, reading from left to right: Travis Hadaway, Philip Luksaik, Mrs. William J. Walton, Mrs. William C. Walton, Willie Wilson, Linus Knapp, Lloyd Ritchie, Otto Shragal, Dee Maxwell, James Curtis Wilkerson, Richard Brown, Dwight Valentine, David Graham, George Schroeder, William Fleming, Floyd Carrigan, Bill Walton. Missing Geo. Fiebelkorn Jr. and James Parrett.

THIS BUSINESS, FOUNDED BY WM. C. WALTON, DECEASED, IS PRESENTLY OPERATED BY HIS SON, WM. J. WALTON.

CONTINENTAL ELECTRIC

COMPANY, INC.

439 CONN. -- GARY

"Small enough to appreciate you and large enough to accommodate you!"

1st Phone Line Laid In 1906

Wades Marsh To Complete Job

By M. G. GARNEAU
Gary Manager, Illinois Bell

Traditionally, every industry and comunity has an unsung hero.

For us of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., and in a sense for Gary too, this hero is the man who waded in hip boots across the trackless marshes and sand dunes 50 years ago to establish the first electronic link between Gary and the outside world.

He was a Hammond man who was ordered by telephone from Chicago to start construction of a telephone line in Calumet Heights.

His horse and buggy ride from Hammond and his long wade through the marshes brought him to the shacks of engineers laying out the new U. S. Steel mills.

The next day he started to put Gary "on the line."

At the end of 1955, Illinois Bell had put 55,086 Gary phones on this line with more coming as an ambitious 1956 expansion program rolls in high gear.

From the beginning, Gary kept bursting at the seams practically every year. It made the job of providing enough telephone service a challenge all by itself.

More buildings, more dial equipment, more cable, more telephones, more long-distance switchboards — more of just about everything has been pouring in and the end is not in sight.

Last year Illinois Bell spent a record $4,003,466 in Gary and this year will spend an estimated $3,000,000 on just three projects in Miller, on the Gary South building on West Ridge Road and at the main office at 725 Madison St.

Hayden Higgins, East Chicago manager for Illinois Bell, got his start in the Gary office in 1928 as a coin box collector. J. J. Carroll was Calumet District Manager for the telephone company before his retirement in 1949. He still resides in the Steel City.

Higgins **Carrol**

Illinois Bell also points to its responsibility to Gary as a tax payer.

Bell property tax payments, used to support schools, police and fire departments, parks and other governmental services totaled about $350,000 in one year.

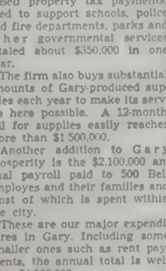
The firm also buys substantial amounts of Gary-produced supplies each year to make its service here possible. A 12-month bill for supplies easily reaches more than $1 500,000.

Another addition to Gary prosperity is the $2,100,000 annual payroll paid to 500 Bell employes and their families and most of which is spent within the city.

These are our major expenditures in Gary. Including some smaller ones such as rent payments, the annual total is well over $4,000,000.

The Gary district includes three exchanges known as Gary North, Gary Miller and Gary South. Gary North now has 26,500 lines or stations to which 2,400 new stations will be added in the first quarter of 1957 and 3,800 more in 1958.

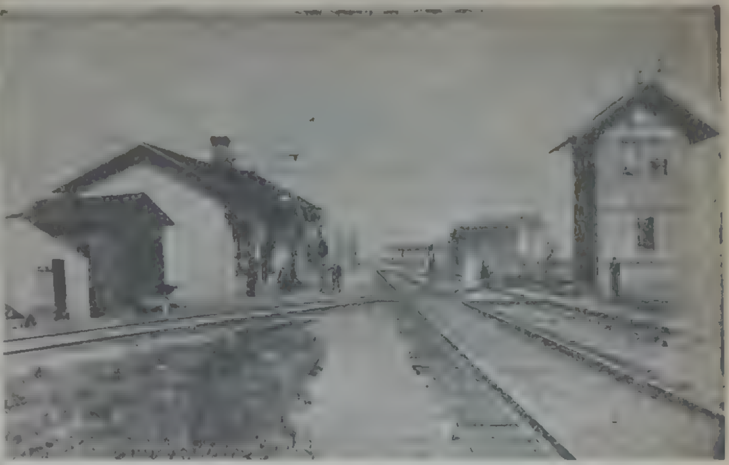
Gary-Miller has 3,500 lines, to which 600 will be added July 14 this year and 400 more in November, 1957. Because of the rapid growth in this area, 100 advance lines will be installed on June 9.



M. G. GARNEAU

In Gary South district (Glen Park), there are now 12,000 lines to which 400 new lines will be installed by July 7, 1,800 lines by November, and 800 more the first quarter of 1958.

All of these additional lines will add 10,200 phones to the 55,000 now in service. The Gary exchanges average 295,359 calls per week day, plus 7,400 toll calls outside the area. In 1940, Illinois Bell maintained five service trucks. Today it requires 36 trucks to serve its customers.



JUST TO THE RIGHT OF THE TOWER in this photo is where the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad crosses Lake street today. The double track running from the lower right corner was the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (the New York Central today). This is now Miller avenue. The water tower in the background is located on the present site of St. Mary of the Lake Church. The man leaning out of the tower window is Oscar Olander. The man standing at the track intersection is W. J. Cook, stationmaster.

First B&O Tracks Moved To Make Space for Mills

Railroad Now Empoys 1,550 in Calumet Area

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—the oldest common carrier railroad in America — pushed its way from the eastern seaboard and reached Chicago in 1874, just three years after the great fire in that city October 1871.

Its path passed directly through the site near the shores of Lake Michigan where the world's largest steel mills were built 32 years later.

The steel city of Gary took form as a great industrial giant and the Baltimore and Ohio met this growth with an agreement to move its tracks inland in order to make room for the mills. In 1909, the B & O established a station in Gary and it has been serving Gary and its industry for 47 years.

Today the B. & O. has [illegible] miles of trackage in the Calumet district and employs over 1,550 workers — trainmen, engineers, clerks and laborers. The railroad maintains a schedule of 10 eastbound and 10 westbound freight trains a day and also six passenger trains each way daily. Don W Anglin has been the B. & O agent here for many years.

In respect to the City of Gary on its 50th anniversary, the B & O. will have two model trains here for the Jubilee pageant—one of the 1870 type and the other of modern streamliner design. The trains with rubber tires on the wheels will be seen in the Jubilee parade on Saturday, June 9.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, chartered in 1827 to build westward from Baltimore, Md., aspired to participate in the trade of western migration at the Ohio River. Within 25 years the B. & O. reached Wheeling, W Va. and it took another 2[illegible] years to extend the line to Chicago.

Gary became a station on this line, which reached Chicago Nov. 23, 1874. It connected with the [illegible] Central Railroad near South Chicago and entered the city at the Central station on Michigan boulevard. It continued to use the station until 1891 when it moved to the Grand Central station, which it still uses.

The B. & O. also is the owner of the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad which it has operated since 1910. It has over 300 miles of tracks and serves over 400 industries.

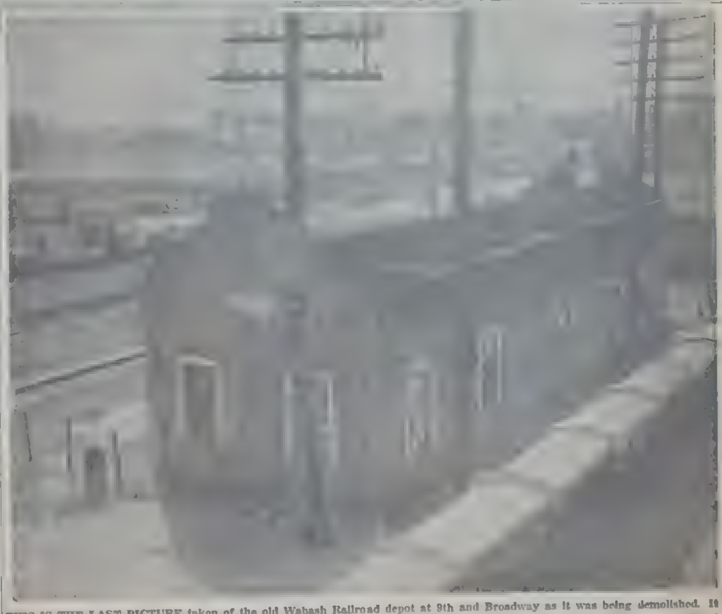
Kitchen Entered Business in 1912

Thomas Mearl Kitchen, owner of Gary's T. M. Kitchen Insurance Co., aimed at a career in banking when he left his Valparaiso birthplace in 1912 to settle in Gary at 20 years of age.

He first was employed at the South Side Trust and Savings Bank, 1112 Broadway, before taking a job with W. G. Wright in the real estate business.

He returned to the banking business in 1920 as a cashier for the First National Bank which was then serving as a clearing house for Gary's 16 banks, many of which had begun as real estate offices.

From there it was but a short step for him to establish his own business which he operates today.



THIS IS THE LAST PICTURE taken of the old Wabash Railroad depot at 9th and Broadway as it was being demolished. It was built in 1906 to help handle the line's increased service in expanding Gary but was torn down in 1934 after the railroad had discontinued passenger service on its line to Montpelier, Ohio.

Wabash In Area Since 1892

First Steel City Depot At 9th and Broadway

Wabash Railroad trains began running through the Calumet district in 1892, when tracks for freight and passenger service were laid from Clark Junction to Montpelier, Ohio.

In 1895 the railroad made a 99-year contract with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to use its tracks from the Clark station into Chicago. The contract is still in force.

A station and waiting room were erected at Tolleston in 1893, and removed in 1900. Trains stopped at a signal tower opposite what is now Tyler street.

A young woman, Maud Murray, was telegraph operator on night duty. She wore a five-gallon hat and carried a six-shooter in a holster, and she knew how to shoot straight. One night a man came to the tower to send a message. He peeked in the window and she shot at him. Eventually she was dismissed as a result.

On Oct. 23, 1906, John D Herr arrived in Gary to become the agent for the Wabash. The "new" Gary station was an old shop building that was moved from Peru, Ind., in November 1906, and set up on posts. It was located at 9th and Broadway and remained there until 1931.

Where the Wabash freight station now stands, and the adjoining site of the Calumet Supply Co., Sam Johnson, a grading contractor who was building Gary streets, had a camp for his workmen and horses.

The Wabash at that time had spur tracks in Washington, Jackson and Maryland streets. This greatly assisted the building contractors in constructing the Jefferson and Emerson schools, as it saved them from hauling building materials through deep sand.

The yard office at 9th and Taft in Tolleston was erected in 1913 and is still in service. Passenger service from Chicago to Montpelier, O., was suspended by the Wabash in 1933. In the early days of Gary, one could ride on the Wabash to Chicago in an hour and 10 minutes. There were four trains a day. Eastbound trains between Chicago and Buffalo, N. Y., stopped at the Wabash station.

The Wabash Railroad has 44 employes in the Gary area with a monthly payroll of $14,000. The railroad has 8½ miles of main line tracks in the Calumet district, leasing B & O tracks from Clark Junction to Chicago. It has approximately 4 miles of sidings in Gary.

In the month of December, 1955, the Gary Wabash freight office handled 350 inbound cars of freight and 60 outbound, plus 94,000 pounds of freight in less than carload lots inbound and 199,000 pounds outbound. This was a typical month's business.

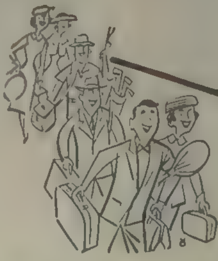
The Wabash Railroad has passenger and freight service between Chicago and Kansas City, and between Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo. The line between Clark Junction and Montpelier, known as district 4, provides only freight service.

SAFEWAY CAB CO.

now in our 25th year

The SAFEWAY CAB CO., incorporated in the depression year of 1931, has grown through hard times, war, and prosperity into a thriving, 51-cab enterprise . . . providing Gary riders with flexible, fast and economical service. We are, of course, grateful for Gary's increasing patronage the first 25 years . . . and if modern, efficient service continues to merit riders, then The Safeway Cab Co. will be in Gary for the coming bigger, and better, 25 years.

5-6151 THE SAFEWAY NO.



GO

SAFEWAY

CAB CO. PHONE... 5-6151

or 5-6177

introducing part of SAFEWAY CAB'S 51-CAR FLEET

Shopping,

out on the town,

or catching a plane,

ride a **SAFEWAY CAB** . . . . No traffic to worry about,

you ride in complete comfort and safety!

No repair problems

to plague you either. Rain or shine you can count on **SAFEWAY** to get you there on time. Four ride for the price of one! Now in our 25th year of service to Gary!

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE
Sunday, June 10, 1956

A Look Ahead

CELEBRATION of Gary's Golden Jubilee this week is but a pause between the city's genesis in 1906 and its centennial in 2006. This is a time for the community to get a second wind and take off on another 50 years of unequaled progress.

Since the Jubilee year began, Gary citizens, from the pioneers to the youngsters, have been looking backward. What they have seen has been stimulating.

Old-timers have been refreshed as they reviewed the record of the past; children have been inspired by Gary's amazing growth from a sandy wilderness of dunes, brush, swamps and tar-paper shacks to great industries, fine stores, famous schools and good homes.

From a backward look, citizens of today must adopt a forward look. If the next 50 years is to equal or surpass the last half century, community leaders, industrial executives and public officials must dream dreams and prepare plans for growth and development, keeping pace with the new atomic age.

Builders of Gary's past, it should be remembered, were not all industrialists, engineers, real estate brokers. The true builders were the people — workers, merchants, professional folk, teachers, craftsmen and politicians, too. People of many nationalities had a part in this building, as is revealed in stories appearing in the jubilee section of today's paper.

Publication of the Gary Story (1906-1956) in four sections the last four Sundays may help to knit together all factions of the community in a united crusade to make Gary grow industrially, culturally and civicly in the tomorrows just ahead.

FINAL EDITION

FINAL EDITION

GOLDEN JUBILEE EDITION

GOVERNMENT

WARS

PEOPLE

GARY
1906 ~ 1956

Salute to Pioneers Who Saw Gary Grow

Here is a list of Gary Old Timers — those who came here in 19[illegible] [illegible] who [illegible] will be around to help [illegible] with [illegible]. Most of the group [illegible] Gary [illegible]. The list was compiled by officials of the Gary Historical Society from their records but probably is not complete. [illegible] will salute them.

Frank Alger
A. L. Anders
[illegible]
Dr. Maurice Avery Sr.
Charles H. Altenhof

J. B. Boyd
J. J. Burke
Leslie P. [illegible]
Mrs. Howard Bell
John Bik[illegible]
[illegible]
Dr. [illegible] Boardman
[illegible]
Mrs. Fred Bowns
John O. Bowers
Alfred W. Brandt
Mrs. [illegible] A. Bryan
Charles A. Lubitz
Steve Bukachinam
Oscar R. Burch
William C. Burke

J. J. Campbell
Geo. Candit
Fred Carr
Henry Carr
Mrs. Ross Centanni
[illegible] Vincent Cesare
Thomas H. Clifford
Geo. P. Candit
Mrs. Alma [illegible]
William P. Cottingham
Mrs. Irene Carr [illegible]
Mrs. Robert W. Cousins

M. M. Dietrich
Harry A. Dalby
H. D. Davis
Mrs. Emma Dye
Everett E. Davis
Mrs. [illegible] A. DeLong
Paul DeWitt
R. D. Dwyer

George Fore
[illegible]
Mrs. Richard Eide
Alex Eliopoulos
W. C. Ewing
[illegible] A. Emert
Mrs. Bernard Ellis
Fred Edwards
Robert Elsmere

Mabel Fauble
William L. Farquaharson
Mrs. F. J. Fiester
O. E. Fisher
Edward J. Flannery
[illegible] M. Fox
Mrs. William Fisher
Mrs. Philip Friedlander
[illegible] Fife
Mrs. M[illegible] Frank

J. P. [illegible]
Frank [illegible]
Mrs. Charles [illegible]
[illegible]
J. E. G[illegible]
David Gerald
Joe Grantham
Judge Charles Greenwald

Mrs. Henrietta Grove
Frank Gaird
Dr. George Gannon
E. J. Garnier
Mrs. J. G. Goad

Harry Hall
H[illegible] Hay Jr.
C. A. Hoettner
A. B. Hayes
Mrs. [illegible] Horn
Mrs. Gertrude Hodson
John Hodenbaugh
Helen Ruth Huber
[illegible] Huff
Mrs. Clyde Hunter
Aaron Henry Hale
Clarence E. Hall
Olive Surman Hall
George R. Hamilton Sr.
August Hecker
M. D. Heiny
Mrs. L. L. Henderson
Steve D. Hanch
Paul Hake
Mrs. Elizabeth Hall
Pat Hardy
Harry A. Hawke
Daniel H. Hawkins
Oliver Howard

A. Miley Irons

Louis Jensen
Mrs. Catherine Johns
Roswell B. Johnson
Mrs. Anna [illegible]
Ralph Julian

A. B. Keller
I. P. Keys
Max [illegible]
Mrs. J. J. Keyes
Mrs. Anna Kellogg
T. J. Kurth
Frank J. Kettles
F. Merle [illegible]
Fred Kurth
Mrs. Bessie King
Father [illegible]

John J. Lincoln
Mrs. Andrew H. Lindstrom
John W. Lyddick
James Lewis
James Lawson
Oscar LeBouef
Mrs. John Lennon

I. [illegible]
Sam Miller
Donald MacLennan
Tom Macnamee
Tim M[illegible]
John T. Martin
Paul Martin
Charles H. McCarty
[illegible] McKee
James K. M[illegible]
Mrs. A. P. Martin
Ben M[illegible]
Arthur Miller
Michael C. Miller

Arthur D. Mateer
William Mitch
Herbert Moore
[illegible]
Powell Moore
Mrs. Albert Metz
Michael Muter
Charles McDowell
Mrs. Ellen M. Moo
Mrs. A. R. McArthur
Edward Mitchell
William Motto
Mrs. [illegible] Nesbit
George S. Nygaard
Martin Novosel

[illegible]
Mrs. Norman Owens
Alex [illegible]
Patrick T. O'Brien

Ralph Papich
Mrs. Roy G. Parry
Mrs. E. M. Pripps
Mrs. J. A. Patterson
Mrs. Charles W. Prott
Mrs. W. P. Patterson
Thomas Pearson
Lonnie Pio
Emil Pruitt
Frank Pappageorge

A. M. Roberts
W. J. Rooda
William Petzelg
[illegible]
C. V. Ridgely
Mrs. Genevieve Robbins
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

J. Steiner
Mrs. George P. Scott
John F. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Sabo
[illegible] C. Sawyer
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Pearl E. Smith
Mrs. Harriett Smoot
H. B. Snyder
[illegible]
John Szabo

Joseph Tittle
[illegible]
Mrs. Anna [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Ulmer

[illegible]
[illegible]

O. [illegible] W[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Schuyler L. Ward
Cyrus Wechsler
Paul H. West
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible] Williams
Mrs. Sam Witwer
Leon Walker

John Wa[illegible]
John Wuletich

Dr. C. W. Yarrington

John A. Zenk
Mrs. Frances Zivney

[illegible] in other [illegible]

[illegible]

Herbert Erickson, Indianapolis.
A. M. Fisher, Rockford, Ill.
[illegible]
Oliver Starr, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Sheehan, Lyddick Oldest Continuous Law Partnership

The [illegible] that of [illegible] and John W. Lyddick [illegible] came to the [illegible] 1907 [illegible].

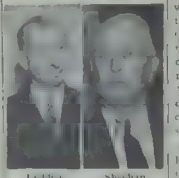
[illegible] recommended [illegible] who had just come [illegible].

The [illegible] Democrat [illegible] partners 49 years later.

A former 1st district chairman, Lyddick organized Gary's first Democratic club during the administration of Tom Knotts, and served as secretary of the party in the days when Republicans were in the ascendency.

He took his first active fling at politics in 1911 when he won [illegible] state senator but lost the fall election to Dwight Kinder.

In 1914 Lyddick was named [illegible] county juvenile court. He served later as attorney for the Lake County welfare department and also was attorney for the Gary school board for 10 years.


Lyddick Sheehan

A Mason and Shriner, Lyddick has been an active member of the YMCA and served on the Boy Scout Council. He is a past member of [illegible]. He resides [illegible].

[illegible] credited with establishing a juvenile court in Lake County. He was appointed [illegible] over 14,000 cases of delinquency. As juvenile referee, he also supervised the county board of children's guardians, which preceded the formation of a County Welfare department.

Through his experiences dealing with juvenile delinquents [illegible] the National Scout Council.

Sheehan has served on the [illegible] Lake County [illegible] Central Committee. He resides with his wife at 7530 Oak St.

A Look Ahead

Jean Rae, 8, and Carol Ann, 6, the charming daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Gene Benight, 404 Pierce St., are the cover page girls surveying the future today from Page 1 of The Post Tribune's fourth and final Golden Jubilee edition.

These youngsters look forward to 2006. [illegible] of a new generation of progress. Jean Rae and Carol Ann Benight [illegible] for this honor [illegible] come from pioneer Gary stock.

Their great grandfather, Frank [illegible] in 1906 [illegible]. Another great grandfather [illegible] who settled [illegible] beginning and was the town's first milkman, who had milk shipped in from [illegible].

Above are the two girls in [illegible] the City of [illegible].

Glen Park Optimists Organize

Receive Charter In April, 1953

By JOSEPH G. ZOWAL

The Glen Park Optimist Club [illegible] was formally chartered April 17, 1953. It was sponsored [illegible] the Gary [illegible] Club [illegible] charter shows 70 members.

The first officers [illegible] president [illegible] vice presidents; Eugene A. Vignolo, secretary-treasurer, and Clarence Schreiner, sergeant-at-arms.

The club has been especially interested in aiding and encouraging the youth of Glen Park [illegible] in the spring of 1954 it formed a Babe Ruth baseball league in which 90 boys participated.

The club continues to sponsor the league. Participants in the league were given a banquet [illegible].

To meet the need for a club [illegible] for boys, Mrs. Harry [illegible] donated property to the club for athletics and a workshop for boys. The property [illegible] between Vermont and Tennessee streets.

The club bought two additional [illegible] and Gerald Riddle, members of the Optimist board of directors. When completed the Center will have [illegible] boys workshop and club headquarters.

James Gardner and Andrew Sanko are in charge of boys work and have given much time to develop the club project. Besides the Babe Ruth League [illegible] their ladies.

Eugene A. Vignolo is the current president. Other officers are George L. Matthews and [illegible] vice presidents; R[illegible] W. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, and Frank Kolemine, sergeant-at-arms.

Thank You, Gary

The Post-Tribune [illegible] years since its [illegible] than [illegible] pages [illegible] supplements [illegible] pictures appeared to [illegible] the Golden Jubilee [illegible] sent out to [illegible] other [illegible] prepared [illegible] supplement under [illegible] knowledge [illegible] of The Post-Tribune news staff.

Invaluable aid was given [illegible] tives of the Gary Historical Society [illegible] 1906-1910 who of pioneers (those who settled in [illegible]) are still living in Gary or elsewhere.

[illegible] other photos, but [illegible] as will a number of [illegible].

As soon as possible the pictures will be classified for their return to owners.

Chinese Colony Is Proud Of Affiliation With Gary

By YICK FONG

We Chinese who live [illegible] are proud to be a part of the city's Golden Jubilee celebration.

We owe thanks and gratitude to the city and the United States [illegible] the steel [illegible] world.

As we [illegible] nationality groups in [illegible] see that we Chinese are among the smallest, if not the smallest group. Before World War II, [illegible] Chinese women have come since the war.

Chinese in the United States are pretty well spread out and do not live in concentrated communities like other national groups except in a few big cities.

The first Chinese laundryman to come to Gary was [illegible] Lee who established [illegible] there until his death in 1920. The laundry is still there, but it has changed hands four times.

[illegible] Ham, better known as Sam Lee [illegible] opened [illegible] Sam Lee laundry at 1308 Adams St. and it is still "going strong." Wong Tai

In the 1920s many Chinese came [illegible] father, Yan Sang Fong, [illegible] 3 children [illegible] part of the community, its churches and other organizations.

Golden Anniversary Congratulations to

A GREAT CITY . . . GARY

50 YEARS OF PROGRESS!

from

A GREAT MOTORING ORGANIZATION

Also our fiftieth year of Service to Members and the Motoring Public

This is the Golden Anniversary Year for both Gary and the Chicago Motor Club . . . one a thriving city, a good place to live . . . the other a powerful motoring organization which protects and saves money for its members, safeguards the rights of all motorists and the general public.

We are happy in the contributions the Motor Club has made through the years to Gary and Lake County in public safety, including sponsorship of the school safety patrol, aid to high school driver education, and assistance in many safety and traffic problems through the Lake County Area Council of the Motor Club. We are equally happy in the part we have played in making car ownership and operation more pleasant and more economical through the Motor Club's world-famous 26 services for car owners who are Club members.

Gary and the Chicago Motor Club have grown up during their first half-century. May both continue to grow and prosper . . . and may their next fifty years be favored with the same mutual respect and cooperation as the past.

OFFICERS

CHAS. M. HAYES
President

J. J. CAVANAGH
Executive Vice-Pres.

J. E. BULGER
Vice President

J. H. BRAUN
Secretary and General Counsel

N. C. RUSSELL
Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Chas. M. Hayes
J. J. Cavanagh
J. E. Bulger
J. H. Braun
Frank J. Lewis
G. W. Cavanagh
N. C. Russell
Harry I. Kirk
John Vohr
Carl A. Miller

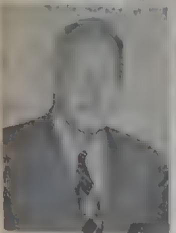
C. E. HOBBS, *Manager Gary Branch*
CHICAGO MOTOR CLUB
916 W. 5th Avenue TUrner 5-7651

Engineer Found '13 City 'Wild'

Cottingham Headed Many Projects

Stepping off a Pennsylvania Railroad train at 21st Ave. and Broadway, in the spring of 1913, William P. Cottingham felt very much at home, for he had come to Gary from the Yakima Indian Reservation at Toppenish, Wash., where he had been the city engineer.

Gary was truly an example of a wild and wooly western town, like the place he had just left. [illegible] the reservation [illegible] he [illegible] next [illegible] 42nd [illegible] with a [illegible] to the American Bridge plant that he was a competent engineer,



WILLIAM P. COTTINGHAM

but time proved that there was no work for a draftsman so he was transferred into the shops. He was not too happy with his new job.

The young engineer, however, was destined for another job, one that made him a public figure in Gary for nearly 40 years. This despite his resolve to shun public work the rest of his life.

In 1914, when R. O. Johnson began his first term as mayor, Cottingham was appointed assistant city engineer under William J. Fulton, who was city engineer. After three years Fulton resigned and Cottingham succeeded him. When Johnson's term as mayor ended, Mayor William F. Hodges retained Cottingham and he was continued in office when R. O. Johnson was again elected mayor. Completing that term, he was reappointed by Mayor Floyd Williams, giving him 16 years' experience in the engineer's office.

Early in 1930, **Cottingham became chief engineering consultant for Gary Railways for two years and then became resident engineer in 1935 and 1936 in the Gary area for the Public Works Administration (PWA). In this** capacity he supervised many public improvement projects.

When Dr. Ernst Schaible was elected mayor in 1947 he named Cottingham to his former post as city engineer. In the WPA period and during the Schaible administration he supervised the building of the sewage disposal plant and also served as a member of the sanitary district board. He is still on the board.

Burke Remembers Early Day Politics

Colorful Characters Set Own Rules Of Conduct, Even to 'Kidnaping'

Gary's pioneers didn't let a little thing like building a city on the sands of a mid-continent sahara keep them from getting feet first into some of the most enthusiastic political activity in the state.

The infectious quality of the early day politics attracted **both the young and old of the day and made a lasting impression on the then youthful William C. (Billy) Burke of 808 Adams St.,** now secretary of Gary's Loyal Order of Moose.

WILLIAM C. BURKE

The blue-eyed Irishman, a native of Defiance, Ohio, came to Gary in 1908 when his family joined his father, William C. Sr., who had been sent in by the Chicago Telephone Co. a year earlier to [illegible] the first telephone lines into the city.

Burke recalls that the hub of political activity in the early days was the City Council, consisting of nine councilmen with **Mayor Thomas Knotts as president.**

"Those were the days of colorful characters in and out of council but particularly in politics," Burke said.

Among these were 'Honest Mike' Walsh, Democratic councilman and saloonkeeper, 'Big Tom' [illegible], street paver and sewer builder and a strong supporter of Mayor Knotts, Pat Finerty, undertaker, street commissioner and Democratic county chairman and Maurice N. (Battleax) **Castleman, former tin worker and at that time owner of a** saloon on Clark Rd.

"Mayor Knotts was a stormy petrel in Indiana politics but he had a strong ally in 'Battleax' who not only had the strength of his own convictions but no qualms at all about backing them up with action," Burke explained.

He didn't get his name from any weapon. He picked it up **from his habit of chewing to**bacco and his preference for the brand called 'Battleax' ", Burke said.

"Castleman also figured in one of the wildest nights the old council chambers ever knew. It happened after 'Battleax' had quit his council seat in a fit of temper and lost all his legal fights to be reseated.

"The council met on a hot summer night in 1912 to name **a successor to Castleman. Har**ry Sulzbaugh, Judge Bryan and **Col. Tim Englehart were the leading contenders for the job,** but 'Battleax' thought he had things all fixed to have himself reelected.

"Then the dam broke. John Simiasko, one of the six saloonkeepers among the nine councilmen (Castleman was one of the six) changed his mind and went over to Englehart. That left the vote at four to four with Mayor Knotts certain to vote **for Englehart.**

" 'Battleax' went into action with a bunch of his backers and **invaded the council chambers to kidnap Simiasko.**

"Englehart was elected, all right, but Simiasko was scared stiff of the wrath of 'Battleax'."

As he grew older, his interest in politics increased and in 1918 he was elected precinct committeeman for his home 7th Ward. He held the post [illegible] years until **his election to the City Council in 1930.**

He remained in council until 1938, serving two terms as president of the city's governing body in 1935 and 1937.

MEMBERS OF THE GARY CITY COUNCIL who have had a hand in planning the city's 50th anniversary celebration are shown in the photographs above. At the left is President Benjamin J. Wilson, the first Negro ever to head the council, pictured as he signs an ordinance at the lectern. He represents the 5th district. Left to right in the row across the top are George Ferhat, Terry Gray and Milton Roth, at large, and Glen Vantrease, 1st. Below: Harold W. Johnson, 2nd; Paul Guist, 3rd; David C. Mitchell, 4th, and Aloyse N. Wozniak, 6th.

THIS TRIO CONSTITUTES THE MAYOR'S CABINET for Gary's Golden Jubilee year. At **left is the president of the cabinet, City Controller George Chacharis; in center, City Engineer Harold Zweig; at right, City Attorney Paul Piazza.** Civic projects under their direction **included the erection of Gilroy Stadium, the opening of Massachusetts street, erection of two car**ports, and construction of four new fire stations.

THESE ARE THE MEN who guide operations of the Gary Housing Authority which has been providing homes for low income families since 19[illegible]. There are now approximately [illegible] per**sons living in the existing five housing projects, which accommodate a total of 1,289 families, who pay rents varying from a minimum of $20 a month to a maximum of $54. At left are Kenneth A. Parmelee, executive director since 1939, and Jack Lazerwitz, who has been chairman since 1946. At right are other members of the board, Thomas Moon and Rev. Harry J. Stubbs (top), Alex S. Williams Sr., and Joseph J. Ransel (bottom).**

Anne Barrett Set City Office Record

27 Years of Continuous Service Saw Many Changes in Administration

[illegible] something of a "world's record" with her 27 years of continuous service in the office of [illegible]

[illegible] Gary's city hall, comes close to equaling her years of service. [illegible] board.

ANNE BARRETT

Thousands in Gary came to know her over the years as that pleasant, always polite person [illegible] had to see first before [illegible] to see the [illegible] beforehand.

Anne Barrett's city hall career began back in 1921 under [illegible] Johnson, who was **serving his second term, and extended through the admin**istration of Mayor Eugene H. **Swartz, ending in 1951.**

Since leaving city hall she [illegible]

[illegible] in 1924, was at wit's end trying to find a competent person to serve as his secretary and that of the board of works for the princely sum of $15 per week.

He turned for help to Gary Business college and Anne Bar[illegible]

[illegible] the storms of the mayor's office any longer than that.

In the succeeding years she switched between the various secretarial jobs. Some who served with her in the outer **office of the mayor's chambers were Miss Blanche Dougan, who had been the first secretary of** [illegible]

[illegible] **liceman son, John Edward Moore, who was slain a year** [illegible] **Gary's East Side.**

Anne Barrett was brought to [illegible]

Because of pressing duties in her present job, she will be unable to attend Gary's Jubilee celebration. Recently, in a letter to one of her many Gary friends, she summed up her years' experince here thus:

"The [illegible] ual, with a deep gratitude to all the mayors, for giving me the opportunity to serve the public, and to all the taxpayers, who were my benefactors, indirectly."

City First To Pass FEPC Act

1950 Ordinance Sets State Pattern

By RUDOLPH BOBELLA

[illegible] 20, [illegible] the first city in [illegible] a Fair Employment Practices Commission ordinance.

The ordinance provided for a **commission which would consist** of five [illegible] **ry out an educational program designed to eliminate and prevent discrimination in the field of employment as regards the city's entire population.**

[illegible] opened its [illegible]

From Nov. 20, 1950, to Jan. [illegible] **man and Secretary respectively. Paul Pixley and George Colwell** [illegible] **from Nov. 2**[illegible] **their offices** [illegible]

[illegible] **sion Jan. 20, 1955, to succeed Mandich, Feinberg and Mrs. Marshall. Cobun and Weinstein's terms expire in January, 1959. Andrew A. Means served as vice chairman of the commission** [illegible]

[illegible] **til a successor could be found. The Commission considered 13 applicants for the post and on April 9, 1954, elected Rudolph R. Bobella as executive director.**

AMERICAN SYMBOL

More than any other city Gary stands as a living, growing symbol of the productive power of our unique economic system—a system made possible by a government of laws which exalt the individual.

The Gary story shows the world that America's strength arises from the workings of competitive enterprise, where private citizens risk their savings for profit but in so doing create jobs, create a community, and contribute substantially to the nation's might.

Gary—We salute you on your Golden Jubilee. Long may you carry your torch for all the world to see!

Marbon Chemical Division
Borg-Warner Corporation

THE GOOD OLD DAYS ARE [illegible] excellent materials and personal styling are never out of date at MAC & DEWEY'S. For over a quarter of a century these features of our business have been combined in the by-line; FINE CUSTOM TAILORS. NOW AT GOLDEN JUBILEE TIME we have offered to Garyland THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to shop at two great Mac and Dewey stores. The Village shopping center, so new in age houses MAC & DEWEY APPAREL FOR MEN. Still, never lost to the buying public the utmost in service, tailoring and quality clothing.

MAC & DEWEY
FINE CUSTON TAILORS
548 BROADWAY
Mac & Dewey's Apparel for Men
VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER

Bryan Was First Gary Industrialist

Famous Island House Was Show Place, Taken Over for County Children's Home

The individual who might appropriately be called the first citizen of Gary was Louis A. Bryan, whose island home was in the marshland of the Little Calumet in the late 1880s.

If one drives south on Jefferson street to 23rd avenue, he can see the old mansion still sitting in the landscaped setting, which has deteriorated in the last 60 years. Bryan died in 1926 at the age of 71 and his widow disposed of the property.

The house was acquired by the county and remodeled for a children's home, which is now operated by the Lake County Welfare Department. Mrs. Bryan still resides in Gary. Her daughter, Shirley, is a teacher at Lew Wallace School and her son Roderick is a Sheet and Tin Mill inspector

Bryan was a farm boy in Jackson County, Mich., in 1856 He had common school education and then read law. He was admitted to the bar and began practicing in Jackson, Mich In 1883 he came to Indiana and made a large purchase of land in Lake County

Calumet Township was formed that year as North Township was divided. The following year, Bryan settled in the new township and laid out a village he called Calumet He was admitted to the Indiana bar.

He was appointed postmaster of Calumet and became the justice of peace He also started a weekly newspaper which he called the Calumet Advance, the first paper published in the Gary area. Among those who came to live in the village were quite a few who were employed in a piano stool factory.

The factory officials were enticed by Bryan to locate in Calumet A building was erected at what is now the corner of 22nd and Jefferson St. It was acquired years ago by the Gary Interurban railroad as a car barns It is now the Gary Railways garage

Calumet did not continue very long and had disappeared when Gary was incorporated as a town in 1906 However, Bryan's land holdings were greatly enhanced in the late 1890s, when a move was made to locate the Chicago Union Stock Yards Co in the sandy wastelands of northwest Indiana

The stock yards company went so far as to purchase a large tract of land in what is now Gary's central district News of the stock yards coming into the area resulted in a land boom and Bryan sold many lots at prices up to $500 But the stock yard project collapsed when Chicago business leaders persuaded the company officials to remain in that city.

Many of the lots in time were sold by the county for taxes and Bryan bought back much of the land at tax sales at a percentage of the prices paid for the lots during the boom He subdivided more than 1,000 acres, and at his death was considered a very wealthy man

When the steel company began to construct the mills, Bryan attracted hundreds of prospective settlers who bought his lots in the central district. Bryan was the first signer on the petition for the incorporation of the town. He was elected the first treasurer of the town. He was the first Gary citizen to own an automobile and in 1907 drove to California for a vacation.

[illegible] estate, Island Park. Native trees were growing on the site and hundreds of shrubs and fruit trees were planted. He had the land well drained so that his grounds were safe from flooding when the Little Calumet overflowed its banks and inundated the area

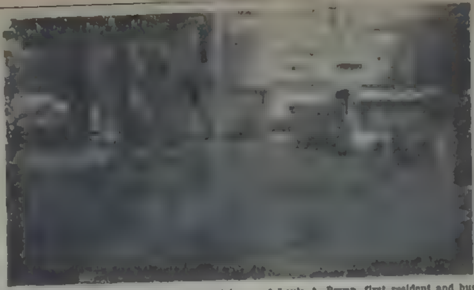
Bryan engaged a Japanese houseboy, Frank Takasaki, as a servant while on one of his trips to California, and brought the boy to live on the estate. Takasaki cared for the lawn and flowers and performed household services He also cared for the fish in Bryan's lagoon.

For many years Bryan had a handy man to do the many [illegible] around the estate. He was Marion C. Streeter, who has lived since Bryan's death at 709 W 25th Ave He is now 82 years old.

Streeter tells of the white horse belonging to Bryan that he used to ride to Hammond to deposit money in a bank for his employer. When the Little Calumet overflowed he and the horse had to swim to reach firm land. In later years he went to Gary banks and did other errands in the new city. Streeter said that Bryan was always very generous to the people who worked for him.

In 1913, Bryan had his old home remodeled and built into a modern house of only 14 rooms. Bryan organized the Chicago-Tolleston Land Investment Co., through which his real estate transactions were made.

He made frequent business trips to Chicago, using the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs Bryan often longed to live closer to the railroad so she could see the trains go by. Living on the island estate was to her a lonely existence.



THIS IS A VIEW OF THE ISLAND PARK home of Louis A. Bryan, first resident and businessman of what is now Gary, as it looked in pioneer days. The house then stood in the drained marshlands of the Little Calumet River. It was built in the early 1880s.

THE ORIGINAL BRYAN MANSION was remodeled in 1913 into this modern 14 room structure which now is a children's home operated by the Lake County Welfare Department.

THE WIDOW AND TWO CHILDREN OF LOUIS A. BRYAN, first Gary businessman, still live in the city. They are, above, Roderick, a Sheet and Tin Mill inspector; Shirley, a teacher at Lew Wallace School, and Mrs. Winifred A. Bryan of 1525 W. 5th Ave. The picture was taken during World War II when Roderick was in the Army and Shirley was a member of the WAVES.

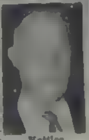
LOUIS A. BRYAN STARTED the first industrial enterprise in an area that became part of Gary in this building at 22nd avenue and Jefferson St. It was used for the manufacture of piano stools, later became the barn for Gary's trolley cars, and now is part of the garage of the Gary Railways system.

MARION C. STREETER of 709 W. 25th Ave., looks over some of the clothing he wore when he worked as combination handy man and butler in the Louis A. Bryan home at the turn of the century. Among his duties was the job of carrying Bryan's deposits to the banks in Hammond and later in Gary.

Experienced Pre-Wirt School Days

Frank L. Kettles of 632 Taft st., district supervisor for the A & P stores of Indiana, is an "expert" on Gary's early school system and how it functioned before the days of Dr. William Wirt's innovations.

Kettles, who was a member of Gary High School's first graduating class [illegible] set up operations in the Phillips Building at 5th and Broadway in 1907.



Kettles

One of his early teachers, a native of England, tried to instill additional culture into his frontier pupils by holding closed sessions in his rooms for a select few

"These were all right as far as they went," Kettles says, "but his insistence on tea and crumpets at every meeting was too much for me"

Kettles, whose father, an electrical engineer, preceded his family from Joliet in 1907, literally grew up with the city.

He saw it at its rawest when he and other teen-agers of his day would take summer swims in "the lake" . . . where the Gary Hotel stands today.

The youth of that day, much like the present, made its own entertainment

"There was swimming, hunting, fishing and all the usual things to do, of course. But we would add an extra bit of daring to some of the things we did. Like searching over the dunes for lost caches of the Aetna Powder Co. which the shifting sands had hidden and which couldn't be located by company maps.

"There were minor explosions at times, but fortunately nobody ever was seriously hurt," he explained.

Early Gary Mixed Work And Politics

Gary was a strange mixture of tough workmen and Republican politics in its early formative years, according to the memory of W. F. Henderson Sr., one of the community's first plumbers.

Now co-owner of a plumbing contracting firm with three of his sons, Henderson came here in 1906 when Broadway was lined with three tents.

He had a hand in the general plumbing work at Holy Angels and Jefferson schools and in 1908 was in charge, for his employer, of plumbing work at Emerson School, the Steel City's first high school building.

In 1911, Henderson while working for another contractor, was superintendent of plumbing construction at Froebel.

Of those early years, he recalls that the men who comprised the construction force as the city sprouted up, many never revealed their true identities and a lot of them would work just long enough to earn a few dollars then quit.

And for politics — Gary was just as much Republican in those days as it is Democratic today, he recalls. A sand dune at 11th and Adams Street was the platform for one of the mayoral campaigns that he recollects

Henderson and his wife reside at 3716 Broadway and observed their 50th wedding anniversary on May 5. They are the parents of 14 children, of whom 13 graduated from Gary schools

SAM MILLER

BRANDS CARRIED IN 1907

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
STALEY UNDERWEAR
GUARANTEED PATENT LEATHER SHOES
OSHKOSH OVERALLS
GIMBEL DERBIES
WILSON BROS. NIGHTSHIRTS
ARROW COLLARS
S. RAUH SPATS
BULLDOG SUSPENDERS
PARIS ARMBANDS

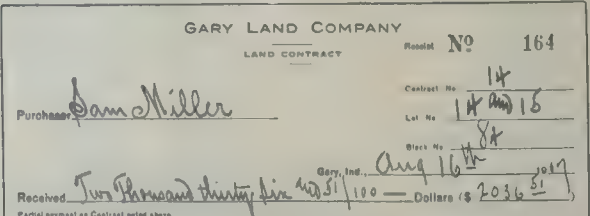
EMPLOYEES

Bruce K. Miller — Salesman
Length of Service—44 Years

Joseph Pustay — Tailor
Length of Service—33 Years

Linwood Smith — Janitor
Length of Service—33 Years
Retired

In 1907, Sam Miller founded Miller's Toggery at its present location. This store has been selling men's apparel to the people of Gary ever since. In 1953 Sam Miller passed away but his children carry on following the same principles, ideals, and traditions set down by him.



GARY LAND COMPANY
LAND CONTRACT
Receipt № 164
Contract No 14
Lot No 14 and 15
Block No 84
Purchaser Sam Miller
Gary, Ind., Aug 16th 1907
Received Two Thousand thirty six and 51/100 — Dollars ($ 2036 51/100)
Partial payment on Contract noted above.
GARY LAND COMPANY,
By J. H. Hyman Cashier

Photo copy of partial receipt in the purchase of the present site of Miller's Toggery

In 1956, Gary's Golden Jubilee year, we are sharing in Gary's progress with a modernization program that will put a new face on Miller's Toggery and help make Downtown Gary more attractive than ever . . .

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MILLER'S TOGGERY IN 1907

BRANDS CARRIED IN 1956

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G. G. G. SUITS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DOBBS HATS
NUNN BUSH SHOES
BEAU BRUMMEL TIES
INTERWOVEN SOCKS
DONEGAL SPORTSWEAR
JAYMAR SLACKS
FAULTLESS PAJAMAS

EMPLOYEES

Walter Westphal — Salesman
Length of Service—13 Years

Mildred Pustay — Saleswoman
Length of Service—10 Years

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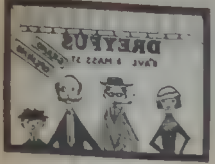
for your money!

4th in a Series

As Gary grows in age and size, its people grow too. New ideas create new needs and desires, and it takes someone who knows Gary to fulfill these desires. It also takes someone who **cares.**

We, of **DREYFUS**, in Gary 28 years, promise to continue to select **only the most outstanding** products of the home furnishing markets for you. We promise to price them **fairly**, and to provide a comfortable, equitable method to pay for them . . . dealing only with us, **no outsiders.** We promise to **service every item** we sell, regardless of age. This is our **pledge to you, the people of Gary.**

Dreyfus Appliance and Furniture Co.
824 Broadway

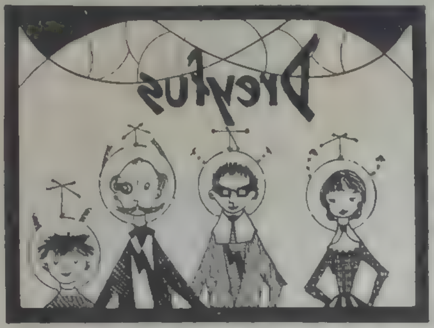


25 YEARS AGO

15 YEARS AGO

TODAY—1956

TOMORROW—2006



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[illegible]

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Fondly, We Remember the Pioneer Days in Gary, and Share the "Old-Timers" Pride in a Good City We Helped to Build

Burke Plumbing and Hardware Company, one of the first establishments to sense the possibilities of growth in Gary, pulled up its stakes in 1909 and moved from Ypsilanti, Michigan, to resume in business here. Through our successful efforts, we have helped make Gary a cleaner, more comfortable City . . . and now we salute our fellow Pioneers, and all who have followed to find homes in Our Town.

Burke Plumbing & Hardware, Inc.
EDWARD L. BURKE WILLIAM A. BURKE
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Appliances
17 E. 5th Avenue Gary

Mayors of Gary

Thomas E. Knotts

KNOTTS, Thomas Elwood
(1910-1913)

Born May 4, 1861, in Highland County, Ohio Thomas Knotts was Gary's first chief executive, serving three years as president of the board of trustees of the original Town of Gary and four years immediately following as Gary's first mayor.

He was 45 years old when, with his brother, A. F. Knotts, he first set foot on the future site of this city. The day was April 18, 1906.

When Knotts was five years old, his parents, F. D. and Margaret Knotts, left their Ohio farm with their children and moved to a farm four miles outside Lafayette. A few years later they settled on a farm near Medaryville, Ind., and it was here that Thomas E. Knotts received his early education.

He later taught school in Medaryville and during President Cleveland's administration received a civil service appointment to teach school in the Dakotas and Wyoming among the Sioux Indians.

He returned in 1879 to study law at Valparaiso University, then in 1890 moved to Hammond to begin a business of real estate and insurance. He aided his brother, A. F., in becoming mayor of Hammond and under him served as commissioner of police.

He also aided his brother, who had become an attorney for the United States Steel corporation, in the purchase of land for the future site of the steel plant and the city.

On May 4, 1906, Thomas Knotts brought his wife, their six children and a wagon-load of furniture to Gary and set up their first home in a tent just off Broadway about 100 feet south of the South Shore railroad station. Two years later they moved into a permanent residence on a northeast corner of 7th and Adams, now the Williams and Burns funeral home.

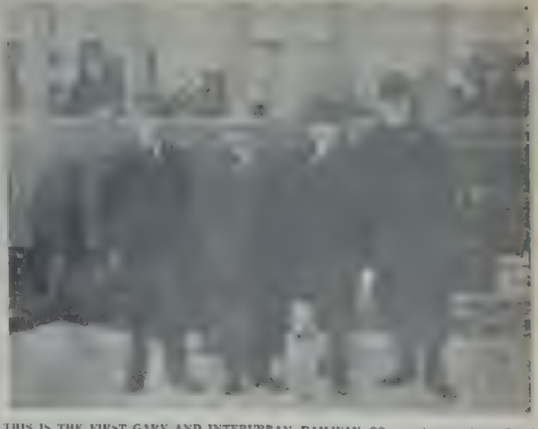
He was elected one of three trustees in the new town of Gary, July 14, 1906, and was elected Gary's first mayor Nov. 2, 1909. He was defeated for reelection by R. O. Johnson in November 1913.

Following this defeat he turned to real estate, with offices in the Knotts building on the southwest corner of 7th and Broadway.

He died March 26, 1921, at the Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn., following an operation for hernia. He was buried in a family plot in Oak Hill cemetery in Glen Park.

While he was a school teacher in Medaryville, he married Ella E. Long. They had eight children, 4 of whom are living today. Eugene Knotts is in real estate in Yankeetown, Fla. John Knotts, sheriff from 1938 to 1942 and for many years a leader in Democratic politics in Lake County, resides in Park Falls, Wis.

Mrs. John O. Bowers lives in Gary, at 10115 Maple, while Mrs. Charles P. Mulcahey resides at 4324 Madison St.



THIS IS THE FIRST GARY AND INTERURBAN RAILWAY CO. car to run from Grant street into the town of Tolleston, Feb. 8, 1910. Tolleston was annexed to Gary Aug. 29, 1910. From left beside car are Frank Martin, Tolleston marshal; William S. Gallagher, Tolleston town board president; Mayor Tom Knotts of Gary and Gary Police Chief Joe Martin, brother of Frank.

A MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT of Mayor William F. Hodges' administration was the purchase of land for Marquette Park and the beginning of its development. Statue of Father Marquette stands at park entrance. Records tell of Marquette camping on this site about 1675.

Roswell O. Johnson

JOHNSON, Roswell Orville
(1914-1917; 1922-1924; 1930-1934)

Of all the colorful personalities to have enriched Gary's political history in the first 50 years of this city's growth, R. O. Johnson was in a class of his own.

Here was a born politician whose 25-year career in the knock-down-drag-out days of political wars in Gary would undoubtedly amaze today's generation.

"RO" is the only man to serve three terms as Gary's mayor. The fact that none of these terms was consecutive is further tribute to his political skill and prowess.

Not even a prison sentence could stop him. He became mayor for the third time, hardly three years after getting out of the federal penitentiary in Atlanta.

It was during his second term as mayor in the early 20's that Johnson was convicted of conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act. President Coolidge granted him a presidential pardon after he had served six months of a [illegible] year term.

He was swept into office for the third time by defeating the incumbent mayor, Floyd E. Williams, in the Republican primary by 4,500 votes and beating Emmet N. White, veteran Democratic nominee, by 2,500 votes.

Johnson was born April 23, 1872, near Decatur, Ind., one of five sons of Joseph and Martha Johnson whose English ancestors had come to America nearly a century before. He was educated in the Decatur schools, graduating from high school at 17 and then teaching in the same schools for six years. At the age of 23 he won the Republican nomination for state senator, but was beaten by a veteran Democrat in the general election—the only time he was ever to lose to a Democrat.

Johnson also studied law at Tri-State Normal College, and it was there that he met the future Mrs. Johnson, Alice Leona Browand.

In 1901, Johnson obtained an appointment from President McKinley to serve as deputy collector of internal revenue in the copper mining and smelting town of Douglas, Ariz. With his wife, Johnson went to Douglas and less than a year later was municipal judge.

The Johnsons stayed six years in Arizona. It was there that their older son, Roswell Browand, was born. He is a practicing attorney in Gary and lives at 430 Hayes.

The family returned to Indiana, with Johnson opening a law office in Kendallville. He completed post law study in 1907 at the Indianapolis School of Law.

"RO" came to Gary in December of 1908 "to look the town over." It apparently held promises for him, for on June 12, 1909 he was back with his family to stay.

He organized the Johnson Land and Investment Co., setting up his office in the [illegible] building at 522 Broadway. From there, he directed the development of the Schug park subdivision near the Franklin school in Glen Park and later Woodlawn subdivision also in Glen Park.

The second mayoral campaign in Gary's history, that of 1913, found him in the thick of it with a well-oiled machine at his command. He formed a coalition ticket called the "Citizen's Party" and was swept into office over "Tom" Knotts' Democratic organization.

In 1917 he was defeated by "Bill" Hodges, who had served for two years as his city attorney. But he made his first of two comebacks in 1921, defeating Democrat Harvey J. Curtis in the general election by nearly 3,000 votes.

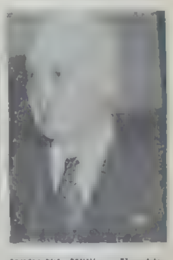
Johnson ran for mayor again in 1934, but failed in the Republican primary. "Happy Jack" Holloway, who had captured the fancy of the GOP almost overnight, beat him by nearly 800 votes.

He again ran unsuccessfully in 1938, when Dr. Ernst L. Schaible put the Republican back in power.

"RO" Johnson died June 19, [illegible], at the age of 66, lacking [illegible] days of reaching [illegible] in Gary. Mrs. Johnson died [illegible] 12, 1944. They are buried in a family plot in Kendallville. Their younger son, Richard, now lives in Coeur D' Alene, Idaho.

THE R. O. JOHNSON FAMILY shortly after it moved to Gary in 1908. Left to right: Richard, "R. O.," Roswell B. and Mrs. Johnson. Johnson was the only mayor to be elected three times. He was a lawyer and real estate developer.

William F. Hodges



HODGES, William Franklin
1918-1921

Gary's third mayor and the man who was to serve in that office during part of the anxiety-wrought days of World War I was William F. "Bill" Hodges, Kentucky born and bred brilliant student and graduate of Valparaiso University and who was to mix politics and law into an early-day Gary success story.

It was Labor Day, 1906, when [illegible] and C. V. Ridgely, his [illegible] friend of college days and who was to be his law partner for the next 48 years, first arrived in Gary.

The two men (Hodges was 29) after a look around decided to stake their future in Gary. For several years, following their student days at Valparaiso they had a law partnership in Rensselaer, Ind.

The partnership of these two men flourished in Gary. The firm's offices have been located almost continuously on the [illegible] floor at 607 Broadway. Hodges' son, Thomas M., has been a member of the firm for many years.

"Bill" Hodges was born [illegible] Hiseville, Ky., March [illegible], where he was to receive his early education. Valparaiso University held special attraction [illegible], for he had learned that [illegible] way through the school while learning. The school at that time ranking high among the country's colleges had an enrollment of [illegible] than 4,000 students.

He graduated from the school with highest honors and received degrees in law, science and civil engineering.

Hodges' home state, Kentucky, might have been traditionally Democratic but he was a Republican and to all who came to know him during his 48 years in Gary he left no doubt of it. Not a few were wont to call him "Mr. Republican."

"Tom" Knotts had become Gary's first mayor, and a rollicking Republican named R. O. Johnson was determined to take the mayor's job away from Knotts when Hodges started out on his political career. He had campaigned for Teddy Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" party in Gary but threw his support behind Johnson and the latter's own "Citizen's Party" in the 1913 city campaign.

Johnson rewarded Hodges by appointing him city attorney but midway in the Johnson term the two parted company and Hodges had his eyes fixed on the mayor's office.

The ensuing 1917 campaign developed into a three-way battle with Johnson again fronting an independent ticket, Hodges as the standard bearer of the regular Republican organization and Harvey J. Curtis as the pick of the Democratic party.

Hodges won by a slim majority, defeating Curtis by 473 votes with Johnson running 112 votes behind Curtis. The Republicans took every office except one council seat.

World War I had hardly ended when Hodges was tossed into the middle of the big steel strike of 1919. Two of the more noted civic accomplishments during his administration were the purchase of land for the building of Gleason park and the start of development of Marquette park.

Hodges did not attempt reelection but instead turned to the state legislature, and the year after completing his mayoral term he was elected to the first of two four-year terms in the state senate.

There he served as chairman of the important judiciary committee and was instrumental in passing the first workmen's compensation act in the state's history.

Hodges was Lake County campaign manager for Herbert Hoover in the latter's successful White House bid over [illegible] Smith, and subsequently turned down Hoover's offer of a post on the federal power commission.

Always active in Gary civic affairs, Hodges was one of the founders of the Community Chest and the Boy Scout Sauk Trails' council.

Upon bringing his family to Gary in November 1906, Hodges built the first permanent residence in the new city, a two story frame structure at 6th and Virginia. He had married while at Valparaiso University and his widow today lives in Hotel Gary. His son, Thomas, resides at 309 West 47th Ave., while a daughter, Mrs. Jennie McRoy lives in Kenilworth, Ill. For 35 years, the Hodges lived at 710 Fillmore. Hodges died May 13, 1954, at the age of 77.

MAYORS OF GARY . . . 1906 TO 1956

Biographies of the 11 persons who have served as mayor of Gary during the last 50 years are published here in the sequence in which they held the office. The biographies were written by Thomas G. Kennedy, a former Post-Tribune newsman, who tells in colorful style the political history of each administration. Kennedy is now an employe of the city park department.

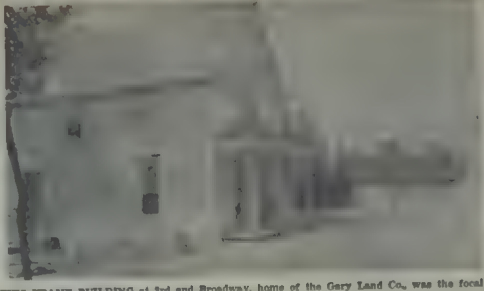
Gary Politics Rough in Early Days

Government Located in 3 City Buildings

First Campaign in '09 Brought Fights, Ended in Legal Action

By THOMAS G. KENNEDY

Former Post-Tribune Reporter



THIS FRAME BUILDING at 3rd and Broadway, home of the Gary Land Co., was the focal point of early Gary political battles. It served as the first town hall and the first mayor, Tom Knotts, is shown standing on its porch.

THIS IS THE PRESENT HOME of Gary's city government at 4th avenue and Broadway. Construction of the building was started early in 1927 and the structure was dedicated in December, 1928.

That was some 50 years they had in Gary—in the gentle art of politics, that is.

Political campaigns in Gary still fascinate and often pack a boisterous punch, but nothing compared to the donnybrooks put on back in the good old days. Oldtimers claim they were really something to behold.

Probably the roughest of all political campaigns in Gary was the one in 1909, held barely three weeks after Gary had become a fifth class city and the people had voted for a mayor-councilmanic form of government—the first election under the modern form of government.

The fight for the mayor's office was to resolve finally between Democrat Thomas E. Knotts and Republican John A. Brennan but before these two were to meet, Knotts would be forced into an all-out fight, which carried into court, for the right to carry the Democratic rooster next to his name on the paper ballot.

Knotts initial opposition came from one William C. Crolius described by his enemies as a political soldier of fortune, late of Denver and before that mayor of Joliet, Ill., where he allegedly was run out of town before he could finish his term.

Knotts and Crolius locked horns in the Democratic primary convention held in the Cozy Theater at 9th and Jefferson. Crolius dealt Knotts a whopping defeat but his victory, not exactly according to Hoyle, was [illegible]. Someone in the Knotts gang discovered that Crolius had polled more votes than there were men, women and children in all of Gary.

This so enraged the Knotts followers that they immediately bolted the theater, and marched to a nearby "Patch" saloon where they unanimously nominated Knotts. But Crolius wasn't through, by any means.

Crolius demanded of the election board that his name on the ticket carry the rooster emblem alongside. Knotts was just as demanding and the fight wound up in Hammond Superior Court.

The court ruled in favor of Knotts and, while Crolius might still have run as an independent, he was not to be seen on the Gary political scene any more.

Meanwhile, the Republicans had held a more quiet nominating convention in the Binzenhoff at 4th and Broadway and John A. Brennan was their choice for mayor over Ingwald Moe and J. G. Harris.

Brennan, a college graduate and once a diamond driller and mining engineer, had come to Gary in August of 1906 from Philadelphia, where he had acquired a measure of financial success as a building contractor.

During the course of this campaign charges of corruption would be hurled against Knotts while his forces in turn accused the Republicans of having brought Crolius into Gary in an effort to sidetrack their man.

Slugging and shootings became almost commonplace and several days before election both sides screamed for the governor to send in the state militia to keep order election day.

In those days anyone stating his intent to become a citizen was eligible to vote, leaving an easy opening for the importing of "floaters" on election day, a common practice then.

On election eve, Lake County Sheriff Grant, a Republican, suddenly barged into town with a carload of deputies and before anyone could figure his pitch, he had Knotts' entire police force under arrest for allegedly disturbing the peace.

Grant's maneuver flopped for Knotts bailed his boys out in a hurry, sent in another call for the state militia and the dawn of election day saw both sides armed to the teeth.

Indiana's Gov. Thomas Marshall, [illegible] state militia. He ordered them as far as L[illegible] and from this vantage point he was to make his historic crack about Gary:

"I wish Gary would slip off into Lake Michigan!"

Nobody was killed that Nov. 2, of 1909, but more than one head was cracked as fights broke out in polling places, particularly those in the "Patch."

Knotts won by 76 votes, polling 1,795 votes to a total of 1,719 for Brennan. Voters cast their ballots in five wards that year, and Brennan gained an edge in the two north side wards, while Knotts was the stronger on the far south side.

It was the "Patch" that gave Knotts his victory, for he pulled 637 votes here to 400 for Brennan.

In other races Republican E. [illegible]mpson defeated Frank Za[illegible]ki, Democrat, for city treasurer, and Democrat Harry G. Moose beat Joseph H. Cothery for city clerk by three votes.

In the council-at-large races Republican Dominic Szymanski and Democrat William S. Feurer won out over Republican William McNeill and Democrat John T. Marich.

In the district council races, Emerson Bowser, Republican, defeated Dr. W. P. Laue in the first ward; Ralph E. Rowley, Republican, defeated Fred J. Cortina, in the second ward; Michael Walsh, Democrat, beat Anton Bakus in the third ward; John Siemasko, Republican, defeated Peter Juric, in the fourth ward by five votes, and M. N. (Battleaxe) Castleman, Democrat, survived in the fifth ward over Frank Wolf by four votes.

[illegible] following the election [illegible]ts led the newly and first elected officials of the new city of Gary into the brand new and then pretentious city hall at the northwest corner of 7th and Massachusetts street. [illegible] first council meeting was held Nov. 8, with Mayor Knotts presiding.

Four years later Knotts was to run into probably the most formidable opposition any candidate for mayor would be called upon to face in many years. He was R. O. Johnson, a Republican at heart but one not easily led.

Johnson and the regular Republican organization of 1913 couldn't see eye-to-eye, so Johnson organized his own party—the "Citizen's Party"—and in a primary convention had hi[illegible] [illegible]ated mayoral candidate over Charles H[illegible]wald.

He waited until the Democrats had finished a bitter primary of their own, which ended with the Knotts machine swamping a Zawadski Castleman councilmanic combine by a 4 to 1 margin, then slyly maneuvered until he had Zawa[illegible] [illegible]tleman making spe[illegible] [illegible] Johnson against Knotts.

The day after Johnson was nominated, The Gary Evening Post, voice of the Democrats then, came out with this headline: "Demos Regard Johnson As an Easy Mark!"

The usual cries of vice-gambling, corruption in city hall and demands for greater police protection on election day (they wanted the state militia again too) went up from both sides. The results:

Johnson 4,984, Knotts, 3,468, Henning, Socialist, 261; McGinnity, independent, 28, and Kerchman, independent, 11.

The election of Johnson marked the beginning of a 22-year reign in city hall by the Republicans. Not until the early 30s would the Democrats go there for other reasons than paying their taxes and pleading guilty.

In other principal races of the '13 election, Herb C. Francis beat Carl Dennewitz for city clerk, William Dunn defeated Ora L. Wildermuth for city judge and Win Hunter won over Mike Flynn for city treasurer. All the winners were Republicans.

Campaign managers of that year were Patrick E. Finerty, Democratic city chairman and former county chairman, and Dr. Frank Smith, who teamed with "Bill" Fulton to engineer Johnson's campaign.

Will R. Wood was representing Gary in Congress, "Jim" Watson was a United States senator, Gary carpenters had just got a raise to $6 a day and Calumet Township's assessed valuation went over $30 million when four years later (1917) the regular Republican organization proved stronger than R. O. Johnson.

The Republicans formed a strong ticket headed by William F. Hodges for mayor, while Johnson gathered his forces in Turner Hall at 14th and Washington and again had himself nominated on the "Citizen's" ticket.

Meanwhile, the Democrats put Harvey J. Curtis, who years later was to become an Indiana Appellate Court judge, at the head of their ticket. Emmet White ran for judge, William J. Schroeder for clerk, and in council races were William S. Feurer, J. E. Smith, Harry Hardenbrook, Valentine Pisarski, Harry Snyder, John P. Donovan, I. E. Phillips and "Bill" O'Donnell.

Hunter, Francis and Dunn were principal running mates of Hodges and the Republicans [illegible] to make a clean [illegible] with the exception of one council race. The mayoral results:

Hodges, 2,848; Curtis, 2,[illegible]; Johnson, 1,913, and Morris [illegible] Lieberman, prominent South Side druggist, 467.

The lone Demo winner was Matt Oreskovich, victor over John Keseric for the fifth ward council seat by a margin of three votes.

The election year of 1921 marked the advent of direct primaries for both parties and more stringent voter registration laws.

Johnson was back again, but the rest of the GOP field was green. Backed principally by A. C. Huber, James W. Patterson and "Jim" Burns, Johnson predicted a 4 to 1 primary victory and here's what happened:

Johnson, 8,427; Thomas G. Hamilton, 4,671; John Kerr, 683; George A. Smith, 84, and Joseph Ferrara, 39.

Judge William Dunn again won nomination for the Republicans, John R. Lane was their choice for treasurer, Bessie Ro[illegible] for clerk, and council nominees included Nick Bikos, A. B. Whitlock, Mike Ratkovich, William S. Eastburn, Ralph E. Rowley, William Brown, Charles H. Wheeler, J. K. Thompson, Arthur L. Grimes and Gust Strom.

Unopposed, Harvey J. Curtis again was nominated by the Democrats, along with James A. Sweeney for judge, and in the council races; John Monahan of Glen Park, Joe Dacey, [illegible] H. Ma[illegible]on, Carl O. France, Harry Snyder, Dick Wayte, Joseph Boyle of Brunswick, Charles Wilson, and Joseph Ryan.

"Joe" Morris, one of the outstanding Demo leaders from the Knotts days, was Curtis' campaign manager.

One of Johnson's campaign pledges was to reduce street car fares to five cents (something that never happened) and here's what the voters had to say:

Johnson, [illegible]; Curtis, [illegible]

All of the Republican candidates were successful except in the 8th ward council race where Charles Wilson won out by 59 votes.

At his inaugural Jan. 4, 1922, Johnson made this pledge: "I will enforce the law!" He also vowed to drive all moonshiners out of Gary, to pass a curfew ordinance, to appoint a policewoman to keep young girls off the streets, merge Hobart and Calumet Townships with Gary and to drive all vice and gambling from the city.

Three years later Johnson was on his way to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta to serve six months for conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act. President Coolidge later granted [illegible].

"Bill" Fulton took over as [illegible] sought to gain the Republican nomination. However, Floyd E. Williams, undertaker, had other ideas and here's the results of that primary:

Williams, 9,349; Fulton, 7,988; C. Oliver Holmes, 1,126; William Bigelow, 690, and Walter L. Wall, 127.

Gary's population was 85,000 and Eddie Collins' Chicago White Sox were tearing up the American League this year, which was also to prove the most disastrous for the Democrats in all Gary history.

Williams defeated the Democratic nominee for mayor, Thomas P. Mullinix, 7,660 to 1,156. The Republicans again made a clean sweep, with John Dwyer beating James W. Cory for clerk, John R. Lane again winning for treasurer over Cassius M. Carpenter, and Cassius M. Greenlee beating John G. Capouch for judge.

Following the primary elections of that year, Emmet N. White, Demo county chairman, had sought to form an independent coalition ticket with Harry L. Arnold in the lead role but his effort failed.

Four years later Mayor Williams, with support coming from former Mayor "Bill" Hodges, sought reelection but the redoubtable Johnson was back [illegible] on a platform [illegible] for his exoneration by the voters.

Johnson grabbed off the GOP nomination, 14,358 votes against 9,862 for Williams. He was to face Emmet N. White, Demo choice, in the fall, and the Democratic primary of that year gives a vivid illustration of how tough things were for that party in those days:

White, 321; John F. Cory, 115.

All the interest had been centered in the Republican primary but White put on a strenuous campaign and Johnson had to pull practically all his stops to win.

It was at this time that the names of some later day Democratic leaders were beginning to show in the newspaper accounts of that year's election.

L. B. (Barney) Clayton won the Demo nomination for treasurer, and fellows like "Jimmy" Costello, "Joe" Finerty, "Joe" Boyle of Brunswick, Charles Baran, Fred Gericke and "Bill" Fitzgerald were working hard in the background.

Johnson defeated White, 12,506 votes to 9,969 and Herman Werber became city treasurer and Herman Key city judge. A rough council race developed in Glen Park, with GOP Dan Sheftall finally winning over Dr. James I. Miller by three votes. John Dwyer won again for city clerk.

In the mayor's race, White surprised by carrying four north side wards, and Glen Park, with Johnson carrying three central district wards and Tolleston and Miller. White contested R. O.'s victory but to no [illegible].

Republican rule in city hall ended in the 1934 election year, when this same "Barney" Clayton, who in the intervening years had been appointed chief deputy sheriff came on to win the Democratic nomination and defeat a newcomer in the Republican ranks in the fall election.

In the primary of that year, with half the cops in the country shaking down Calumet City looking for John Dillinger and he, in turn, robbing banks in Ohio, the two primary scraps ended thusly:

Democrat—Clayton 3,591; J[illegible] Holley, 2,326; "Ike" Bloom [illegible] Carl O. France, 1,017; [illegible] Burns, 953 and William [illegible]hroeder, 843.

Republican—John Holloway 4,881; R. O. Johnson, 4,004; Charles Greenwald, 2,837, Herman L. Key, 2,833, Harris, 761, and Frick, 50.

The depression of the 30s was at its worst, and no less than 55 candidates were seeking three council-at-large seats. Machine voting had not yet won approval and the ballot of that year was the longest in the city's history.

Ray J. Madden, now Gary's and Lake county's representative in Congress, was Gary city chairman that year for the Demos, while Fred F. Eichhorn directed the countywide campaign.

"Happy Jack" Holloway, whose skyrocketing political career of that day was to be cut short in a tragic automobile crash several years later in Glen Park, proved a rough foe for Clayton and the latter just made it by 268 votes. Clayton pulled 15,881 votes, Holloway 15,613.

Times had changed and it was virtually a clean sweep for the Democrats. Johnny Knotts was Gary's new city clerk, Clyde Hart won for city treasurer only to see the office soon dissolved, William Fletcher became city judge, "Jimmy" Costello was made township assessor to end "Major" McFadden's reign there, and Mary Grace Wells won the township trustee office.

Gary's new city council at the start of 1935 included Robert Lee Anderson, William Burke, Herman A. Green, Michael J. Hartnett, Edward Kreiger, Daniel Perrotta, Katharine Patton, Lloyd B. Snowden and Harry L. Arnold.

The late Dr. Ernst L. Schaible, untried in politics, was to put the Republicans back in control of city hall four years later. He had to first beat a member of his own profession to do it.

In the Republican primary of 1938, he garnered 5,380 votes as against 4,464 for Dr. A. A. Watts. Running a poor third in that election was the once feared R. O. Johnson. He got 1,221 votes.

Mayor Clayton warded off a vigorous effort on the part of two Demo aspirants to take away the mayor's title from him in the Demo race. One was Edward (Peg) Ennis, the other Dr. J. Robert Doty.

It wound up with Clayton getting 10,253 votes, Ennis 7,213, and Doty 4,374.

In the general election Dr. Schaible came on like a fire wagon, winning all but the 4th district, which Clayton won by a 2,156 majority. The final result: Schaible, 20,752; Clayton, 19,505.

"Tony" Dobis emerged as a Democratic power that year, winning the clerk's office in a race against John Dwyer. New faces appeared in the council—Harold Stack, Robert W. Davis, Oscar Conway, Walter Cichowalcz, Wilbur Hardaway and Albert R. Keeney. All but Hardaway and Davis were Democrats. Keeney later died and was replaced by Thomas Robinson.

One of the most colorful figures in Democratic party history in Gary was to appear on the local scene in 1942 to move the Republicans out of city hall once again.

He was Joseph E. Finerty who then had just completed two terms in the Lake county auditor's office and had become recognized as the leading figure in Democratic county politics.

Finerty had to handle two old friends and top flight Democrats in the primary of that year. He won out by getting 6,446 votes against Clayton's 3,828 and Charley Baran's 1,305.

Over in the GOP primary, Dr. Schaible was getting the nod again over Dr. Watts. Schaible out voted Watts 4,581 to 3,697.

Finerty was to show his tremendous vote-getting ability once again in the fall election and he whipped Dr. Schaible 18,263 to 12,986 for a 5,277 majority. He carried all but the second (west side) district, which he lost by only 228 votes.

At his inaugural in January of 1943, two distinguished personalities were on hand to see him take the oath of office. One was his father, Patrick, then 83 years old and who had led the campaign which elected Gary's first mayor, "Tom" Knotts, and Mrs. Ella Knotts, then past 80, widow of the city's first mayor. Both died several years later.

Dobis again was city clerk winner, beating Republican Steve Chelle. John M. Ruberto became city judge, defeating Republican William Dunn. Paul Dudak and Joseph Cwiklinski made their debuts in the city council.

Finerty did not choose to run for reelection, but instead backed his lifelong friend and political associate, Eugene H. Swartz, who also had served as Lake county auditor.

The two had their hands full in the Democratic primary of 1947 when "Tony" Dobis threw his hat into the ring and this fight is one they still talk about. It went down to the wire, with Swartz finally winning out by 183 votes.

Another newcomer to Republican politics appeared that year in the person of Clarence H. Smith, truck agency owner, and after he had taken the nomination without too much ado, he set out to also give Swartz a battle in the showdown.

But Swartz, winning heavily in the 4th, 5th and 6th wards, came out on top, getting 20,059 votes against Smith's 18,430 votes. Lou C. Christopher decided to run as an independent that year and pulled only 1,332 votes, while a fourth entry, Ron Jackson, got only 303 votes as a Prohibition candidate.

Another close council fight, in which three votes again separated winner from loser, developed in the first district. Stack was first declared the winner, but a recount gave it to "Al" Brown and after it was bounced around some more the courts finally settled for Brown.

Nick Elich, Democrat, beat Steve Chelle for city clerk and Judge Ruberto trumped Wendell Goad for city judge. Ben Wilson and Terry C. Gray, present-day councilmen, made their first appearances in the council that following January and Hobart Wiggerly won again in Glen Park. Davis, Conway, Cwiklinski, Patton and Dudak also got back in.

And then came Peter Mandich, moving into city hall after victories in 1951 and going on to become the first mayor in Gary's history to win two in a row. Here are the '51 results:

Democratic primary — Mandich, 9,830; Dobis, 7,555; Hilda Burton, 4,868; F. Vernon Bauldridge, 4,517.

Republican primary — Smith, 4,696; Peter Billick, 2,617, Theodore Templin, 1,210.

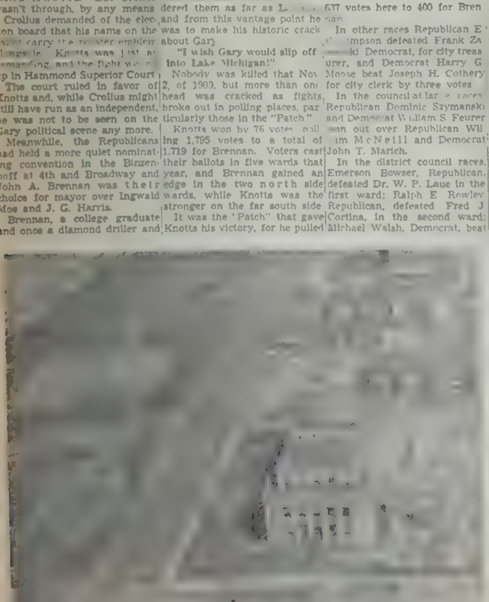
General Election — Mandich, 19,650; Smith, 18,286. Mandich majority, 1,364.

The Republicans that year were to recapture city court, as Gilbert Gruenberg defeated Judge Ruberto. Nick Elich went back in as city clerk after a close call in the primary against Betty Malinka and a follow-up win over William Burke.

The new council had six Democrats and three Republicans. Republicans were Charles Hecker, Harold Johnson and Al Brown. Democrats were Terry Gray, Ben Wilson, Aloise N. Wozniak, Dave Mitchell, John Kolarik and George Ferhat.

Mayor Mandich in last year's elections had little trouble, first beating Rocco V. Schiralli for the nomination and then winning over Emory Badanish for reelection.

Betty Malinka made it this time for city clerk and A. Martin Katz moved up to judge of city court from the role of deputy prosecutor. Paul F. [illegible] Milton Roth and Glen Vantrease made their council debuts.



THIS AIR PHOTO SHOWS THE HEART of the administrative section of Gary. The twin buildings are the Gary County Building, bottom, and the Gary Municipal Building, center, shown in a view looking west from Washington street, with Gateway Park at the left.

GARY'S MAYORAL CONTESTS, already bitter, grew increasingly hotter as this new city hall rose on the site of the original. The land still is owned by the city and a carport will be built where this building stood.

THIS CROWD GATHERED ON APRIL 25, 1909, to watch the laying of the cornerstone for the first brick municipal building which replaced the one-and-a-half story frame structure at 4th avenue and Broadway.

THE OLD GIVES WAY TO THE NEW. Here workmen begin the razing of Gary's second municipal building which stood for more than 40 years. It was torn down in 1954 after its usefulness to the city had ceased.

16 Men, 1 Woman Named Controller

Two Became Mayors Due To Vacancies

Outstanding Men in Politics, Business Started in Office

Sixteen men and one woman have served under 11 mayors in Gary's 50-year history in the highest appointive office of Gary city government—the office of city controller.

From Joseph Dunsing, Gary's first city controller, to George Chacharis, present controller, the group includes some of the city's outstanding business and professional men. Eight of them are still adding success to their careers in various fields of endeavor.

The city controller in Gary's mayor-councilmanic form of government is the one who automatically becomes mayor should death, resignation or other circumstances vacate the office at any time.

This happened twice, although briefly on both occasions.

William J. Fulton became mayor at about the middle of R. O. Johnson's second term in the early 20's, and when he ran for the office in the ensuing election was defeated by the youngest man ever elected to that office—Floyd E. Williams.

Henry G. Hay, now of Denver, Colo., took over when Mayor Williams resigned three weeks before his term was up. Hay was one of the founders of the Gary State Bank (now the Gary National), and later under Mayor Ernst L. Schaible became park superintendent.

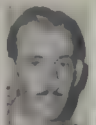
Gary's first controller, Dunsing, served under Gary's first mayor, Thomas E. Knotts, but not for long. For some undetermined reason the office was abolished in the middle of Knott's term and Dunsing went back to the practice of law. He also proved quite successful in real estate development.

The office was re-established when Johnson became mayor in 1914 with George Manlove, also an attorney, being named controller. Manlove served the entire term, and several years later left Gary for the east.

John A. Brennan, the first Republican nominee for mayor in Gary's history, was controller under Mayor William F. Hodges, for two years. Brennan, born in 1865 in Carbondale, Pa., and a graduate of St. Bonaventure college, was one of the leading developers of downtown Broadway real estate. He built and owned for many years two business blocks—one on the southwest corner of 6th and Broadway and the other on the northwest corner of 6th and Washington.

He later became president of the board of works, in the middle 20's. He was the second exalted ruler of the Gary Elks and the first man to head a Gary draft board, during World War I.

Manlove


Scott

John A. Brennan

The controller's office during the final two years of Mayor Hodges' term was held by John Scott, who today is a successful attorney in Washington.

The controller's office proved a stepping stone to greater things in law for Scott. In 1935 he served in the attorney general's office, and in 1937 President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Federal Power Commission, a post he held until his resignation in 1945 under President Truman.

After Scott came Fulton and he in turn was succeeded in the controller's office by the only woman to hold that office, Mrs. R. O. (Alice) Johnson, wife of the only man to be mayor three times.

Lloyd B. Snowden and Hay shared the controller's office during most of the Williams administration. Snowden, who came to Gary in 1909 from Andrews, Ind., is today in the trailer sales and real estate business at 6632 Melton road.

From the time he came to Gary until 1917, Snowden was assistant superintendent of the gas and electrical department of the old Gary Heat, Light and Water company. He served five years as president of the board of works under Johnson and also was city councilman-at-large from 1922 to 1926. In 1936, he again was elected to this office for four years.

When Hay became mayor for the last three weeks of the Williams administration, he was succeeded as controller by William E. Scorah. Scorah, a young bank employe, left Gary shortly after his brief appearance on the political scene.

One of Gary's earliest pioneers, A. C. Huber, was city controller during the third and final Johnson administration of the early 1930 depression days.

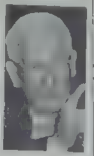
Huber, a lawyer, was "RO's" campaign manager in the early 30's and also for Dr. A. A. Watts, unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor in the primary campaign against Dr Schaible. Huber died in 1946. A daughter, Helen Ruth Huber is active in Gary today, as art teacher in both Wirt High School and Indiana University and as art critic for The Post Tribune.

Huber

Snowden

Huber did not remain as controller through the entire Johnson term. Midway along he was succeeded by Roswell B. Johnson, son of the mayor, who remained on until the end of the term. Young Johnson followed in his father's footsteps in the practice of law

Johnson


Long

Next in line was Harry Long, who holds the distinction of being the only man to serve first as city attorney and later as city controller, and under administrations of both major political parties

He was city attorney for two years during the final Johnson (Republican) administration, and controller for two years of the Clayton (Democratic) administration. Later, he served as chief deputy prosecutor under Felix A. Kaul, present Lake County Circuit judge, in Gary's city court

Ray J. Madden, congressman from the first Indiana district preceded Long in the controller's chair during the Clayton administration

Madden

Sabo

A Democrat all his life, Madden teamed with "Barney" Clayton when the latter struck out for mayor and was Clayton's campaign manager. His reward was the controller's job. Two years later he successfully ran for Lake County treasurer and from that office he stepped up to Congress

John A. Sabo served the entire four years of Mayor Schaible's administration as city controller. He later was active in several roles during World War II overseas and for several years thereafter. He was commandant of a displaced persons camp in Berlin and was named president of the second intermediate court in Berlin until 1945. He later was chosen U. S District Judge in the 2nd Judicial district embracing greater Berlin. He returned to this country late in 1954 and since has been director of field services in the office of traffic safety for the state of Indiana

John O. Zehner followed Sabo, serving under Mayor Finerty in the first two years of his term after having been chief deputy treasurer under Madden and prior to that deputy auditor during the Finerty-Swartz terms in the Lake County Auditor's office

Zehner had come to Gary in 1925 from Xenople, O., near the Pennsylvania state line, to go to work in the accounting department of the newly constructed National Tube company. He died in February of 1945 at the age of 43

Bauldridge

Holovachka

Upon Zehner's death, Fred Verne "Buster" Bauldridge, chief deputy at the time, became controller and stayed on through the end of the Mayor Swartz administration. Bauldridge was another who sought to win the mayor's office, but was defeated in the Democratic primaries of 1951, by the present mayor, Peter Mandich. A native of Orleans, Ind., Bauldridge today is controller of the Gary National Bank, and lives with his wife and their two sons, Bruce age 14, and Larry, age 10, at 324 Van Buren

Metro M. Holovachka, present Lake County prosecutor, followed Bauldridge with the inauguration of Mayor Peter Mandich. Holovachka, born in Gary Oct 1908, at 1836 Massachusetts street, served two years under Mandich before moving up to the prosecutor's office. He attended a public grade school in the old portable buildings at 14th and Broadway and also Holy Trinity grade school. He graduated from Froebel High School in 19[illegible]

Gary's present city controller, George Chacharis, was one of two city controllers born on foreign soil—Thebes, Greece, Feb 11, 1908. His father brought him to this country in 1918 shortly after the death of the mother

Chacharis received all his grade and high school education at Froebel, graduating from there in 1926 He attended the University of Athens for one year. Returning to America, he began work as a laborer in Gary Works and between 1929 and 1949 he worked his way up to chief project engineer.

GARY'S PATRIOTISM BOILED TO THE SURFACE on this Fourth of July day in 1910 when floats and banners brightened Broadway in one of the city's earliest parades.

MRS. RALPH E. ROWLEY, WIDOW OF THE MAN who drove the first stake when Gary was planned and who served 25 years on the city council, is shown above with the gavel and block used by her husband when president of the council. The block contains an inset of the first stake which marked Broadway and 5th Ave. in 1906. Rowley died in 1940.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT carried his 1936 campaign into Gary when he appeared on the observation platform of his train here in August of that year. With him are his son, Franklin Jr., (center) and Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana.

ALFRED LANDON, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S opponent, didn't miss Gary during his campaign. He is shown above shaking hands with some of his local admirers. In the left lower center of the crowd can be seen John Bushemi, Post-Tribune photographer, who was killed in World War II at Eniwetok Atoll.

First Election in '06 Approved Town Status

(The following article by C. Oliver Holmes was written for the Gary Silver Jubilee 25 years ago. Holmes, first town clerk and member of the first school board, later became a bank president and served for several terms in the Indiana Senate. He died in Indianapolis several years ago.)

Gary just dotes on elections. They have been colorful days from the first when 25 years ago beginning in June a whole series of election days set in motion the official life of the "Magic City."

On June 11, 1906, typewritten notices posted by the 22-year-old candidate for town clerk served notice upon the electors that 20 days thereafter the county commissioners would be asked to order an election among the citizenry to determine whether there should be a municipality called a town.

Little dreaming how largely Gary would bulk in their proceedings from then on, the commissioners on the appointed day solemnly granted the request made by Thomas E Knotts and the writer, designated as "sponsors" on behalf of the would-be metropolis, to permit the election and set July 14 as the fateful day. Within the boundaries of the proposed town were 334 people and 7,897 37 acres.

C. OLIVER HOLMES

First City Clerk

When the polls closed on July 14 1906 the election commissioners, John E Sears, Louis A. Bryan and Edward E Hall, found 38 votes, with 37 for and one against the question of incorporation

These facts, carefully certified to the county commissioners, brought the coveted order to hold an election for the choosing of the town board, town clerk and treasurer. July 28, 1906, was set for that significant event. Again the trees were posted with typed notices pounded out on the Gary Land Co. typewriter by the deputy clerk of the United States courts from Hammond, now a resident of Calumet Township

The rivalry between mill and town took sides here with the mill men backing a young engineer, William A. Walsh, for the office of clerk treasurer. The town folk ran Louis A. Bryan for treasurer and the writer for clerk. The town board candidates, Millard A. Caldwell, Thomas E Knotts and John E Sears, had no opponents and got all the votes for those places

Bomberger

Caldwell

Walsh, with 20 votes, was nosed out by the town site politicians who rounded up 29 votes for the writer for clerk and 28 to Bryan for treasurer

The Lake County Times of July 30, 1906, said, "Hammond Men Get the Plums," and spoke at length of the election of Thomas E. Knotts to the board in Gary, saying of the clerk, "C. Oliver Holmes worked as though the interests of the Republican party of Indiana were at stake that day. He had been a member of the Republican Central Committee of Hammond, and since he was A. F. Knotts' stenographer in Gary would no doubt look after the party's interests there."

On Monday July 30, 1906, the new town trustees, after being duly sworn, held their election, making Thomas E. Knotts president.

An election of another form at the town board meeting on August 3, 1906, by the trustees annexed 5,000 acres of additional territory, taking in Buffington and the land between, making Gary the largest corporate unit in the county and one of the largest in the state at that early day.

The election of the town attorney, L. L. Bomberger of Hammond, who was local counsel for the Illinois Steel Co., took place on August 18 at the town board meeting. The need for keeping the peace was faced the same day by electing Frank C. Chambers as town marshal. The town clerk was ordered to buy a star for the marshal, four pairs of handcuffs and six police clubs

More important was the election of the town engineer, to which Arthur P. Melton was elevated. His conscientious, diligent service of a distinguished order in those early days, in World War I later, or as head of the 113th Engineers have never been sufficiently rewarded

The news of another and more fateful election that was held by the town trustees on Saturday Sept. 8, 1906, created but little stir, though this formality was to find its repercussion in later years in the lives of hundreds of thousands of school children in this and other lands.

On that day J. E. Sears named Ed. Jewell. M. A. Caldwell named Thomas H. Cutler (now a state highway department engineer in Kentucky), and Tom Knotts named the writer though town clerk, to constitute the board of school trustees of the town of Gary.

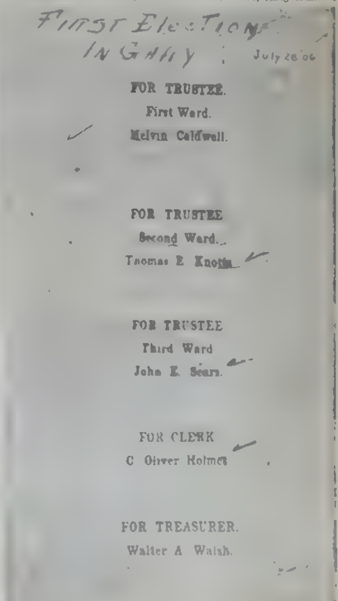
When these three met they held an election and Ed Jewell, the substantial property owner at 23rd and Washington was chosen treasurer, the efficient engineer, Cutler, became secretary and the writer drew the presidency

This chance choice was a factor in the election some months later of a man as superintendent of the Gary schools of whom a news item in the Lake County Times said on Monday, Oct. 1, 1906, "Superintendent William A. Wirt of the schools of Bluffton, Ind., visited Gary yesterday."

When this Bluffton school man, with university degrees and praises in the 1906 report of the state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana came to see about the job in the Gary schools, to the writer as president of the board, fell the task of investigation and recommendation for the board

Other elections would make another story: the choosing of a precinct committeeman, the general election in the fall of 1906; how A. C. Huber ran for justice of peace on the Democratic ticket and Johnny [illegible] ran in Hobart for Democratic precinct committeeman — all were odd bits of halcyon days whose interest is enhanced [illegible]

THE FIRST BALLOTS CAST IN GARY on whether a town should be organized were deposited in this box in July, 1906. Left to right are Tom Knotts, first mayor; a youth identified as "Fitzgerald"; L. S. Bryan and John E. Sears, early trustee.


First Election
In Gary July 28 06

FOR TRUSTEE.
First Ward.
Melvin Caldwell.

FOR TRUSTEE
Second Ward.
Thomas E Knotts

FOR TRUSTEE
Third Ward
John E. Sears.

FOR CLERK
C Oliver Holmes

FOR TREASURER.
Walter A Walsh.

THIS IS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL BALLOTS cast in Gary in the election of July 28, 1906, which selected town trustees, clerk and treasurer.

THOMAS E. KNOTTS

Churches Quick To Provide for Spiritual Needs

When Gary was only a few months old the various denominations made preparations to provide places to hold services for their small bands of worshippers

Just as soon as the Binzenhoff block was completed Catholic services were held on the second floor of the building with the Rev. Fr. Thomas Jansen officiating

Another of the early places of worship was the Christ Episcopal portable church, erected on the former site of the Gary post office near 5th and Adams The Rev. L. W. Applegate was the first rector of the parish

The Presbyterians held services in the various homes with the Rev. Frederic A. Hamilton their first pastor. Later they held their services on Sunday in the Broadway theater. The Rev Frederick E Walton came to Gary in 1907 and started the erection of a new church

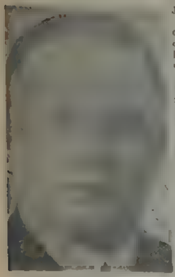
The Rev. Arthur Sullens was the first pastor of the Congregationalists who erected their church at 6th and Madison St

The early Methodists held their first services in the old car barns at 22nd and Jefferson street and later in Hodges and Ridgely Hall at 716 Broadway with the Rev. George E. Deuel as pastor

TOM KNOTTS, PRESIDENT OF THE TOWN BOARD, believed in seeing things for himself. He is shown here, holding stick, with other city officials as they inspected the city 'sewers on Aug. 12, 1908.

Mayors of Gary

William J. Fulton



FULTON, William James
(1925)

"Bill" Fulton was one of two men to serve as mayor-interim in Gary's history. He was mayor from April 1, 1925, to the end of that year, finishing a term begun by R. O. Johnson.

In the 23 years following his coming to Gary from his native Scotland, Fulton played a major and somewhat spectacular role in Republican politics in Gary and Lake County.

He tasted a good measure of success in those years but a defeat in a county election in 1930, smacking of double-dealing politics, led to a tragic end.

Fulton ended his own life two days after this defeat, an act which a suicide note blamed on politics. The note read, in part:

"I don't know whether my friends or enemies framed me, but they might as well have [illegible]"

"Bill" Fulton was a young man of 26 when he first arrived in Gary in 1907, fresh out of the University of Edinburgh where he had made a [illegible] record as a civil engineering student.

A magazine article telling of "Gary — The Magic City of Steel," had stirred his imagination.

He had little difficulty in landing a job in Gary's fast growing steel industry as an engineer and [illegible] capacity he [illegible] ship with Ralph E. Rowley, chief engineer, and later a Gary councilman for more than 10 years.

Another lasting friendship formed early by the young Fulton was with R. O. Johnson, then a promising politician on the Gary scene. Johnson was promising enough to make Fulton "bolt" the Democratic party and join Johnson's newly formed "Citizen's Party."

Johnson went after the mayor's office in 1913 and Fulton became his campaign manager. Johnson won, beating "Tom" Knotts, and Fulton was rewarded with the city engineer's position as Johnson took office in January of 1914.

Two years later Fulton struck out on his own, seeking the office of county surveyor. He lost in the GOP primary but he was learning politics fast.

Johnson, in seeking reelection, [illegible] Fulton as his campaign manager again but this time "RO" was defeated by William F. Hodges.

Persistency was a wonderful [illegible] ness at the same old stand. They sold "RO" to the voters again, first beating Col. "Tom" Hamilton in the primary and then Democrat Harvey Curtis in the fall.

Then came "RO's" brief departure from the political scene —a sentence to the federal prison in Atlanta following his conviction for conspiracy to violate the prohibition law.

As city controller, Fulton automatically succeeded Johnson as mayor.

He sought to win the office in the elections of the following year (1925), but was quickly sidetracked by Floyd E. Williams, who went on to win the office.

A year later, Fulton entered the countywide battle for commissioner of the first district and won, following bitter fights in the primary election.

In 1930, Fulton sought reelection as commissioner and the defeat which was to lead to his tragic end came in the GOP primaries. Fulton lost to William H. Olds, by a vote of 16,689 to 14,746.

An election day incident in Gary, which struck at the Fulton forces, was the arrest of Fulton's campaign manager, M. H. Marquardt, for allegedly seeking to vote "floaters" brought in from Michigan in two automobiles. The charges [illegible]

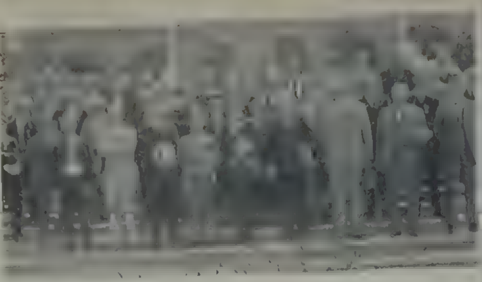
[illegible] the time of his death. He was born Sept. 5, 1881. He was buried in Ridgelawn cemetery.

Fulton, during World War I, served as U. S. Government appeals agent and, while controller under Johnson, was also [illegible]

He was also a district manager [illegible] president of the [illegible] bank.

Mrs Fulton joined her husband in Gary about a year after his arrival. They had been married in Scotland. Her first recollection of Gary as she stepped off the train at Broadway greeted by her husband was "the utter darkness of the streets and the sand that was everywhere. My husband said 'follow me,' but I said 'how can I when I can't even see you'"

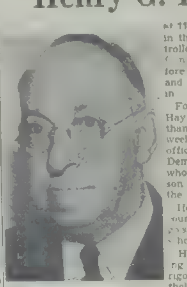
The Fultons lived at first at 609 Jefferson, then moved to three other west side locations before building a home on Fulton Road in Miller. A son, William A. Fulton, lives in Glen Park's Ranburn Woods.



MAYOR WILLIAM J. FULTON was host to the Indiana State Municipal League in 1925 at Marquette Park Pavilion. The Gary mayor is fourth from the right in front row; City Clerk Bessie Ross stands immediately to his left in second row. In rear row are L. B. Snowden, city controller, and W. P. Cottingham, city engineer; City Judge Cassius Greenlee, right, third row; W. P. Patterson, city attorney, right rear of Fulton.

IVANHOE GARDENS WAS THE THIRD housing project built by the Gary Housing Authority during Lee B. Claypool's term as mayor in the late thirties. It is located at 11th avenue and Chase street. It provides homes for 317 low income families.

Henry G. Hay Sr.



HAY, Henry George, Sr.
(3 Weeks 1929-30)

A little known chapter in Gary's mayoral history is the three weeks term as mayor served by Henry G. Hay Sr., just as the roaring 20's were departing this world.

It seems that Mayor Floyd E. Williams, due to leave office Jan. 8, 1930, in favor of R. O. Johnson, couldn't hold still that long. On the previous Dec. 17, at 11 a.m. to be exact, Williams, in the company of his city controller, Henry G. Hay, Sr., [illegible] the office before City Clerk John Dwyer and Hay was promptly sworn in.

For a while it looked like Hay would be around longer than the anticipated three weeks. Johnson's right to take office was being challenged by Democrat Emmet N. White, who had been defeated by Johnson in the general election of the previous fall.

However, the state supreme court was to give Johnson the [illegible] sign and "RO" took office on schedule.

Henry Hay, a quiet, unassuming man, hardly fitted for the rigors of Gary politics, nevertheless played a prominent role in Gary business and political life for many years.

He came to Gary March 4, 1908, and was one of the founders and first president of the Gary State Bank, now the Gary National Bank. He remained as president for 15 years, resigning July 1, 1923.

He resigned to become president of the Commercial Trust Co., which went into voluntary liquidation during the business crisis of the 1930s. Hay lost a considerable fortune in the depression period, but while it left him in greatly reduced circumstances, he took his losses philosophically, and he never lost his smile.

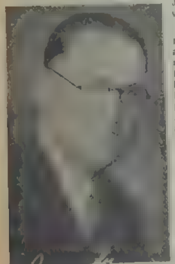
Hay also helped found and organize with C. R. Kuss and William A. Wirt the National Bank of America, located in the early days at 675 Broadway. He served as chairman of the board until it was suspended.

When Ernst L. Schaible became mayor of Gary in 1939, he named Hay park superintendent and the former pinch-hitter at city hall served in that capacity during the length of the Schaible administration.

During World War II, Hay headed up the Victory Garden project, coming out of retirement and volunteering for the job. Hay in his more active years served on the school board 13 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hay celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Oct. 28, 1947. Mrs. Hay died in 1948.

On April 12, 1950, Henry Hay telephoned a few of his long-time friends and business associates that he was about to depart for Denver, Colo., to make his home with his son, Henry Hay Jr., who formerly was the property agent for Commercial Securities Co. He left within a few hours, with no fanfare, the city he had served for 42 years. Hay is now 80 years of age. He was the first worshipful master of Roosevelt Masonic Lodge.

Floyd E. Williams



WILLIAMS, Floyd Eugene
(1926-1929)

He was Gary's "boy mayor," taking office New Year's Day, 1926, at the age of 32, the youngest man ever to assume that office in the city's history.

Floyd E. Williams served one term as mayor of Gary, 1926 through 1929. As a young man hardly out of Emerson High School, where he was a member of that school's first graduating class, he had begun to learn practical politics first hand.

His father, William J. Williams, a pioneer Gary building contractor, who had brought his family from Chicago to live in Ross several years before Gary was founded, was elected Calumet Township trustee in 1914. He served in that office eight years.

Young Floyd was digesting the do's and don'ts of politics before most young men were eligible to cast their first vote. At the age of 27 he was campaign manager for Col. Thomas G. Hamilton in the Republican mayoral primary of 1921. Hamilton didn't win, but he did finish a respectable second to R. O. Johnson, and in those days that was no disgrace.

Floyd Williams gained a full measure of success in business as well as politics. He took an active interest in the undertaking business, started in 1909 by his father in Tolleston, and lived to see it grow into the present Williams [illegible] Funeral Home, [illegible] 7th and Adams. The business is [illegible], Edward Burns and Williams' son, Floyd E. Jr.

Born Aug. 12, 1893, in the Windsor Park section of Chicago's south side, Floyd Williams was brought by his parents to the little community of Ross southwest of Glen Park in his early childhood.

The elder Williams formed a partnership with W. S. Gallagher and one of their first building jobs was the construction of Tolleston's Beveridge School. In later years, they built Gary's city hall building and police and fire station at 7th and Massachusetts, the American Bridge company's main office building, the Indiana and Ohio buildings on downtown Broadway, and over 200 residences.

They also built Mayor Thomas E. Knotts' first permanent residence in Gary, and the three-story brick structure remains today as part of the present Williams and Burns Funeral Home.

In 1909, the family moved to Tolleston on Roosevelt place near 12th avenue when the elder Williams opened Tolleston's first funeral parlor. The business was moved a short time later to 11th avenue between Taft and Ro[illegible]

The business was moved to Gary in 1912 when Williams joined with E. V. Shimp. They located on the northeast corner of 6th and Massachusetts. The partnership was dissolved a few years later with Williams locating at 633 Washington. From there he moved the business into the building now occupied by the Moose lodge on the southwest corner of 7th and Adams. This building was originally the City Methodist church.

The business was sold by young Floyd in 1925, when he made his successful bid for the mayor's office. The new owners were Robert W. Marshall and P. B. Good. Marshall later sold out to Burns, and Williams bought back in from Good following his defeat for reelection.

Williams had little trouble in winning the 1925 elections. He was a 3 to 1 winner over the incumbent, William J. Fulton, in the Republican primary, and a 6 to 1 winner over Democrat Thomas P. Mullinix in the general election.

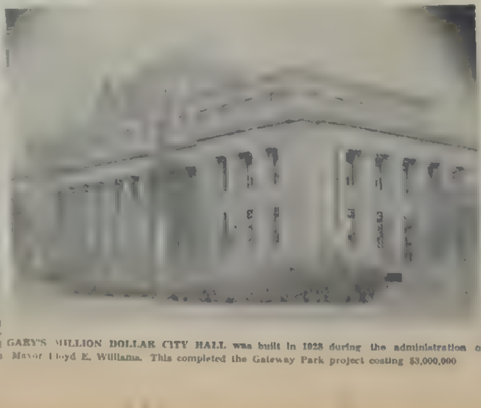
During his administration, Gary's present city hall building and the county [illegible] building across Broadway were constructed as part of the city's $3,000,000 Gateway project.

Also, the Gary Chamber of Commerce was seriously considering annexation of all of Calumet Township to Gary (the city's population was then 84,000). U. S. Steel common stock was at 139[illegible], and the City Council raised the mayor's salary to $7,000 a year.

An old friend of Williams, R. O. Johnson, came along in 1929 to move Williams out of the mayor's office by defeating him in the Republican primary.

Shortly after his high school [illegible] mer Flossie Bothwell, who was in his graduating class. Mrs. Williams lives today in an apartment over the funeral home. She had been reared on a farm near St. John, and her parents had moved to Ross at about the same time the Williamses arrived.

Williams died Jan. 13, 1951, in the Phoenix, Ariz., home of their daughter, Mrs. Florence Weir James McPherson, now of Chicago, was adopted at the age of 10 years and was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Williams.



GARY'S MILLION DOLLAR CITY HALL was built in 1928 during the administration of Mayor Floyd E. Williams. This completed the Gateway Park project costing $3,000,000

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Mayors of Gary

Lee B. Clayton

CLAYTON, Lee Barney
(1935-1938

The end of 21 years of Republican rule in city hall came in 1935 when Democrat Lee B. (Barney) Clayton became Gary's mayor. With exception of Dr. Ernst Schaible's four-year GOP term (1939-42), Democrats have been in power the last 21 years.

The man who started the Republican reign was the same man who was in at the finish—the redoubtable R. O. Johnson.

Barney Clayton's political career started in Gary in 1929 when he won the Democratic nomination for city treasurer. That's as far as he got, however, for in those days the Republicans were grabbing all the marbles in one general election after another.

The late Herman H. Werber defeated Clayton for the office, but right after that election things began looking up for the Democrats as people everywhere began running around blaming the Republicans for the depression. In fact, things got so bad for the GOP that many of their best rooters of the 20's became the noisiest Democrats of the 30's.

An early turning point in Clayton's political career came in 1932, when he was elected a member of the Calumet Township advisory board. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed chief deputy sheriff of Lake county under Dr. Roy Holley, who a year later was killed by a shotgun blast fired by a crazed Ross farmer.

Clayton directed the activities of the sheriff's department from its Gary office in the courthouse building. He remained chief deputy when Sheriff Holley's widow, Mrs. Lillian Holley, succeeded her husband, and during the following term of office of Carroll Holley.

It was from this vantage point that Clayton sought and won the office of mayor. Tough sledding was ahead, for J. J. Kelley, pioneer Gary realtor, gave him a terrific battle in the Democratic primary, and "Happy Jack" Holloway, who had defeated 'R. O.' for the GOP nomination, was not exactly a pushover for Clayton in the general election. Clayton beat Holloway by 268 votes.

One of those who fought the good fight for Clayton in these campaigns was Lake County's present representative in congress, Ray J. Madden, then Gary city Democratic chairman and Clayton's campaign manager. Madden became city controller under Clayton before moving on to become Lake County treasurer and eventually congressman.

During his term in office, Clayton obtained federal funds from Washington for the construction of three of Gary's housing projects—Delaney, Duneland Village in Miller and Ivanhoe in Tolleston. He also obtained federal aid for the construction of the sewage disposal plant, carried out during the administration of Dr. Ernst Schaible

Two-way police radio made its bow in the Gary police department under Clayton, and this was made possible only through a popular subscription drive started by Clayton. The people of Gary contributed $12,000 in this drive, with the city council acting to purchase six new police cars to replace the three the department had previously. Clayton had appointed Harold Sandbach as treasurer of this drive.

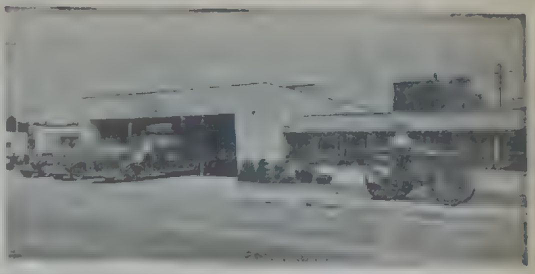
Dr. Schaible unseated Clayton when the latter sought re-election. Clayton was to come back once more in an effort to win in 1942, but he failed to get by Joseph E. Finerty in the Democratic primary

In 1945 Clayton won the office that had given him his start in Gary politics—that of Lake County sheriff. He received nearly 78,000 votes in the general election, beating GOP Frank Galloway. No other candidate before or since received that many votes in winning this office.

For a short while, Clayton directed an insurance business in Gary after leaving the sheriff's office, but for the last five years he has been retired. He lives today with his wife, the former Daisy Rooks of Enfield, Ill., at 8401 Lake Shore Drive. They have been married 34 years. A son, Lee H. Clayton, now lives in Los Angeles, Calif.

Barney Clayton was born Sept. 20, 1885, on the tobacco farm of his father near West Lewisville, Ky., a small town only a few miles from Owensboro, Ky. His father was English, his mother of Irish descent.

When only 16 years old, he left home and began work in East St. Louis, Ill. He became a railroad agent there, and in 1916 came to Gary. He was employed in the store division of Gary Works, and in two years became general foreman of that department. In 1918, he left there to join with three other Gary men in the organization of the Big 4 Transfer company. He remained in this business until 1929.



ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS of the term of office of Mayor Eugene H. Swartz was the building of Central Fire Station No. 1 at 5th Ave. and Connecticut St. The modern equipment is shown here in contrast with a horse-drawn steam pumper.

Eugene H. Swartz

SWARTZ, Eugene Harvey
(1948-1951)

One of the more interesting life stories of Gary mayors is that of "Gene" Swartz, this city's chief executive from 1948 through 1951

Swartz has been a success in business as well as in politics and is now associated with his brother-in-law, County Commissioner Stanley Olszewski, in a contracting business in Hammond.

He entered the contracting business recently after resigning the post of executive vice president of the First National Bank of East Chicago.

"Gene" Swartz was born on Sept. 6, 1901, in Pittsburgh, Pa. His father died a few years later and his mother, keeping a boarding house to make ends meet, brought him to Gary in 1905.

They lived first near 22nd and Monroe, and "Gene" was to receive part of his grade schooling in a portable building at about 20th and Broadway.

They later moved to a second floor apartment over Rothermel's grocery store on the southwest corner of 7th and Washington and here "Gene" began a lifelong friendship with a young man who was also to play an important role in his later life.

Living next door to "Gene" Swartz and his mother were a family named Finerty, and the young man was "Joe" Finerty, who also became mayor of Gary, just a step ahead of "Gene" in fact.

A remarkable feature of the Swartz political career was that it would prove a carbon copy of that of Finerty. As events later proved, the two complemented each other throughout their political careers.

Swartz graduated from Emerson High School and, in 1925 he graduated from the University of Illinois with a bachelor of science degree in accounting. He became a certified public accountant in 1928.

During his college days and for several years thereafter, he was employed in various jobs. For one year he worked in a Chicago accounting firm. From 1926 to 1929, he was bookkeeper in the Gary park department under Supt. William DeGan.

And he played a tuba in Norman Care's original 'Gary Nighthawks" orchestra and during summer months for seven years, he was a lifeguard at Marquette Park beach

Swartz's political career began simultaneously with that of Finerty in 1930. The two went to work as deputies in the office of Township Assessor James V. Costello

When Finerty became county auditor in 1932, Swartz was his chief deputy. He served in that capacity until 1940 when, with Finerty deciding to run for mayor of Gary, he was elected auditor and then reelected in 1944.

However, in the spring of 1945 he resigned from the auditor's office to accept the banking position in East Chicago. But two years later he found himself back in politics running for mayor of Gary, as Finerty decided against running for re-election.

Swartz won out in the mayor's race but not until he had fought his way through the two toughest campaigns of his career. He barely nosed out Anthony E. "Tony" Dobis for the Democratic nomination, then just edged by Republican Clarence E. Smith in the general election, winning by 1,629 votes.

Many of the public improvements planned by Finerty, but held under wraps because of war-time material restrictions, were carried out in the Swartz administration.

The city's airport, land for which was purchased under Finerty, was built during his term, and construction on both the police and central fire stations was started, to be finished later under Mayor Mandich. Mercury vapor street lighting and the establishment of a fulltime health board also were begun during his administration.

Declining to run for reelection, Swartz returned to his post in the East Chicago bank from which he recently reti[illegible] to enter the contracting b[illegible]ness.

He resides today with his wife and their three children at 6105 Hemlock avenue in Miller. The two oldest, Judy, age 16, and Robert, 14, attend Bishop Noll High School in Hammond, while the youngest, Mary Jo, age 5, is in kindergarten in [illegible] School

Patterson Developer Of Parks

W. P. PATTERSON

William P. Patterson, a pioneer real estate dealer in Gary from 1906 to 1941, was one of the builders of the Steel City. He came to Gary from Indiana Harbor where he operated a store [illegible] Glen Park [illegible] 13rd avenues [illegible] 1941.

Patterson is remembered for his interest in the [illegible] of the city parks [illegible] the city board of [illegible] second and third terms of Mayor R. O. Johnson. He never [illegible] for public office [illegible] in Johnson's political campa[illegible]

In the administration of [illegible]or Barney Clayton, Patterson was named a member of the park board and served as its president one year. The artificial island in the Marquette Park lagoon is named for him. Many of the stores and h[illegible] he built in the early days [illegible] still standing. His widow resides at 4224 Madison St., in the home he built in his Glen Park subdivision.

Dr. E. L. Schaible

SCHAIBLE, DR. Ernst Lennox
(1939-1942)

At an age when most men are seriously considering the more leisurely pace of retirement, Dr. Ernst L. Schaible turned an energetic mind and body into the rough and tumble business that is professional politics in Gary and come out a winner.

He was 60 years old when sworn in as Gary's mayor in January, 1939, the oldest man and the only physician ever to attain that office.

Before he left office four years later, "Doc" Schaible's administration realized one of the most progressive achievements in the city's history—the institution of civil service in the police department.

"Doc" Schaible was born Dec. 9, 1879, in Shiloh, N. J., and after finishing high school there enrolled at the University of Michigan. He studied to be a doctor and was graduated with a degree in medicine in 1908.

He was 29 years old at the time, and, like thousands of others the country over, had heard fabulous stories of the booming, prospering new city called Gary. He figured it was a good spot for a young man starting out in the practice of medicine.

"Doc" Schaible arrived in Gary shortly after his graduation and in a few days had opened an office on the northwest corner of 7th and Broadway over the old Bell Drug store. The office was also to be his home for some time.

In 1912, he married the former Josephine Wheeler of Crown Point. To them were born two sons, Ernst Jr., an architect, now living in Lafayette, and Joseph W., an employe of the American Bridge company, who lives at 117 Rutledge.

Mrs. Schaible, who now resides in the Ambassador apartments, 574 Monroe, is a great-granddaughter of Solon Robinson, first white settler in Lake County, while her grandfather was Col. John Ward Wheeler, Civil War veteran, and prominent public official in the early days of Crown Point.

Dr. Schaible was the son of a Civil War cavalry veteran and as one early day [illegible]ary historian has disclosed, his grandfather served with Napoleon on his famed march to Moscow

In World War I, Dr. Schaible served as a lieutenant in the medical corps. Returning to Gary, he opened a new office at 6th and Broadway

For 30 years he was to enjoy a prospering practice and was continually seeking to better his professional knowledge. In 1930, he studied abroad for almost a year in both London, England, and the University of Dublin, in specialized fields

A group of prominent Republicans, bent on recapturing city hall which the party had lost to the Democrats after a GOP rule of 20 years, turned in early 1938 to Dr Schaible as one of a number of outstanding civic leaders they felt could lead them to victory. Would he be interested? He would, and he was to surprise even the most seasoned of politicians with a vigorous and intelligent campaign.

Backing him were s[illegible] as Johnny Sabo, W. P. Cottingham, Floyd Draper, Dr. Phillip J. Rosenbloom and "Happy Jack" Holloway, who four years earlier had lost a mayoral decision to veteran Democrat "Barney" Clayton.

Clayton was the man they were out to beat, but first there was the primary campaign and not an easy one at that, as events were to [illegible] Watts and R. C[illegible] in the way, and [illegible] surprising everyone w[illegible] planned [illegible]

"Doc [illegible] ers look [illegible] with 916 [illegible] son a po[illegible] won the Democratic primar[illegible] Peg" Ennis and Dr. J. [illegible] Doty

This was truly a doctor's [illegible] in Gary politics, but only [illegible] Schaible was to survive [illegible] final test. He waged a tough fight with the veteran Clayton in the fall, [illegible] came in he was [illegible] on Clayton.

His administration was one of str[illegible] the nation was pulling [illegible] of the worst economic depression in its history.

And he made his greatest contribution by ridding the police department of much of the foul politics that had plagued it from the day Gary was born.

Following his defeat for re-election by Democrat Joseph E. Finerty, Schaible returned to his medical practice for four years and then went into retirement.

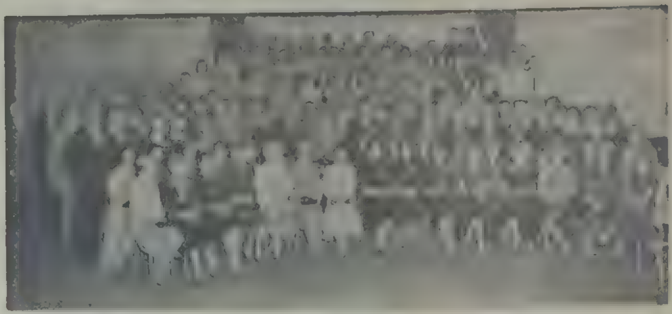
He died March [illegible] 1954, at the age of 75 years.

THREE OF GARY'S MAYORS ARE SHOWN in this photo which was taken at a party honoring Police Capt. William A. Forbis. From left to right are former Mayors Lee B. Clayton and William F. Hodges, Forbis, former Mayor Ernst Schaible and Capt. H. S. Norton, who arranged the farewell party.

A CONTINUOUS MARCH OF PROGRESS SINCE 1908

★ ***MARCH 4, 1908 . . .*** the "Gary National" then known as the Gary State Bank, opened for business. By November 27, 1908, total resources had reached the huge sum of $289,233.76.

★ ***1917 . . .*** Pictured at the right is the entire staff and officers of the Gary State Bank in 1917.



★ ***1956 . . .*** Today the Gary National family has grown to 305 employees and officers.

★ ***1913 . . .*** This is the Bookkeeping Room and the Bookkeepers of the Gary State Bank.

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On [illegible] the [illegible] Branch was established.

The [illegible] Branch [illegible] opened [illegible].

The Gary State Bank became the Gary National Bank August [illegible] 1943.

[illegible]

Griffith Branch	October 28, 1944
Hobart Branch	July 2, 1945
Tolleston Branch	March 22, 1948
Miller Branch	March 29, 1948
Dyer Branch	March 21, 1949
Auto Bank	October 11, 1952
Village Branch	October 27, 1955

[illegible] after 48 years of [illegible] the Gary National [illegible]. It holds [illegible] the nation's more [illegible]

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★ ***1956 . . .*** the Gary National Bank Main Office and [illegible] branch offices [illegible]ly located in Gary, Griffith, Hobart and Dyer.

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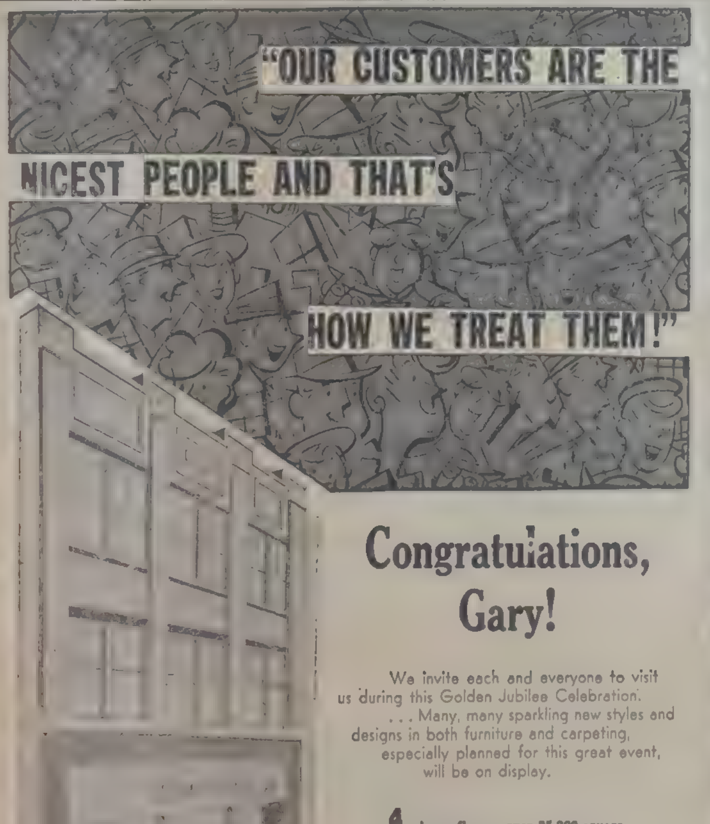
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Mayors of Gary

Joseph E. Finerty

FINERTY, Joseph Edward
(1943-1947)

Few men in all the history of Gary cut such a brilliant and colorful political path as did "Joe" Finerty, who might have missed politics altogether had not the depression of the early 1930s thrown him out of a job.

Finerty was Gary's mayor during World War II, and he was to serve five years, instead of the usual four, because of a skip election law that took effect as his term was about to end.

When the big depression hit the country around 1930, Finerty found himself, like many others, out of a job. He had been a "pusher" of an ironworkers' gang, working mostly in and around Gary. He had planned to be an engineer, and had studied for a year in an eastern college near Buffalo.

Then came a turning point in his still young career. A close friend of Finerty's father, James V. Costello, had just been elected Calumet Township assessor and he offered young "Joe" the job of chief deputy.

Costello had fought beside Finerty's father, Patrick E. Finerty, to elect "Tom" Knotts, Gary's first mayor. "Pat" Finerty was a leading figure in politics in those early days. He was the first Gary man to hold the job of Lake County Democratic chairman and, under Knotts, became Gary's first street commissioner.

"Joe" Finerty took to politics like a duck takes to water. He was in the assessor's office where he directed a township wide reassessment program less than two years when he struck out on his own.

A county election was coming up in the spring of 1932, and Finerty shot for the highest office, that of county auditor. He defeated a strong opponent in the Democratic primaries in John Tokarsz of East Chicago, and then was elected in a sweeping Democratic victory in the fall.

Four years later he was reelected in a victory that saw him lead his ticket and establish himself in the eyes of seasoned politicians of both parties as No. 1 on their list.

After serving his second four-year term, he was out of a job again for a year but far from idle. That year gave him the time he needed to plan his successful campaign for the Gary mayoral race.

Running in the Democratic primary of 1942, he won easily over such party standouts as "Barney" Clayton and "Charley" Baran.

But he showed his true vote-getting powers in the fall when he soundly trounced the GOP incumbent, Dr. Ernst L. Schaible, whose record while in the mayor's office left little for any opponent to shoot at. Finerty's plurality over Schaible was 5,277 votes.

"Joe" Finerty was born a stone's throw from the main gate of Chicago's South Works steel plant on St. Patrick's Day morning in 1905, which probably accounts for a burning desire to paint a green center line down Gary's Broadway some fine St. Pat's Day morning.

He was one of eight boys and three girls who were brought to Gary by their parents in 1907. The family lived first in a shack on Harrison street between 7th and 8th avenues, then moved to a residence across the street from Mayor Knotts' home (now the Williams and Burns Funeral Home).

Patrick Finerty first ran a livery stable on about the present site of the Bader Lumber Co. yards on the east side of Broadway at 9th avenue. He operated the business in partnership with Michael Gormley.

In 1909, the elder Finerty established Gary's first funeral home on the southwest corner of 7th and Washington street, just behind Rothermel's grocery store. The family then moved to living quarters upstairs.

"Joe" Finerty attended first Jefferson School, then Holy Angels, and completed high school training at Emerson. In 1925, he went east to school in Buffalo, but a year later dropped out to work as a structural ironworker. In Gary, he directed the structural iron work in the building of Memorial auditorium and the erection of floodlight towers still standing in Norton Park (formerly Tyler Park).

Finerty today is associated in real estate with Jack Lazerwitz, developing a large subdivision on the southern fringe of Glen Park, and also operates a drive-in theater at 5th and Cline avenue.

He lives with his wife, the former Winifred Wheeler, and their two daughters, at 8025 Lake Shore Drive. One daughter, Jean Ellen, is a student at Cornell University, and the other, Kathleen, a student in Wirt High School.

"JOE" FINERTY, GARY'S MAYOR during World War II, is shown above as a boy riding with his father, Patrick E. Finerty and former Fire Chief Joseph J. Feeley about 1912. They are pictured before the elder Feeley's funeral home at 772 Washington St.

CIVIC PRIDE, COSTUMES AND ATHLETICS became mixed when the Gary Golden Jubilee Caravan of 60 buses rolled into Chicago late last month for a Jubilee game. Shown with Mayor Peter Mandich are Nelson "Nellie" Fox, sparkling White Sox infielder and three of Gary's Jubilee Belles.

Gary Expands Six Times, Annexing Nearby Towns

The original site of the Town of Gary in 1906 was expanded six times by annexations between 1906 and 1927.

The original site extended from the shores of Lake Michigan on the north to the Little Calumet river to the south, and from Colorado street on the east to Grant street on the west plus a rectangle from Grant street to Clark street, between 15th avenue on the south to approximately 4th avenue on the north.

Very soon after the incorporation, the area north and west of Grant street and 15th avenues were annexed. This included what is now Brunswick and the hamlets of Clark and Pine.

In September 1909, the town board adopted a resolution condemning certain lands and lots for establishment of a lake front park at Miller. The Miller residents opposed it and Atty Ora L. Wildermuth, who represented the village of Miller soon proved that move was illegal.

In November 1909, the town board passed a resolution to annex the land that is now Glen Park, between the Little Calumet river and 45th avenue. There was no opposition from Glen Parkers, so the annexation was confirmed.

On March 3, 1910, the City of Gary passed a resolution to annex the City of East Chicago. There was a new state law providing that when two municipalities were adjacent to each other, one might annex the other. There was a strong remonstrance against the annexation on the East Chicago side, so the East Chicago council moved to annex Gary, but the action never was carried out.

The Gary Council, however, discussed similar action to annex Hammond. In retaliation, Hammond threatened to annex Gary, but neither got beyond the talking stage.

On Aug. 31, 1910, Tolleston was annexed. A sixth ward was created to include the Tolleston area. On Nov. [illegible] Gibson and Anthony [illegible] were appointed councilman and councilman at large respectively.

The Gary City Council passed an ordinance on Dec. 23, 1918, to annex the town of Miller, which was adopted without remonstrances. In September 1919, the U.S. Steel Corp. deeded to the city of Gary 116 acres of land forming what is now known as Marquette Park.

A small section south of 15th avenue that was included in the original boundary of the city was formally annexed to Calumet Township, from Hobart Township.

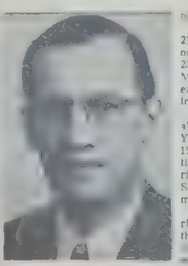
The latest annexation was in 1926, when the area between 15th and 53rd avenues, from Mississippi street to Harrison street, was added to the city.

At one time there was a movement on foot to annex all the area north of the Little Calumet and west of the present city lines to Cline avenue but no affirmative action has been taken in this direction. To the east, there have been discussions of annexing all the area north of Ridge road and U. S. 6, and east to the Porter County line, including East Gary, New Chicago and Liverpool.

Early Mill Worker Native of Iran

Myron Esmiel, 8717 Pine St. a native of Iran, is one of Gary's pioneers who came to the city in 1906 and helped build the mills. He remained in Gary and became a brick mason in the open hearths and eventually was made a foreman. He retired in 1951 after 45 years as a U.S. Steel employe.

Peter Mandich



MANDICH, Peter
(1952-1959)

First mayor born in Gary, first to succeed himself in office, Mayor Peter Mandich is one of three men to dominate Gary city hall in the first half century of this city's history.

The other two are Thom[illegible] Knotts and R[illegible]

Knotts, one of the city's founders ruled as its chief executive for seven and one half years, first as president of the town board of trustees and then as the city's first mayor.

Johnson is the only man to serve three terms as mayor in the city's history. None of [illegible] terms were in succession.

This Golden Jubilee year marks the start of Mandich's second term in office. His political career has been near phenomenal since coming out of World War II and almost immediately plunging into politics.

Four times he has gone to the political starting gate and four times he has been a winner. He was elected twice to the office of Calumet Township trustee.

In the first year of his second term as trustee, a city election year, he made his move on city hall with a small, closely knit but highly effective organization.

The Democratic nominating election of that year (1951) saw Mandich pull nearly 10,000 votes to outdistance Anthony E. Dobis Jr., Hylda Burton and Verne F. Bauldridge in that order. In the general election that fall Mandich edged Republican Clarence H. Smith by 1,364 votes as nearly 40,000 Gary voters went to the polls.

Organization has been one of the keys to Mandich's political success. It was never better demonstrated than last year when he barrelled through both the primary and general elections with big majorities in [illegible]

[illegible] Pete" Mandich was born Ma[illegible] 21, 1915 in a small frame house on Massachusetts street near 23rd avenue. His father, Milan Mandich, a Gary fireman in the early days, died of pneumonia in 1920.

His mother had come to G[illegible] alone straight from her na[illegible] Yugoslavia (then Serbia) in 1910, living here for a short time with an uncle, John K[illegible]ric, pioneer Gary realtor. In September of that year she married Milan Mandich.

Following his death she married Michael Savich in 1922 and they moved to Glen Park. [illegible] at the rear of 3645 Broad[illegible] where they also operated a confectionery store for many years.

[illegible] attended Glen Park's Franklin grade school and after one semester at Lew Wallace high school, transfered to Emerson high school from where he was graduated in 1934.

He then worked for two years in the open hearths of Gary works and with m[illegible] earned there enrolled at Tulane University. He was an honor student in economics and business administration at Tulane, in which he received his [illegible] He also was president of the student council in his senior year and gained All-American recognition on the "Green Wave" gridiron and captained a Tulane team in the famed Sugar Bowl New Year's Day contest.

He spent four years in the Navy during World War II as a chief petty officer.

Some of the achievements of Mayor Mandich's administration to date have been completion of both the No. 1 fire station and the police-city court buildings, construction of the new Rhode Island street and Broadway interceptor sewers costing $[illegible]50,000, an extensive mercury vapor street lighting system, the present construction of a new municipal stadium in South Gleason park and improved traffic flow through an expanding one-way street program.

On the city's public improvement agenda for the near future are construction of four new fire stations, construction of two carports to alleviate downtown parking and additional north-south throughways for traffic improvement.

Mayor Mandich in 1949 married the former Bernice Bastian of Crown Point, and they live today with their d[illegible] Louise, age five, at 3[illegible] St.

Greenwald A Veteran In Politics

CHARLES E. GREENWALD, former Superior Court judge, as he appears today (left) and as he looked nearly 50 years ago as Lake County prosecutor.

Charles E. Greenwald—Judge Greenwald [illegible]— is a G[illegible] pioneer who won e[illegible] a Republican in [illegible] long before the [illegible] [illegible]ung to the Democrats.

Now 80 years [illegible] barrister— [illegible] Superior Court [illegible] cutor and a [illegible] [illegible]eenwald has b[illegible] fighting [illegible] turn.

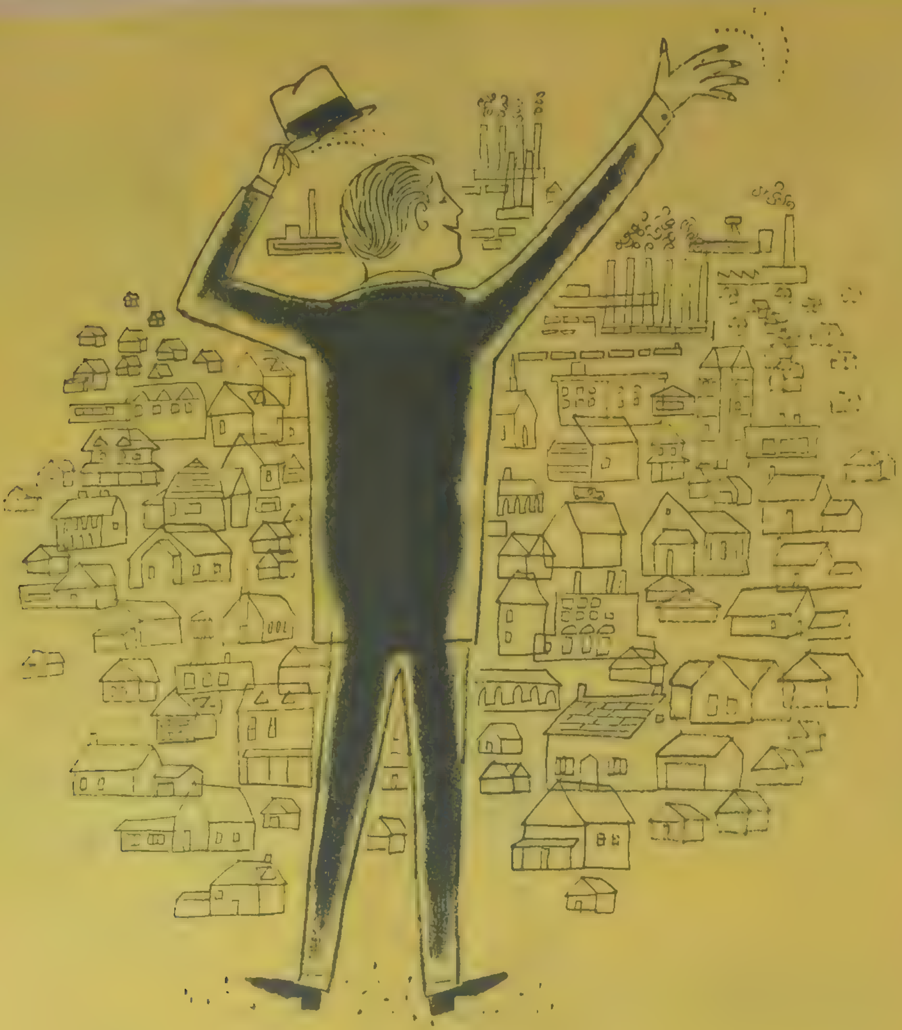
[illegible] story begins in 1911 [illegible]ng his second [illegible] secutor and in [illegible] perior Courtroom [illegible] established he was the first to preside on its bench.

He was first elected to the Superior Court post in 1914 and was reelected continuously until 1934 when he made an unsuccessful bid for the GOP mayoral nomination in Gary.

He was elected to his first term as Lake prosecutor in 1908 wh[illegible] the area he served a[illegible] included Porter County. Prior to his election as prosecutor, Greenwald served as chairman of the Lake County Republican party.

The prosecutor's salary in those days was $500 from the state plus legal fees [illegible] could collect [illegible] the latte[illegible] ca[illegible]s.

Greenwald resides at 7[illegible] Jackson St. with his wife Christine. The couple has three children, Charles and Gertrude, both of Gary, and Dorothy, a member of the University of Michigan [illegible]



BACK in nineteen hundred and six,
When Gary's stakes were first laid down,
Well-dressed folks were comparatively rare,
For Lytton's hadn't yet come to town!

It wasn't till Gary reached twenty-one—
Nineteen twenty-seven was the year—
As a birthday gift to a growing town,
A Lytton's store was established here.

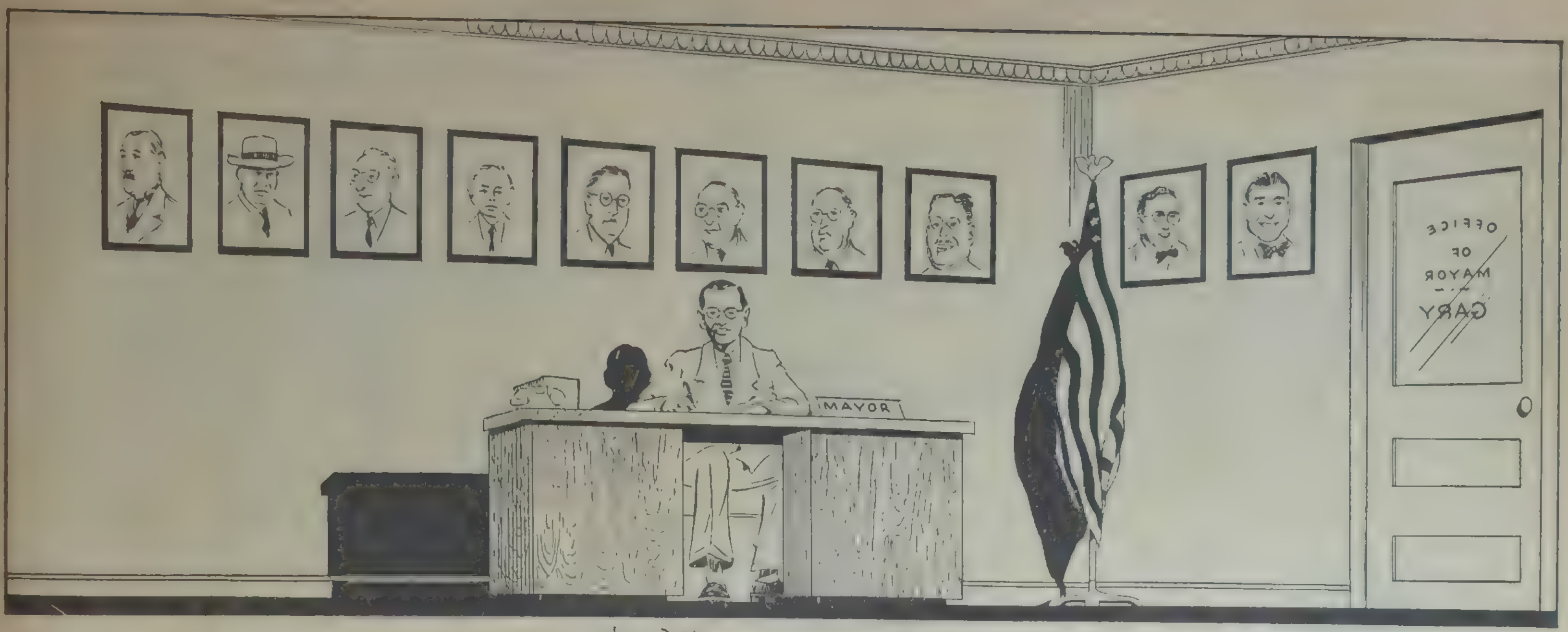
Gary grew by leaps and bounds,
The same was just as true of Lytton,
And just as Gary loved our store,
So were we with Gary smitten.

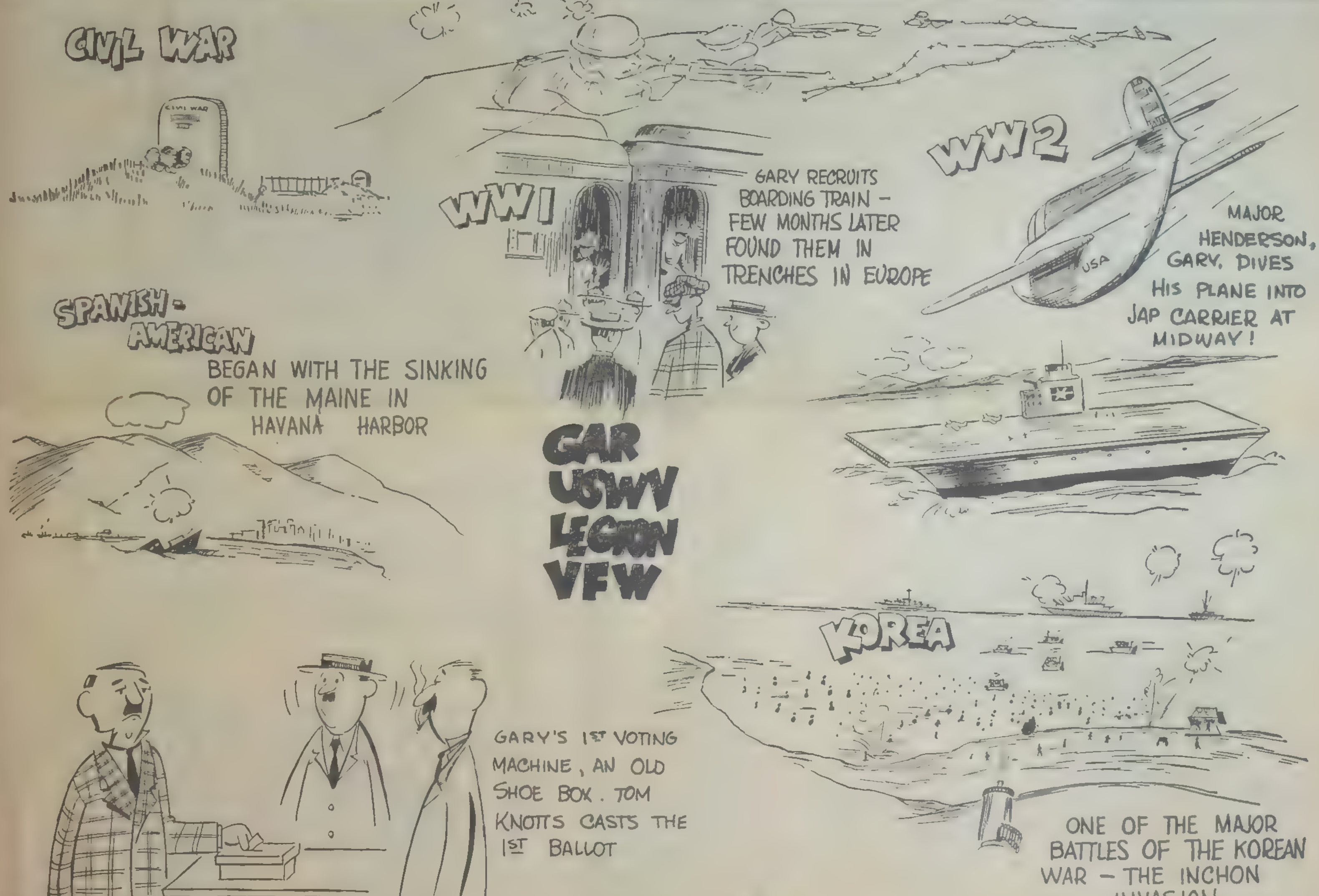
Year followed year, still Gary grew,
Indeed the growth was most impressing,
and Lytton's never left off trying
To improve the way that folks were dressing.

And now, on Gary's Jubilee,
We doff our hat and shout "Hosannah!"
We're very proud to be a part of
The best-dressed town in Indiana!

Lytton's

Established in Gary Since 1927


MAYOR
OFFICE OF MAYOR GARY

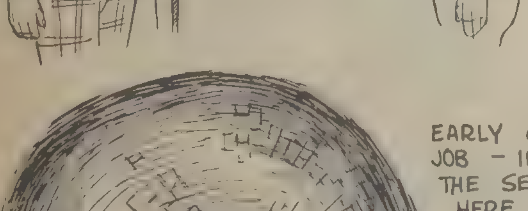

CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR
WW I
WW 2
USA
SPANISH-AMERICAN
GAR
USWV
LEGION
VFW
KOREA

GARY RECRUITS BOARDING TRAIN – FEW MONTHS LATER FOUND THEM IN TRENCHES IN EUROPE

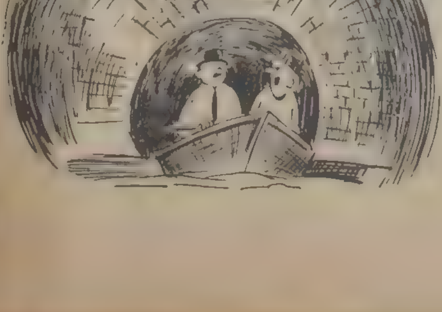
MAJOR HENDERSON, GARY, DIVES HIS PLANE INTO JAP CARRIER AT MIDWAY!

BEGAN WITH THE SINKING OF THE MAINE IN HAVANA HARBOR

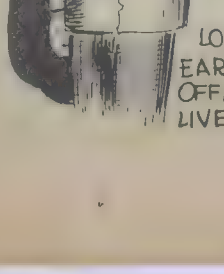
ONE OF THE MAJOR BATTLES OF THE KOREAN WAR – THE INCHON INVASION



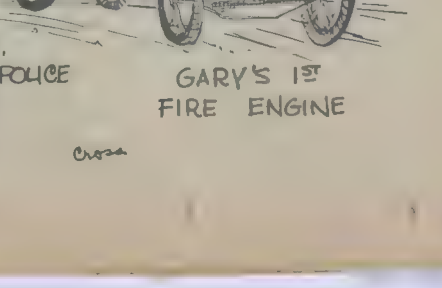
GARY'S 1ST VOTING MACHINE, AN OLD SHOE BOX. TOM KNOTTS CASTS THE 1ST BALLOT



EARLY GARY MAYOR'S JOB – INSPECTING THE SEWERS – HERE TOM KNOTTS DOES THE HONORS!



LOU JENKINS, EARLY GARY POLICE OFFICER, STILL LIVES HERE



GARY'S 1ST FIRE ENGINE

Crosa

Young Gary Ideal Site for Greek Immigrants

Hellenic Community Now Numbers Over 5,000

By MIKE TZOUANAKIS

Fifty years ago this month, a Greek immigrant in his early twenties arrived in Gary from Chicago on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.

As he got off the train he was amazed at the nothingness of this new town called Gary. There were no streets, no sewers and no pure drinking water. Just a few shacks, some tents and sand. Yes . . . there was a lot [illegible].

Now a half century later this man [illegible] amazed at this [illegible]. Now he sees Indiana's [illegible] largest city and [illegible] fastest growing communities.

He sees a steel mill second to none, and buildings, all sizes and shapes. Yes . . . and he sees [illegible] much less of it than when he arrived.

Looking back over those 50 years this immigrant is proud of what contribution he has made to help this young city reach maturity. But, most of all

Tom Magrames is proud that he was the first [illegible] of what now numbers a community of over 5,000 Gary Hellenes.

As Gary has grown and matured so has its Greek community. And like so many other nationality groups in the Steel City, these immigrants and now their children have a deep sense of pride and loyalty in Gary and the role they have played in its early history.

Greek immigrants especially found Gary an ideal place in which to live, a community in which there was hope and the fulfillment of their dreams of settling in America.

Gary and the mass immigration of Greeks to America are of about the same age. More than 90 per cent of all Greek immigrants arrived in America during the first two decades of this century.

[illegible] 19th century while more than 20 million immigrants were streaming to this country from Europe, Greek immigration was only a trickle.

Yet, just 20 years later, nearly a half a million young Greeks had crossed the Atlantic. This sudden exodus was brought about by a deep and devastating agricultural depression that gripped this small country during the 1890's.

By 1909 one of every five Greek men of working age had left his homeland for America. Thus, Gary was a natural settling place for those bewildered and broke newcomers and it was truly a [illegible] of hope.

Soon after he arrived, Magrames set up a little fruit stand [illegible] on 3rd avenue and Broadway. Three days later he [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REV. IRINEOS CASSIMATIS, left, former priest of SS. Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church of Gary and now Bishop of Avydos, had of the Greek Orthodox Church in South America, is shown as he conducted the ordination ceremonies for the Rev. George Kirlcoples, present priest of the church, who had been assistant until late in 1954.

The year 1909 saw a few more Greek [illegible]

In the same year Nick [illegible] arrived from Wheeling, W. Va., with his brother Pete. They opened a saloon at 1333 Washington St.

Nick later became a Gary policeman, councilman and the first president of the Greek church council. Both brothers have been known in later years for their theater interests in Gary.

Arestithis Valtsis also came to Gary in 1909. He opened a hotel at 1331 Adams St. and later a "Nickelodeon," one of Gary's first.

It was that same year that William and Frank Magrames, also cousins of Tom Magrames, arrived in Gary. They went to work for Tom, at the Gary Candy Kitchen.

The following year, 1910, saw the arrival of Peter Thanos, Alex Alexander and J. P. Orphan. Together they opened the Palace of Sweets at 812 Broadway.

George Stratigos and John Kargdis also came to Gary in 1910. They established a restaurant on Broadway, too, and soon afterward were joined by Chris [illegible]

[illegible] 1911 [illegible]

Other 1911 arrivals were Alex [illegible]

[illegible]

It was in the days before the [illegible]

The church played an important role in the old country. [illegible] Hellenic Community Center.

The church not only serves the spiritual needs of the Greek community but also is the meeting place of friends and the location of the community's weddings, baptisms and funerals.

In the adjoining Hellenic center are held most of the community's dances, receptions and parties. Greek language school is held there and many of the Greek societies and fraternities use it as a meeting hall.

Those first Greek immigrants in Gary recognized the early need for a church. They understood its important influence in any community. In 1913 they rented a building at 1259 Madison St., next to a funeral parlor. Priests from Chicago would come to Gary to perform the services.

The first permanent priest of the Gary Greek Orthodox Church was [illegible]

The first [illegible] of the church council, its governing [illegible] was Nick Pleo[illegible]

[illegible]

TOM MAGRAMES and his wife in front of his early candy store.

[illegible] was purchased for the construction of the present church. It was considered a desirable [illegible] known as the Mall of Churches.

Construction of the church, however, was not completed [illegible] 1917 when the first services were held [illegible] Easter [illegible]

Alex Eliopoulos was president of the church council in 1916 when ground was broken. Other officers were: George Cappony, vice president; Christ Carangoulis, treasurer, and Vasilios Panopoulos, secretary. Tom Magrames was president when the first services were held in the new structure.

The church was constructed at a figure that oldtimers remember as being $54,000. All the laborers and even the architect, Nick Doukas, of Chicago, were Hellenes.

The Hellenic Community Center was constructed in 1950 at a cost of $130,000. It is located just northwest of the church building. President of the church council during this construction program was Tom Demenegas.

The church was named by Bikos in honor of St. Constantine, the Roman emperor who permitted the free practice of Christianity.

Priest at the Gary Greek Orthodox Church now is the Rev. George Kirlcoples, a young Greek American who was reared in [illegible], Mass. He is a graduate of the Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Seminary, in Brookline, Mass.

The Rev. Kirlcoples came to Gary in August 1951 as a [illegible] assistant to the Rev. Irineos Cassimatis. When the [illegible] was named [illegible] Bishop of Avydos [illegible] the Rev. Kirlcoples was ordained and named priest of the local church.

[illegible]

The Gary church is now governed [illegible] which has 15 members.

[illegible]

THE SS. CONSTANTINE and Helen Greek Orthodox Church above, at 13th and Jackson St., is the first church of its faith built in Gary. Land was purchased for it in 1914 and the first services were held in it on Easter Sunday 1917.

[illegible]

Looking back on those 50 years, neither group takes [illegible]

[illegible] However it does point up the [illegible]

The Gary Greek [illegible]

The Gary Greek is proud of [illegible]

[illegible] some of their sons gave up their lives to defend it against foreign aggression.

But, proud as he is to be an [illegible] the Greek is equally proud of his Hellenic origin. Thus while the Gary Greek has often shortened his family name, he is careful to retain its Greek flavor. A Gerasimopoulos may become Pappas but not a Smith, [illegible] Pappageorgeos become a Pappas but rarely a Jones.

As the second generation reaches maturity Gary Greek Americans are achieving increasing prominence in various [illegible] fields.

Whether it be law, medicine, [illegible] the Gary Greek is [illegible] an important role.

A [illegible] some 50 years ago [illegible] to make their way in this young city [illegible]

A half a century later these early Greek immigrants in Gary are indeed a happy lot. Happy because they accomplished in this country what would have been impossible in their own and happy because they chose Gary, the city which made it [illegible] possible.

GREAT GOING GARY

Gary has been good to Welsh Oil Inc. We've been in the gasoline business in Gary since we opened a service station at 5th & Virginia in 1925. In 1935 Welsh Oil Inc. became a gasoline jobber, and since that time has acquired new stations throughout the area. The leading factor in our success has been the rapid industrial growth of Gary, coupled with the accompanying increase in population and numbers of automobiles. Our future success is tied to the continuing prosperity of Gary, and we're proud to play our part.

WELSH OIL, INC.
7000 Chicago Avenue

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C & J Gulf Service
11th & Cleveland St.
Lee's Complete Service
5th & Delaware St.
Bob's Auto Service
8th & Ohio St.
Jim & Ed's Service
11th & Virginia St.
Brantner's Super Service
15th & Polk St.
Panchak's Service
7th & Connecticut St.
Broadway Gulf Service
40th & Broadway
Leonard's Gulf Service
11th & Whitcomb St.
Blaine's Auto Service
9th & Washington St.
Collins Ignition Service
1440 W. Ridge Road
Owens [illegible] Service
[illegible]
[illegible] Gulf Service
[illegible]
Gerlich's Point Service
Industrial Highway (U.S. 12) & Rt. 312

EAST GARY

Bickett's Gulf Service
1200 Central Ave.

HAMMOND

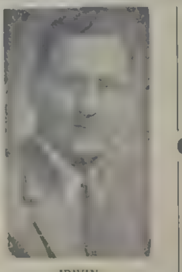
Del's Gulf Service
175th & Columbia Ave.
Stewart's Gulf Service
150th & Columbia Ave.
Andy Burch Service & Supply
169th & Calumet Ave.
Shutko's Gulf Service Station
173rd & Kennedy

CEDAR LAKE

McNabney's Meyer Manor Service
West Side of Lake

Mr. Robert J. Welsh, president of Welsh Oil Inc., is actively engaged in development of Gary for the future. He was president of the Gary Council of the Boy Scouts of America for ten years and at present is a National Council Representative. As president of the Gary Industrial Foundation, Mr. Welsh is working constantly to bring new industries to Gary to provide more employment and business opportunities.

Growing
WITH GARY
for
19 YEARS



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City Was Dream of E. H. Gary

Need for More Steel Created Idea for Industrial Center

By ARTHUR TODD

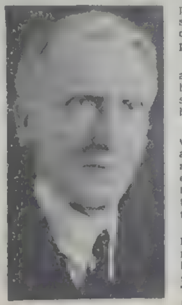
Elbert Henry Gary, for whom the city of Gary was named, was one of the world's great dreamers when, shortly after the turn of the century, he envisioned the construction of the world's largest steel mill "somewhere on Lake Michigan." His dream became a reality.

About 1904, Judge Gary, directing head of the new U. S. Steel Corp., had come to the conclusion that radical changes should be made in the physical equipment of steel plants to satisfy the wants of the present period and the needs for more steel in the future.

He also was concerned about the hopelessly drab atmosphere of shack homes and the ever present saloons on almost every corner in typical mill towns.

He had revolved the problem in his mind at length and had recommended to U. S. Steel's directors that a new steel plant be built in the midwest, on the shore of Lake Michigan in the Chicago region. There was no thought at that time of developing such a city as Gary.

Gary's plans were entirely tentative when he summoned to his New York office a Hammond attorney, A. F. Knotts, former mayor of that town, to discuss his ideas and ask Knotts to find a suitable location for a big steel mill.



F. J. BUFFINGTON

"We want to assemble a plant in keeping with our accumulated wealth and experience," Gary told Knotts. The directors had been taken into the judge's confidence relative to his embryo plan. The corporation wanted wide railroad facilities and a strategic position on the lake for the reception of iron ore, the judge said.

A F. Knotts

It was Knotts who demonstrated to Judge Gary the distinct advantage of the mill site at the end of Lake Michigan. He said he had always thought that Chicago was misplaced and should have been at the lake end. The judge had thought Waukegan might be a desirable site.

Knotts strongly stressed upon the steel magnate that a city be created which would guarantee healthy environment for the employes, sanitary housing, hygenic atmosphere and a general emancipation from the accepted conditions usually found in mill towns.

Concurring in Knotts ideas Gary appointed Knotts as agent for the corporation to purchase land. This had to be done adroitly, shrouded in complete secrecy, lest any information leak out that would cause prices of land to soar unreasonably. Approximately 10,250 acres were acquired at a cost of some $3,700,000.

Judge Gary gave Knotts complete credit for development of the project during its initial phases. Knotts was given sufficient latitude to bring into being the city that became Gary. However, he disclaimed any undue credit for accomplishing these things alone.

"To me," Knotts said, "Judge Gary will always be the one great remarkable industrial genius of this and all times. He stands higher than any man in the world today in my estimation. It was by him and him alone that the creation of Gary was made possible.

"I ever found him the kindly spirit requesting me to do certain things, but never ordering me to do them. I waive all credit for any humble part I have had in the establishment of Gary."

Early in the spring of 1907, the Gary town board decided to adopt an official seal. It had been suggested that a bas-relief likeness of Judge Gary's profile be included in the design of the seal. The proposal was submitted to the chairman of the finance committee of U. S. Steel, who submitted the idea to the judge.

It not only met with Judge Gary's approval but he was much pleased by this gesture of tribute. He immediately acknowledged the courtesy and indicated his desire to provide the seal.

In time the seal was prepared by Tiffany of New York at a reputed cost of over $1,000 which Judge Gary paid personally. It is regarded as a fine piece of workmanship and all official documents of the city bear the Judge Gary seal to validate them.

In the first year of the town's existence, Judge Gary made frequent visits to check on the progress of the steel mill construction. He was usually accompanied by two or three corporation officials.

On such occasions the judge and other steel officials went by horse and surrey over the sand to the Gibson Hotel in Tolleston for their noon meal.

The hotel, closed long ago was operated by Henry Gibson a grandson of Thomas and Annie Maria Gibson, who in 1838 established Gibson Inn, one of the first taverns in Lake County, and were the first white settlers on the site of Gary.

On July 23, 1908, the first boat bearing ore from the Minnesota ranges entered the Gary Harbor. It was a gala day for the steel corporation and the town. The steamer Elbert H. Gary nosed into the harbor as the U. S. gunboat Michigan, lying alongside the new docks, fired a salute. Judge Gary was represented on this occasion by E. J. Buffington, Illinois Steel president.

As the plant developed here Gary's visits to the new city became less frequent. His visits were entirely on business and the city often [illegible] that he had come [illegible]

On June 11, 1909, Judge Gary sent greetings to The Gary Tribune on the occasion of the newspaper's second anniversary, commending Gary's citizens for their cooperation with the steel company, and predicted that the city would become known as one of the greatest industrial centers in the country. He wrote.

"The disposition of citizens of Gary, Ind., to cooperate with the officials of the steel corporation in building up and extending the interests of the city on a solid and lasting foundation entitles them to our grateful acknowledgment.

"The city is destined to be one of the most important in the State of Indiana and will no doubt be known as one of the greatest industrial centers of the country.

"If all who are interested, including the public officials, the private citizens of the city and the proprietors of manufacturing plants, will continue to work together, uninfluenced by selfish or improper motives, the growth and success of the city will be uninterrupted.

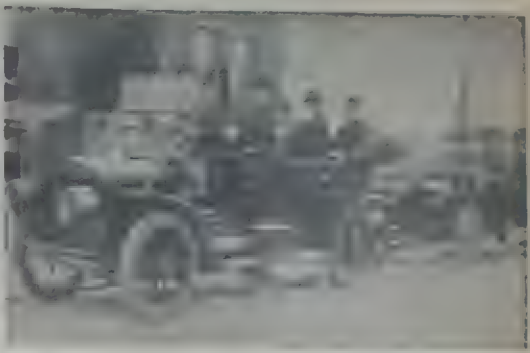
"I have only words of praise and commendation for the attitude of those in control. It gives me pleasure to extend my cordial greetings on this anniversary day."

On Feb. 4, 1912, the Gary YMCA building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Buffington again represented Judge Gary, who had personally donated $400,000 for erection of the building.

The steel corporation gave $34,600 for the furnishings and gave the land valued at $50,000. Gary also contributed $110,000 for the Gary-Alerding Settlement House.

Judge Gary paid a "state visit" to Gary on June 15, 1922 as a guest of the Chamber of Commerce. He toured the city and was honored at a public dinner in the old Hotel Gary. He was accompanied by his wife, Julia, and his daughter. He visited Froebel School and spoke to students in Emerson School Auditorium.

Seven years later, in February, 1929, Judge Gary made his last visit to the city that bears his name. He came to inspect the National Tube plant. He died about a month later.



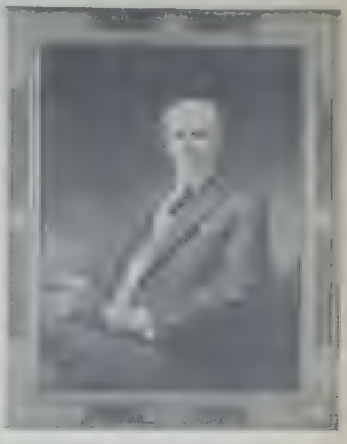
JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY FOR WHOM the city was named is shown above on one of his early inspection trips to Gary on June 9, 1910. H. S. (Cap) Norton, Gary Land property manager, is driving the car, one of the few in the city, and Judge Gary is at the left in the rear seat. E. J. Buffington, then president of Illinois Steel Co., has his back partially turned to the camera. The other men were officials of the U. S. Steel Corp. but are not identified.

Mrs. Robert W. Campbell, the judge's daughter and only living survivor, wrote recently from her home in Pasadena, Calif., that her father believed thoroughly in the conception and planning of Gary.

"He [illegible] most confident," she said, "in its development as a successful industrial city and was most hopeful that it would become a community rich in the full joy of family life and thankful devotion to God for its many blessings."

Judge Gary was born on a farm near Wheaton, Ill., in 1846. [illegible] at school in Naperville, [illegible], he worked in the office of the county clerk. After attending Wheaton College and studying law in the office of his uncle, Col. Henry V. Gary, he entered the Union College of Law, which later became the law department of the University of Chicago.

Gary was graduated as one of the highest ranking students in June, 1868, and on the recommendation of the dean of the [illegible] clerk of the Cook County Superior Court. After seven months he was made chief clerk. Soon thereafter he married Julia Graves of Aurora. The Garys made their home in Wheaton and for 30 years he commuted between Chicago and Wheaton.



JUDGE GARY POSED FOR THIS painting shortly before his death in 1927 when he was holding the offices of chairman of the board of directors, chairman of the finance committee, chairman of the executive committee and chief executive officer of the U. S. Steel Corp.

Gary resigned as clerk in 1869 and entered the law firm of VanArmon and Vallette. The Chicago fire of October, 1871, caused a great change in the young lawyer's life. With his firm's offices burned out, Gary decided to open his own office.

In 1874 the Gary-Wheaton Bank was organized with Gary as president.

He was elected president of the town board of Wheaton three times and upon its incorporation as a city in 1890 became mayor and served two terms.

Gary [illegible] ago brou[illegible] with big [illegible] the organiza[illegible] bine, in the [illegible] try and the [illegible] entire savings in this con[illegible] made him a man of influence in the industrial world.

The $4,000,000 Consolidated Steel and W[illegible] ized by Gar[illegible] pointed to [illegible] of directors. [illegible] grew, he became associated with other steel concerns throughout the country, as well as with railroads, m[illegible] and steamship companies.

Upon the organization of the Federal Steel Co. with the financial backing of J. P. Morgan & Co., he became its first president. In 1901 this company was merged with the United States Steel Corp. [illegible] est industrial [illegible] the world.

Gary was elected chairman of the executive committee and later headed the board of directors and the financial committee. He remained as head of the great corporation for 26 years.

MRS. MARTHA WOSS, secretary to Mayor Peter Mandich, is shown with the official city seal which includes a bas relief of Judge Gary's profile. It was made by Tiffany's of New York at a cost of over $1,000 and presented to the city by Judge Gary.

THESE 20 MEN COMPRISE THE group that started steel making operations at Gary Steel Works. On Feb. 3, 1909, when the first ingots were poured. Most of the group aided superintendent W. P. Gleason in supervising construction of the plant which later was to become the largest integrated steel works in the world. Of these men, so far as is known, only one is alive and in Gary today—Arthur M. Roberts, retired works auditor.

Recalls Gary's First Election

Ora Wildermuth Tells Initial Vote Troubles

By Ora L. Wildermuth

Veteran Gary Attorney and Early Gary Teacher

As we sat around the lobby of the Fitz Hotel on the evening before the election in November, 1906, everyone was speculating where, if anywhere, the polling place would be.

No one knew the answer; none was sure that there would be a polling place where voters might deposit their sacred ballots.

Oliver Holmes and I were either delegated to assume responsibility for finding out, or we elected ourselves. Since no information was available around the settlement at Broadway and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern tracks (now the New York Central) it seemed most likely that L. A. Bryan, who lived in his Island Park home near what is now Jefferson street and 23rd avenue, would have the information, so with a borrowed oil lantern we set out afoot over the sand waste that was to be Broadway

The street had been graded as far south as the Wabash Railroad and a little paving had been done. We climbed the fences along the Wabash and took off along a path that led through the woods, down to the Pennsylvania Railroad and then angled off to the southwest to the Bryan homestead.

Bryan had been among those who had laid out the Chicago-Tolleston Land & Investment Co.'s various subdivisions and additions at the time of the stock yards boom in the early 1890s, owned a considerable part of these additions and had lived for some years before the start of Gary at the above address. That section was then known as East Tolleston and I understood that there had been a post office there at one time when sand was being taken from the hills there and shipped to Chicago to build the elevations for the railroads.

When we reached the Bryan menage, however, there was no one there but a servant who told us that Mr and Mrs. Bryan had embarked in their automobile for Chicago. She said that they had intended to stop in Hammond and might stay the night there, and if so they could be reached at the hotel

Bryan had the only automobile in Gary. None could navigate the sand any farther north than Bryan's but he could get over to Burton avenue, which later became Broadway, and it was a gravel road running south from about where 25th avenue now is across the Little Calumet River and the lowlands along the river to Ridge road which was also graveled.

There were no telephones in Gary or East Tolleston then so we returned to the Pennsylvania tracks and followed them to Tolleston, which was then a small settlement with a few stores and homes. Otto Borman ran one of the stores and we were told that there was a telephone there.

Otto had retired for the night but arose at our knocking, came into the store in his red underwear and allowed as how we could use the telephone, which was [illegible] booths—if we paid the toll charge in advance.

Even when we produced the necessary money he still seemed to doubt our being trusted to use the new fangled talking machine so he squeezed into the booth. Those who remember Mr. Borman will recall that he weighed about 350 pounds and both Holmes and I feared that not all of his bulk would go into the booth, but it did, and after many long breaths and heavehos he got out again.

Bryan could not be reached but some other political minded person advised us, through Borman, that there would be an election in Gary and that the post office building had been designated as the polling place. With our trusty lantern we wended our way back along the Michigan Central tracks to what was to be Broadway and to the hotel. It was then about midnight.

Holmes was then town clerk and secretary to A. F. Knotts who was then in charge of the affairs of the Gary Land Co I was making a try at teaching the school We roomed together at the Fitz

He was also president of the School Board so the teacher had no difficulty in reaching his board and the board was in comparatively frequent touch with the teacher, at least physically, for we slept in the same bed and he who slept in the back had to get in first for there was not room to walk around the bed. I think I slept in front that night for I got up early the next morning to make sure that the polls were opened and properly manned.

But when poll opening time came the board was shy a Democratic judge and sheriff. The inspector did not know what to do but we found a section of the election laws that solved the problem. It provided that in such an event the assembled voters of the political faith of the missing officials should hold an election and select one of their number to fill the vacancy.

I went outside and there found only Teddy Murphy, a watchman at the steel mill site I asked him what party he belonged to and he said: Shore and I'm a Dimmecrat."

So I said he and I would hold an election to fill the vacancies. I gave him his choice of offices and he chose to be sheriff. He voted for me and I voted for him and we duly certified the election returns to the inspector and we took over our respective duties

About 10:30 the sheriff and judge who had been designated for these positions appeared and demanded their jobs. The law was silent as to what happened in this event. Teddy wanted to stay on his job; I did not. So we decided that since the law was silent, Teddy could stay but that I could resign

I was trying to build a shack in which to live and practice law and I wanted to use the vacation to nail on the roof boards before it rained. So I made a quick transition from judging to carpentry.

I have no memory as to the result of the election. There should be a record somewhere, if anyone cares enough to search for it.

I knew nothing of Lake County politics then. But I soon learned that the Democrats never won in Lake County and it was not so strange then why the judge and sheriff were a bit tardy

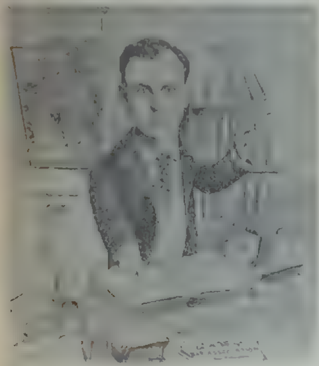
The plight of the Democrats in Lake County then reminded me of the story they tell on Jap Miller in Martinsville, who was immortalized by James Whitcomb Riley, when Jap, a Democrat, was deploring the sad state of his party in Morgan County when all the county offices were held by Republicans, and Jap said:

"The only time they allow a Democrat in the courthouse is to pay his taxes or plead guilty."

A man knocked at the schoolhouse door one afternoon before the election and announced that he was a candidate for the office of clerk and he handed me his card and asked my support.

The card indicated that Ernest Shortridge was a candidate for clerk but did not indicate what ticket he was running on I looked him up on the ballot and found he was a Republican but voted for him anyway for he was the only candidate I had ever seen

THIS IS THE OLD FITZ HOTEL, one of Gary's first, as it looked in November, 1906, when it housed many of the city's first settlers, among them Ora L. Wildermuth, pioneer teacher, politician and attorney.



THIS IS AN EARLY DRAWING of Ora L. Wildermuth in the days when he set up his first law office and combined his legal work with teaching in Gary's first schools. His law office was a shack he built himself. It is depicted in the picture shown over Wildermuth's right shoulder.

NAME BRANDS

IGNITION

- AUTO LITE
- DELCO REMY
- AMPCO IGNITION
- MALLORY ELECTRIC
- HARMON COLLINS

SPARK PLUGS

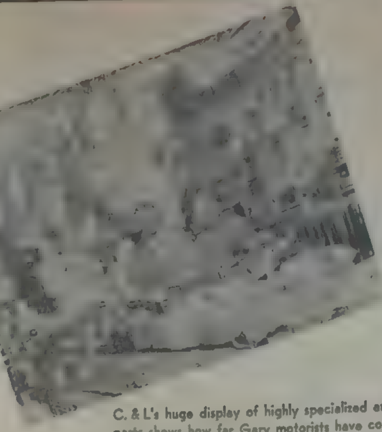
- AC
- CHAMPION
- AUBURN TRIPLE FIRE
- LIFE TIME
- ALDOR

CHEMICALS

- SIMONIZ
- DU PONT
- WARNERS
- PRESTONE
- ZEREX
- WAGNERS
- JOHNSON
- PERMATEX PRODUCTS

Speed Equipment

- MALLORY
- OFFENHAUSER
- EDELBROCK
- ISKENDARIAN
- FENTON
- HARMON COLLINS
- THOMAS PRODUCTS
- GOTHA PRODUCTS
- ENGINE PRODUCTS



C. & L's huge display of highly specialized auto parts shows how far Gary motorists have come since the "horseless carriage" days. Partners Henry Cieslak and Leo Lacny stock all name brands and custom parts too. They have that hard-to-find part you need for your car. Specialists in speed equipment!

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- AUBURN CLUTCHES
- PATHFINDER LIGHTS AND KITS
- UNIVERSAL BATTERIES
- CHAMPION PARTS
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- GURIAN SPEAKER KITS
- ACCESSORIES
- CHROME CUSTOM PARTS
- ALL KINDS OF MIRRORS

LEONARD JASIAK, Mgr.

C & L AUTO SUPPLY

1906 ROLL OF HONOR **1956**

A RECORD OF GARY'S INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR CITY

AN AGGREGATE OF 807 YEARS OF SERVICE IS REPRESENTED ON THIS PAGE

50 YEARS

Bader Corporation
Lumber
Downtown: 921 & 1013 Broadway
TUrner 5-7461

Bortz Studio
Formerly owned by Harry Bortz, now owned by Harry Bortz Jr.
722 Broadway
TUrner 2-1857

49 YEARS

Englehart Family
Real Estate
31 West Ridge Road
TUrner 4-1323

47 YEARS

J. S. Brown Agency
Sales Property Management
522 Broadway
TUrner 2-6524

43 YEARS

Gary Hardware Co.
1624 Broadway
TUrner 2-6026

42 YEARS

Kraus Jewelers
1637 Broadway
TUrner 2-3616

41 YEARS

Baslyan Photo Studio
38 East Ridge Road
TUrner 7-1042

34 YEARS

Edward Boniek
Real Estate
1529 Broadway
TUrner 2-5393

32 YEARS

Brown and Brown
Tailoring and Alterations
1801 Broadway
TUrner 3-2352

32 YEARS

State Sign Co. Inc.
2840 West 5th Avenue
TUrner 5-4377

30 YEARS

Ad Craft Sign Co.
2562 W. 9th Ave.
TUrner 5-7330

27 YEARS

Eakin's Specialty Shop
Mrs. H. Horn
1329 West 5th Avenue
TUrner 2-4638

26 YEARS

Ad Craft Printers
Walter Brankle
553 Washington
TUrner 5-7965

26 YEARS

Oscar Conway
Jeweler
2225 West 11th
TUrner 2-6426

25 YEARS

Colonial Dress Shop
Peter Moronich
3880 Broadway
TUrner 4-3260

24 YEARS

Bram Sports and Hobbies
Sam Bramlett
4484 Broadway
TUrner 4-3211

22 YEARS

Kay Frederiksen
Real Estate
11 West 7th
TUrner 3-1541

19 YEARS

Dominic Bellafiore
Tailoring
Altering
608 Washington
TUrner 3-3237

16 YEARS

Davis Electric Co., Inc.
George N. Davis
J. Hardaway
2115 Broadway
TUrner 2-4913

12 YEARS

Phil Flanagan
Real Estate
508 S. Lake Street
YEllowstone 8-1185

11 YEARS

Curley's Food Shop
Dominic & Ida Sapino
4677 Broadway
TUrner 4-2813

10 YEARS

Fadell Personnel
Maury G. Fadell
Indiana's Largest Employment Specialists
Gary—Hammond
South Bend

10 YEARS

Paul Vincent
Photographer
Specialist in Originality
130 East 6th
TUrner 3-2121

8 YEARS

Erma Hardaway
Real Estate
1448 Broadway
TUrner 3-2203

7 YEARS

Everett Heating
Jess B. Everett
20 West 45th Avenue
TUrner 4-1109

6 YEARS

James Spasoff
Photographer
824 West 15th
TUrner 2-2338

4 YEARS

Exquisite Tailors
106 West 5th Avenue
110 West 7th Avenue
TUrner 3-7483

2 YEARS

Karras-Jeffries
Firestone
4840 Broadway
TUrner 4-1177

2 YEARS

Otto Roofing Supplies
Roofing Material
3120 West 15th Ave.
TUrner 6-9813

Start Brunswick Club in 1941

By LELAND LADD
President, Brunswick Community Club

In the late summer of 1941, a small group of men from the Brunswick area met in the Edison School and decided that Brunswick had need for a civic organization to look after the general improvement of the community.

Later in the year a general meeting was called, a chairman elected and various committees appointed to give the club a name and define its purpose. It was named "the Brunswick Community Club." Its purpose was "to unite all families of the vicinity into a community body to promote the welfare of the entire community."

At the start of 1942 the club was well formed. It was decided that a good community should have a good school and many of our efforts have been directed to that goal. In that year donations were made from our treasury to the Edison Girls Glee Club and the Edison School Band to purchase music and instruments.

Other improvements were not overlooked that year, and our requests for street lights and general improvements in the community were made and many were granted.

In the first year of our club, a school committee was appointed to keep in contact with the School Board and school officials in order that Edison would have a suitable gymnasium. This undertaking was carried through each year until the gym was erected.

In 1943, two lots at the southwest corner of Mathews and 7th avenue were donated to the club and a building campaign was started. However, before this project could be far advanced, the cost of materials and the war put a stop to this undertaking.

In 1944, a group of men from the club were instrumental in raising the funds for the first Edison School Band uniforms, and the following year the club purchased some 60 trees and assisted in planting them under the supervision of the city department.

The student body of the school also was interested in this project and many of the classes purchased trees and aided in planting. Today we are proud of this undertaking as the shade and beauty of the trees and shrubs is appreciated by all.

In 1947 the club purchased the Baptist Church building and 85 feet of ground at 4th Ave. and Mount St., and much labor was donated by the members in order to improve the building and make it available for all kinds of community affairs. At this time the ladies of the club formed an auxiliary and contributed much to improve the interior of the building which has served as a meeting place for them since that time.

Following this, the club purchased 100 feet of vacant property adjoining our north boundary, making our total holdings 186 feet by 125 feet, which provides ample parking space for those who use the building.

In 1949, when Edison High School Board took up football, the club was advised that many dollars would be needed for uniforms and equipment.

So the club decided, in order to raise the money, to run a carnival on Burr street, opposite the school. This program, with the aid of other organizations in the community, was carried on for five years and many thousands of dollars were turned over to the athletic fund of the Edison School.

Early in 1954 the club decided to sponsor Little League Baseball in the community. Committees were appointed to contact the national organization for details, and in June of that year 200 boys were registered and in uniform, playing on the school grounds. The club later erected a Little League field on park property at 8th Ave. and Clark St.

The club is proud of its members.

Golden Wedding A Triple Fiesta

Mr. and Mrs. Luther R. Wartena of 7621 Lake Shore Drive in Miller, are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary this year in a sort of "'triple fiesta."

It marks the Golden Jubilee of Gary, their own Golden wedding anniversary and the 50th year they have been residents of Gary.

The couple came here from Hammond in 1906 as newlyweds, driving a horse and wagon over the 7th Ave. "trail" to Broadway.

Wartena, an electrician by trade, did the wiring for the Knotts Building, the first City Hall, the Winwold Moe Building and the Ohio and Indiana Buildings among others before he retired in 1926.

A. B. KELLER

Keller Finds Gary Door To Fame

Among the many men who found pioneer Gary an open door to national fame and fortune, not many have risen higher or won more recognition for ability than Arnold B. Keller, presently senior consultant to the International Harvester Co. in Chicago.

Keller, a native of Mount Carroll, Ill., came to Gary in 1908 as a cashier in the then fledgling Gary State Bank. He had been a school teacher and then cashier of a little bank in Savannah, Ill., before moving to Gary.

He moved into the full cashiership of the Gary bank in 1909 and remained in that capacity until 1913 when he left to join International Harvester as assistant to the treasurer.

While living here, Keller was a moving spirit behind the founding of the Central Christian church and one of its charter members, and did much toward the building of the first Gary YMCA which he served as one of its first presidents.

His rise in International Harvester saw him become treasurer in 1932, a member of the board of directors in 1936 and a vice president in 1941.

In 1948, two years after he had stepped out of active participation in International Harvester, he was chosen by former President Herbert Hoover to serve on the commission for the reorganization of the federal government.

Keller continued his residence in Gary for many years, commuting to Chicago. About 15 years ago he bought a farm south of Hobart, where he lived until three years ago. He now resides in a downtown Chicago club.

Fox Came To Gary In 1907

Young Yale Law Graduate

A young fellow from Lafayette, Ind., who was about to graduate from Yale University, wrote to Tom Knotts, president of the town board in Gary back in 1907, asking him if the new city was a good place for a young lawyer to locate.

Fox

"Don't wait to graduate, come on now. Gary is the liveliest spot in the U. S. A.," Knotts replied to John M. Fox's letter.

So in June of 1907, Fox appeared in the Steel City ready to put out his "attorney at law" shingle. The first information about Gary he had gotten from some of his Yale classmates who came from Pittsburgh. They assured him that a steel town was bound to be a prosperous one.

Fox became a partner of William Dunn and they continued together for almost 25 years. Like all the newcomers in the first couple of years, Fox lived in a tarpaper shack.

He never took an active part in politics, except when he received an appointment from Mayor William F. Hodges to serve as the assistant city attorney.

In the 1930's, Fox became a real estate broker, dealing mainly in improved business and residential properties. He organized the Fox Realty Co., which is now managed, since his recent retirement, by his sons, John Jr. and David Fox.

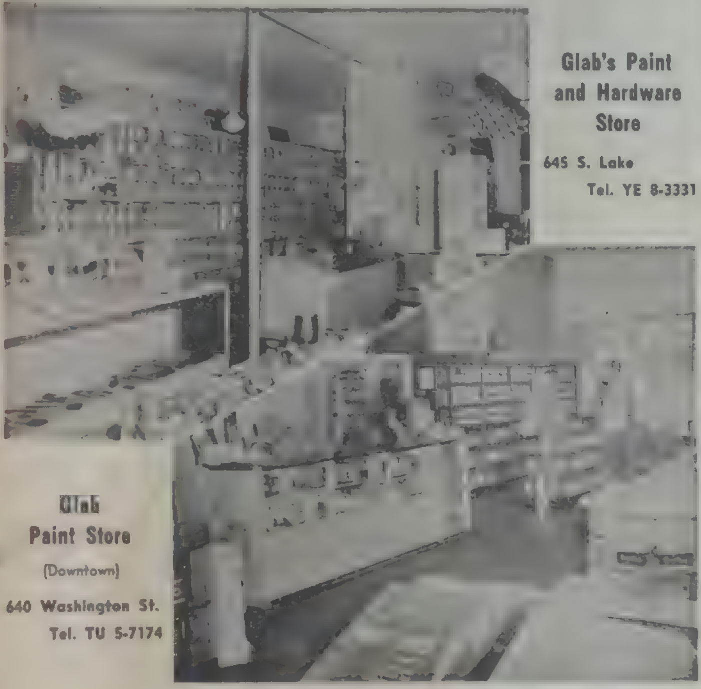
Fox was one of the original charter members of the Gary Commercial Club and later of the Gary Chamber of Commerce. He also was a charter member of the University Club, and belonged to the Elks and Masonic lodges.

For many years the Fox family lived at 500 Pierce street. In 1942, the family moved into a new home in the Morningside district.

Glab's...
The Home of Glidden Paints... Serves Gary From Two Stores

Glidden
SPRED
Satin
1411 NIAGARA GREEN
THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

As franchised distributor, Glab brings to the Gary Area the world-famous Glidden line of protective and decorative paints, enamels, varnishes and lacquers for every purpose — not only through its own two stores, but through other retail outlets.



Glab's Paint and Hardware Store
645 S. Lake
Tel. YE 8-3331

Glab Paint Store
(Downtown)
640 Washington St.
Tel. TU 5-7174

Glidden Pioneers . . . Latex Paint

In the late 1940s the Paint Industry came up with a revolutionary product called emulsion. This was a step ahead of the oil paints, [illegible] it had no [illegible] was not ready to use and difficulty was encountered with [illegible].

The Glidden Paint executives, headed by A. D. Duncan, Vice President, decided to dream up the perfect consumer paint and to line up the following specifications

It Must Be Ready to Use
It Should Have Ease of Application
It Must Be Washable
It Should Not Have a Painty Odor
It Must Have a Satin Sheen

Glidden since the latter part of the 1930s developed a flat emulsion paint and called it Spred Flat and a gloss paint called Spred Luster. Glidden alone pioneered with the Spred Luster.

The Paint Industry in general felt that they in coming out with an emulsion paint, had accomplished all that could be accomplished in this line and made no further effort.

The Glidden Company, after setting up the specifications of the new paint, expanded their research, working night and day [illegible] with the ideal product and in 1948 they did [illegible] paint that was

Ready to Use
Easy to Apply
Scrubbable
Has No Paint Odor

And for the "Do-It-Yourselfer" it is a simple clean-up job of brushes or rollers with tap water.

The market testing started in 1948 and was so successful in answering the need of the millions of new home owners who were coming into being at that time that the company proceeded to manufacture this wonder product in their nine plants around the country. Glidden also developed a successful method of distribution making this wonder paint available to all consumers.

In order that first the dealer and then the consumer could be convinced that in this can marked Spred Satin was a wonder product for the "Do-It-Yourselfer", the company developed a demonstration—of painting out a newspaper with Spred Satin and then after allowing it to cure for 24 hours marked up the painted newspaper with crayon, lipstick, oil and ink. They then scrubbed with a household abrasive and proved to the goggly eyed viewers that here was the paint that could really withstand scrubbing and was even guaranteed scrubbable. Actual laboratory tests with a one-pound weight and a scrub brush automatically stroked across the surface of Spred Satin could not break the film in 40,000 strokes which would parallel 50 years of home scrubbing.

Spred Satin in the early days was available in 8 colors, then 20 colors and now it is available in 180 colors to tone in with all the newest trends of carpeting, draperies and home furnishings.

We carry almost every known line of Wallpaper, Domestic and Imported . . . also every sort of Equipment and Tools for professional and amateur decorators.

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JAPALAC
ENAMEL
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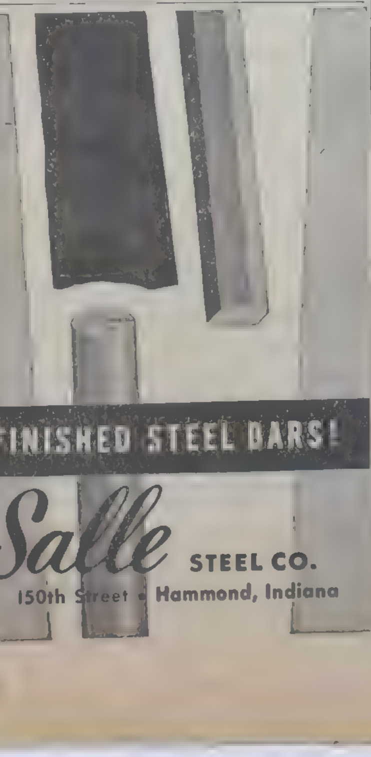
THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Glidden
ENDURANCE
HOUSE PAINT

The SPA

SENDS CONGRATULATIONS
TO THE DYNAMIC
CITY OF GARY!

SINCERELY
HARRY DAY

RESTAURANT — COCKTAIL LOUNGE
LOCATED 14 MILES EAST OF GARY ON ROUTE 20
PHONE CHESTERTON 4950
OPEN DAILY AND SUNDAYS DURING THE SUMMER



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An open-end management type mutual fund diversifying its investments among common stocks, preferred stocks and bonds.
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An open-end management type mutual fund diversifying its investments among common stocks and other equity securities.
Investors SELECTIVE FUND, INC.
An open-end management type mutual fund diversifying its investments among bonds, preferred stocks, other senior securities.
Investors GROUP CANADIAN FUND LTD.
A Canadian open-end management type mutual fund whose objectives are [illegible] through diversified investments, principally among common stocks of Canadian companies and to obtain tax advantages for its shareholders under Canadian law.
Face Amount Certificate Company
Investors SYNDICATE OF AMERICA, INC.
A face amount certificate company issuing installment certificates having 6, 10, 15 and 20 year maturity values and single payment face amount certificates.

This is not an offer to sell these securities. They are subject to the registration and prospectus requirements of the Federal Securities Act. Information about the issuer, the securities and the circumstances of the offering is contained in the prospectus which must be given to the buyer.
• Copies of the prospectuses relating to the shares of capital stock or certificates of the above companies may be obtained from:
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DIV. MGR.
5TH AND BROADWAY
GARY NAT. BANK BLDG. TU 5-6420 GARY, IND.

CONGRATULATIONS GARY!

You have accomplished a lot in your first 50 years. We hope the next 50 will be even better.

We are kind of young in business, but during our 3 years we have had to double the size of our store and stock.

GLEN PARK PET SUPPLIES

features the top names in all Pet Foods, Frozen Horse Meat, Cages, Parakeets, Canaries, Monkeys.

Complete line of Pets and Pet Accessories, Fish, Fish Foods and Accessories.

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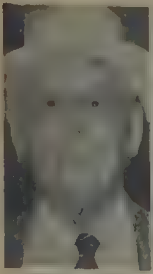
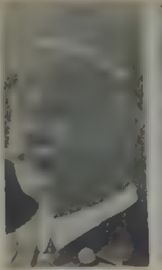
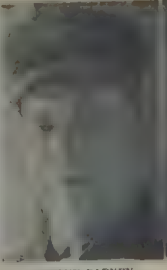
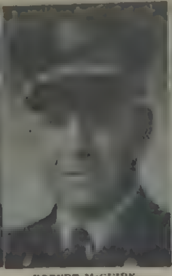
RITA AND ERNEST FARKAS, OWNERS


JOSEPH J. FEELY
1907-1913


WILFRID GRANT
1914-1925

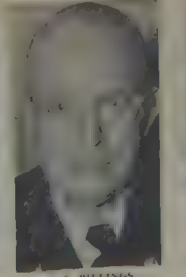

FRANK PARKEY
1926-1930

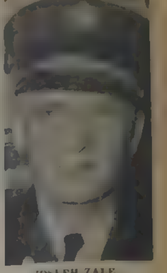
THOMAS CLUNE
[illegible]


ROBERT McGUIRE
1939-1942

JOHN A. McCRACKEN
1943-45

FRANK MATTHEWS
1946-1951


J. O. BILLINGS
1951-1952


JOSEPH ZALE
1952 —

Volunteers Man First Fire Dept.

Revolver Shots Signal Fire Alarm

Only a few Gary residents today remember back to 1906 and 1907 when the city had no water mains or telephones, and fire alarms were given by shooting revolvers three times.

A watchman stationed at 13th and Washington St. listened for three shots and relayed the revolver signals that some tarpaper shack or rapidly built house or store was afire.

The only fire protection was afforded by two hand-drawn chemical fire extinguishers. One was located near 7th and Broadway in charge of Police Captain Gust Newman and the other was kept in a building owned by Stanley Gaston at 22nd and Washington

As building increased and the town grew, Thomas E. Knotts, town board president, and the two trustees, John E. Sears and Millard A. Caldwell, saw the need of better fire protection as most fires consumed structures before the volunteer firemen could reach the scene. So the town board decided to organize a paid fire department.

Knotts early in 1908 paid a visit to James Horan, Chicago fire marshal, and asked him to recommend a fireman to organize a fire department in the Steel City. Chief Horan suggested Joseph J. Feely, captain of the Chicago fire insurance patrol.

Knotts was pleased with Feely and offered him the job of forming a fire department, commissioning him fire chief. He remained head of the department over five years and was succeeded in 1914 by Wilfrid Grant, when R. O. Johnson became mayor.

The first paid fire department was organized Dec. 14, 1908, and was housed in a temporary fire station on the site now occupied by Memorial Auditorium. The front doors of the barn-like structure faced on Massachusetts street

Feely's first firemen were picked by a physical endurance test. The applicants were taken to East 7th avenue, near Emerson School, and told to run at top speed through ankle deep sand to Broadway, about a half mile. At the finish line, the city physician, Dr. Theodore B. Templin, was waiting to examine their hearts. The men then were taken into the nearby Victoria Hotel for interviews by the chief

"I can still remember two statements Chief Feely made at that interview," said Oscar Olson, 77, of 419 Johnson St., who was a member of the fire department for about 30 years

"Feely said an efficient fire department is a semi-military organization and must have discipline and an intensive training program

"He also warned us that there is no incentive for a fire officer to do his best when he knows that no matter how well he performs his duties he would be replaced with a change in the city administration

"The same condition exists today in the fire department," Olson said. "It was many years later—during the Schaible administration (1939-1942)—that a merit system was adopted Captains and lieutenants and all new members were selected from a list of names of men who had passed agility and mental tests given by Purdue University, but this improvement was scrapped in the Finerty administration"

The roster of the first fire department included: Chief Feely; Olson, driver and secretary; William J. Frazier, Frank L. Undine, Patrick J. Rodgers and Charles E. Smith, pipemen and Steven Gersey and Chester Say, who were appointed the same year

The first fire station was moved in November 1909 from its temporary location on the southwest corner of 7th and Massachusetts to the northwest corner into quarters provided for it in the first permanent city hall. It remained the headquarters until 1954, when an ultra modern, one-story fire station was built by the city at a cost of $500,000. The first, wooden fire station was moved to 905 Madison street 47 years ago and is now used as a dog and cat hospital

The city's first fire hose wagon was a donation from the Chicago fire department It was a horse-drawn vehicle The town board went to East Chicago and purchased a sorrel team named Tom and Dick. Old timers remember with pleasure the sight of these noble steeds thundering over the streets answering alarms, according to Olson

In September, 1909, a motor driven fire truck was purchased from the Webb Motor Fire Apparatus Co. of Vincennes, Ind Only two other cities in the state—Vincennes and Indianapolis—had motor fire equipment Fireman Frazier was picked to operate the new motor truck and was made the department's first captain

The horse drawn apparatus was transferred to No. 2 station, which was located at 1310 Washington St., after the water mains were extended in 1909 south of the Wabash tracks Fireman Undine was made captain of the new station. A new horse drawn hook and ladder wagon was purchased for the new station Olson was promoted to lieutenant. Other firemen assigned to the station were Peter Krotov h. Charles Karudy and Walter Ruzich

On Feb 20, 1910 Gary experienced its first big fire. The Ohio building, a three-story stone structure in the 500 block on Broadway, just south of the new Penney building now under construction, caught fire before the interior work was quite finished Chief Feely realized that he did not have the men and equipment needed to save the building, so he called Chicago for help [illegible] Horan, who died a year later in the great Chicago stockyards fire, sent 40 firemen, 10,000 feet of hose and a pumper on a Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad car to Gary.

With this assistance, the fire was contained so that adjoining buildings were saved. It took 18 hours to extinguish the fire in a 10 degree below zero temperature

The Ohio building fire alerted the city to the need for more and better fire equipment. Chief Feely and fire mechanic Ambrose Shinabarger went to Elyria, Ohio, to see a demonstration of motorized fire equipment manufactured there by the Garford Motor Co. The trip resulted in the city's purchasing four Garford motorized hose wagons and one combination chemical and hose wagon

In 1910, Capt. Undine was promoted to assistant fire chief, the first to hold that position In 19[illegible] No. 2 fire company moved into a new brick station at 19th and Adams street. The company included Capt. Robert Oliver, Lt. Adam Seifert, Fred [illegible] Charles Henke, William [illegible] James Pappas Albert Bales and Homer Seeberger

Tolleston was annexed to Gary in 1911 and citizens of the old village were anxious to secure modern fire protection The village had only a volunteer department with hand [illegible] fire extinguishers in charge of the Tolleston Marshal Frank Martin. Charles and Fred Henke were put in charge of the [illegible] equipment

On March 19 [illegible] fire station No. 3 was put in service at 12[illegible] [illegible] with Capt [illegible] and Lt Charles Henke in charge Fred Henke [illegible] Peter [illegible] George [illegible] and Frank VonMarien completed the company

Company No 4 was organized April [illegible] in temporary quarters at 23rd and Connecticut street. The [illegible] roster [illegible] Capt W[illegible] Ham[illegible] [illegible] kerbocker, Fred [illegible] John W[illegible]k, Alfonso Holliday [illegible] J. Walker, Conrad Slaughter Robert Elkins and Frank Davis [illegible] station was built at [illegible] Broadway

Fire Station No 5 was opened in a [illegible] building at 41st and Washington St. [illegible] Park area, which was expanding with citizens demanding fire protection

Fire Chief Grant put fireman [illegible] hand-drawn 50-gallon fire extin[illegible] the construc[illegible] When the new company was formed, Capt William [illegible] and Lt Mike Rafferty were the officers and under them were Red Fair [illegible] Trubovich and White

By April, 1917, the West Side was expanding [illegible] Therefore [illegible] a unique station [illegible] that was dubbed "the dollhouse It was the first bungalow type fire station in the [illegible] Station No. 6 was equipped with a combination chemical and house wagon [illegible] Charles [illegible] with the following [illegible] under them: [illegible] Harry White, Steve Smelko, John Stapleton, John Zubler and George Vahlert.

No. 7 station became a full-time paid fire company on Jan. 1, 1927, with Capt. William Hammer and Lt. John Nicholson in charge. The firemen assigned there included: Peter Magdos, Robert Pearson, Ralph Cole and George Harbaugh. The station is located in Miller at Miller avenue and Grand boulevard. Prior to the annexation of Miller to Gary in 1921, the town had a volunteer fire department with Fred Dombey as chief.

The last station (No. 8) was located at 5th and Bridge street, on the far West Side. It is a modern, two-story structure that was built in 1926 under the supervision of Fire Chief Frank Parkey, during the administration of Mayor Floyd E. Williams Charles Brown was appointed captain and Edward Wilson, lieutenant, while the firemen assigned to the station were: John Mullen, Harold Batchelder, William Forster, Glen Cook, Otto Schultz, James Jennings, George Vahlert and Kenneth Umpleby

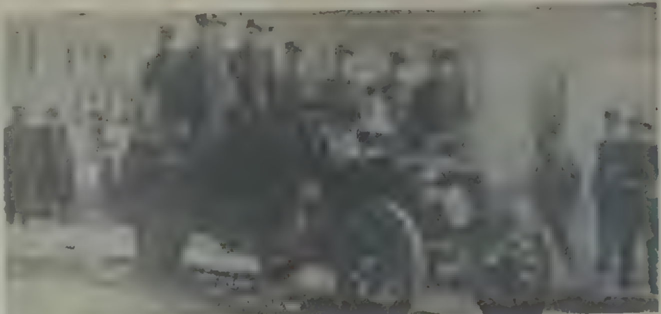
It has been more than 25 years since Gary has built a new fire station, aside from the $500,000 central headquarters on East 5th avenue four years ago The present Mandich administration expects to construct four new stations this year They will be built in the Glen Park, Miller, Brunswick and east central districts

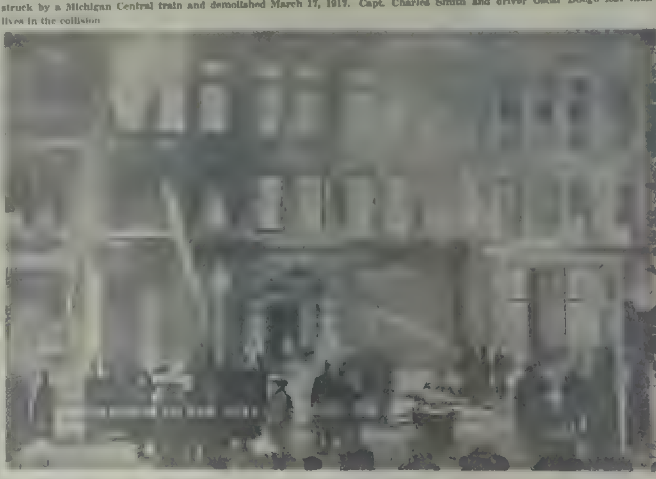
Gary has had 10 fire chiefs in the 49 years history of the fire department. The list includes

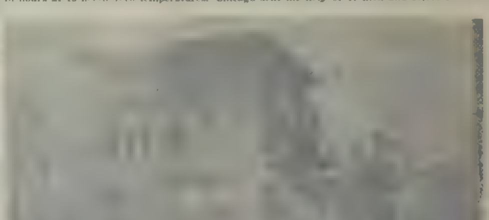
Chief Joseph J Feely, 1907-1913 under the administration of Mayor Knotts Chief Wilfrid Grant, 1914-25, under Mayors R O Johnson, William J. Fulton and W. F Hodges, Chief Frank Parkey 1926-30, under Mayor Williams, Chief Joseph Shirk 1931-1934 under R O Johnson; Chief Thomas Clune, 1935-38 under Barney Clayton; Chief Robert McGuire 1939-1942, under Dr. Ernst L. Schaible Chief John A. McCracken, 1943 [illegible] under Joseph E. Finerty Chief Frank E Matthews 1946 [illegible] under Eugene Swartz; Chief J. O. Billings 1951-52 under [illegible]rtz, and Joseph Zale, appointed by Mayor Peter Mandich on Jan 1 1952 and still serving

Four firemen have lost their lives in the line of duty. Two firemen — Capt Charles [illegible] and driver Otto Doege [illegible] killed March 17, 19[illegible] when Gary's first motorized fire truck was hit by a Michigan Central train at the Garfield street crossing en route to a fire in Tolleston Fireman Louis Glab who lives in Tolleston and has been retired several years was riding the truck but escaped injury

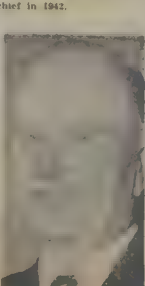
On May 17, 1925, pipeman James Pappas was killed instantly when a wall collapsed at a third-alarm fire at the Boston Store, which is now occupied by Goodwill Industries Pipeman Harry McNamara was killed on Feb. 19, 1926, and Oscar Billings and Dick Brum were injured when they were buried under debris when a building collapsed in downtown Valparaiso, where Gary sent help to put out the worst fire in the Porter County seat's history

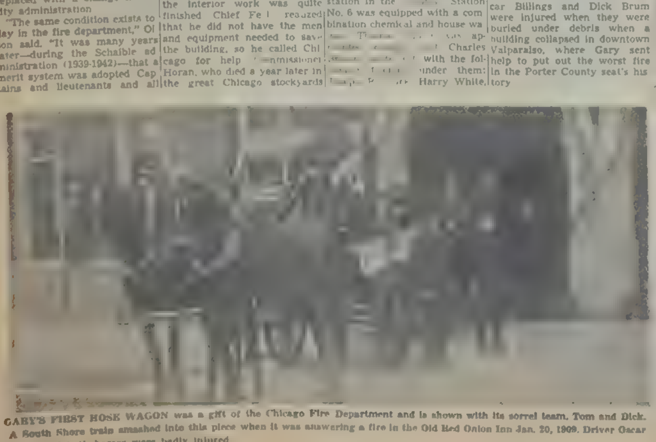

THIS WAS GARY'S FIRST UNIT of mechanised fire equipment and is shown ready for action in September, 1909. It was struck by a Michigan Central train and demolished March 17, 1917. Capt. Charles Smith and driver Oscar Doege lost their lives in the collision


THE FIRST BIG FIRE IN THE CITY'S history put its fledgling fire department to a strenuous test. This picture shows the final stages of the blaze which wrecked the Ohio Building in the 500 block on Broadway, Feb. 20, 1910. The fire burned for 18 hours at 10 below zero temperatures. Chicago sent the help of 40 men and 10,000 feet of hose by railroad


THIS FIRE CAUSED damages of $37,153 to The Post Tribune building Dec. 18, 1922. The two story plant then was located at 100 W. 5th Ave.

OSCAR E. OLSON, the last of the first six firemen employed by the town board in 1908, is seen above dressed in the first firemen's uniform adopted by the department. Below is a 1956 picture of Olson, who retired as assistant fire chief in 1942.




GARY'S FIRST HOSE WAGON was a gift of the Chicago Fire Department and is shown with its sorrel team, Tom and Dick. A South Shore train smashed into this piece when it was answering a fire in the Old Red Onion Inn Jan. 20, 1909. Driver Oscar Olson and both horses were badly injured

THE MEMBERS of the fire department gave a demonstration of agility and stamina in 1914 in this lot across the street from the old city hall. Chief Wilfrid Grant, to the left of tower, directed pole sliding and other events.

Major Fires

Gary's first half century was marred by several serious fires in which there were substantial damages. The following list, compiled from fire department records by Capt. Anthony Dziuba of the fire prevention bureau, will revive the memories of many Gary residents. The list in chronological order follows

1910

Feb. 20—Ohio Building, 548 Broadway; 10 degrees below zero; Chicago fire department sent aid; burned for 18 hours.

1913

April 27—Southwest corner 8th and Broadway; fire started in Martin's bakery; building destroyed. Fireman Hafferty's jaw broken by falling hose

1914

Dec. 14—Walter Fabianski Furniture Store, 1605-07 Broadway; two-story brick building. Lamp's tea and butter store, and Joe Blasich's flats also damaged. Estimated loss, $29,000. Temperature, 16 degrees below zero. Last fire at which horse-drawn fire equipment was used.

1917

Aug. 11—Second big explosion at Aetna powder plant; a brick and frame storage house for guncotton blew up. The ensuing fire destroyed half the factory, laying off 300 workers. Two Germans, suspected of being spies, arrested. Damages estimated at half million

1919

Sept. 5—C. W. Prott Dairy Farm, 43rd and Georgia St.; 12 of 18 farm buildings destroyed; hay bailer exploded; Mrs. Prott injured leg and head when kicked by horse and was hospitalized. Damages $38,000

1922

Feb. 15—Safe T Drug Store Building, 1700 Broadway, owner, Leo E. Deutsch; loss $80,000, including damages to tenants

Dec. 18—Gary Post Tribune, 100 W. 5th Ave., two-story building; damages $37,153.

1925

May 17—Boston Store, owned by Louis Goodman, leased to Harry English, 1234-36 Broadway (now occupied by Goodwill Industries, damages $234,000. Fireman James Pappas killed and four injured when walls collapsed.

Nov. 23—Morrison and Block Building, 5th and Jackson St., D. A. Woodward Consumers Store; damages $82,000.

1926

Feb. 9—Minas Furniture Store, 744-50 Broadway, Marcello Gerometta, owner of building, damages $72,000.

Feb. 19—Savage Building, 521 Broadway, owned by Mrs. F M. Savage, tenants, Rooda Jewelry Store, Thom McAn Shoes, Franks Clothing Store, and several doctors, dentists and lawyers; damages $85,000

June 27—Tribe of K, 675 Broadway, office equipment and stationery store, fireworks stored in basement exploded, damages $107,000.

1927

Jan. 26—Serbian Hotel, 932 Washington St., owned by Sam Basich, and Columbia Hotel, 936 Washington St., owned by Pete Karidas; damages $55,000 and $63,000, respectively

1931

Feb. 6—M. Kohn building 709 Washington St.; damages $105,930.

1940

April 26—Nick's Department Store, Nick Kencoff owner; damages $65,0[illegible]

1945

June 9—Montgomery Ward Co 739 Broadway; damages $500,000.

1950

Aug. 5—Teton Lodge Restaurant, owned by Sam Savage; damages $70,000.

Dec. 31—J. J Newberry Store, 621 Broadway; damages $215,000. Building owned by Ridgely and Hodges.

1952

Feb. 26—Walgreens 6th and Broadway; damages $200,000.

1954

March 13—City Furniture Store, 1519-27 Broadway, damages $300,000, store owner, Alex J. Bass, building owned by Rose Baran

July 7—Vulcan Detinning Co., N Cline avenue; damages $100,000, 23 employes injured; one killed by explosion.

. . . HOW MANY OF YOU REMEMBER

ROODA'S IN 1909 ?

Here is Rooda & Son Jewelers, as it looked in 1909, when it was founded by W. J. Rooda who is still the guiding spirit of this 48-year-old enterprise.

The merchandise you see in this picture was the first of its kind in 1909. The merchandise you see in our store today is, as always the finest of its kind in any year. Honesty, integrity, fair business practices—these remain the basis on which our business is founded. Rooda & Son offer you the advantages of years of experience in bringing Gary "The Best in Jewelry."

We wish to thank our many friends for the confidence they have shown in us by continuing their patronage for more than 48 years.

ROODA & SON JEWELERS

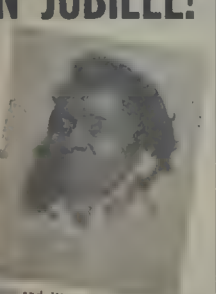
"Serving Gary With the Best in Jewelry Since 1909"

15 West Sixth Ave. Phone TUrner 2-6425

ACROSS THE STREET FROM HOTEL GARY

...we're celebrating GARY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE!

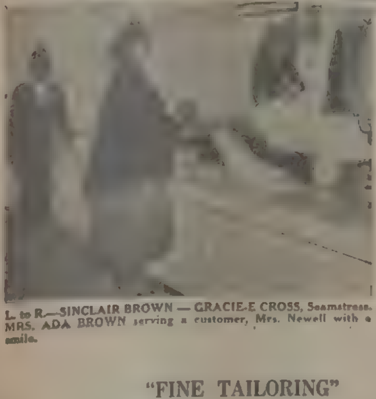
SINCLAIR BROWN, Owner
Our Motto: "Clothes Made to Fit . . . Fit to Wear Anywhere"



and Wife, MRS. ADA BROWN

Brown & Brown Tailors greet Gary's Golden Jubilee . . . happy to have served our community for 32 years. Styles were very different in 1924 . . . the year we started our business . . . but the principles of fine tailoring are still the same careful attention to fit, and a will to please.

Many thanks to our loyal customers who have helped us grow. We are proud to be part of the great city of Gary.



L. to R.—SINCLAIR BROWN — GRACIE-E CROSS, Seamstress. MRS. ADA BROWN serving a customer, Mrs. Newell with a smile.

"FINE TAILORING"

BROWN & BROWN

Expert Alterations — Repairs — Cleaning — Pressing

1740 BROADWAY TU 3-2352

Slovak Couple Among Pioneers

Steve Jursa and Wife Arrived in '06; Church Becomes Center of Community

Among the very first pioneers to set foot in the town site of Gary was a Slovak, Steve Jursa, who came from Chicago to the Calumet sand dune country in March, 1906, when surveyors had just begun to lay out the town.

On May 3, 1906, Jursa and his wife Anna moved into a small shack he had built at about 3rd and Massachusetts street. There they lived until fall, when they moved to 921 Washington St., where he opened a saloon that became known as Steve Jursa's Place.

Soon thereafter Jursa opened a restaurant next door to the saloon and he continued in business at that address until December 1931, when he died. His widow operated the restaurant until January 1953, when she retired. Mrs. Jursa now resides with her niece at 28 W. 43rd Ave.

A second Slovak couple also arrived in Gary on May 3, fifty years ago. They were John and Mary Culen Bilkovic, who were immigrants from Austria Hungary. They opened a grocery and meat market in a one room building on Washington street near 10th Avenue.

On April 3, 1907, the Bilkovics had a baby daughter, named Josephine. The attending physician was Dr. F. B. Templin. At Gary's silver jubilee in 1931, Miss Bilkovic received a $25 award because she was "the first child born in Gary and still residing here." She is now Mrs. Gust Zajac and resides at 2739 Decatur St., East Gary. Mr. and Mrs. Bilkovic are still living at 345 Adams St. and will be honored by the Golden Jubilee committee.

Like most of the nationality groups in the early days, their church became the center of their social and religious lives. The Slovaks have been served by the Holy Trinity Slovak Catholic Church since 1911, when 80 Slovak families formed a parish. The initial meeting was held in the home of John Onder.

A priest, the Rev. Desiderius Major came from Bridgeport, Conn., to organize the parish. The people wanted a priest who could speak the Slovak tongue. The bishop loaned the parish $12,000 to help build the church on a site that had been purchased at 12th and Madison. The steel corporation also donated $10,000. The pastor now is the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Andrew Grutka and there are 841 families in the parish.

St. Michael's Catholic Church also serves Slovak Catholics, while Protestant Slovaks attend either the Martin Luther church or the Slovak Lutheran church.

The Slovak Club is one of Gary's well known institutions, located at 901 W. 11th Ave. The club was chartered in 1913 as the Slovak Political club for the promotion of good citizenship. The first president was Paul Gbelec. The club grew slowly but in 1928 the [illegible] activities were expanded under the leadership of John Gregor, president, Joseph Mandula, Andrew J. Weber and John A. Dzvacky.

For six years the club rented quarters at 571 W. 11th and in 1934 moved to 600 W. 11th. Presidents have included: Marcus Suchovsy, Paul Yatso Sr., Anthony Balas and Joseph J. Lach Sr., who serve from 1938 to 1954. He was succeeded by Peter J. Stefanscik, now in his second term.

In 1952 the club started construction of a new building, which was completed in the fall of 1954 at a cost of $500,000, one of the finest clubhouses in the city.

Members who are known politically include Steve Gersack, Calumet township assessor; Metro H[illegible], [illegible] county prosecutor; Betty Ma[illegible]ka, city clerk; George Pa[illegible], city traffic engineer; John K[illegible], former city council president; Peter Bil[illegible]k, former captain of detectives; Matt Balea, former police [illegible], and John S. Sabo, former city controller.

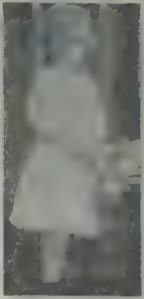
The ladies auxiliary, formed in 1950, has been headed by Mrs. Anna Yurin, Mrs. Michael J. Majoros, Mrs. Peter J. Stefanscik, and Mrs. Peter Lavenda, in succeeding years. The club has a combined membership of over 600 members.

The Slovak community in Gary includes some 2,000 families, with an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 residents of Slovak extraction. Since World War II, there has been a small increase in the nationality group by reason of displaced persons coming from Europe and settling here.

The Slovak community is based on the early pioneers who sought independence and economic security in the new city. Among this group were the Konrady brothers, who started in the coal business in 1907; the Oleska family, early Gary funeral directors; the Jadrnak brothers, who were mill workers and in Republican politics; the widow J[illegible]k, who came to Gary with five youngsters (her granddaughter Elaine B[illegible]chko is the Golden Jubilee queen), and the Galiks, the Gregors, the Mazlacks and others.

MRS. ANNA JURSA as she appeared when she came to Gary in 1906 with her husband, Steve. They were the first Slovak family to settle in Gary. Her husband died in 1931. Mrs. Jursa resides with a niece in Gary.

JOHN BILKOVIC AND HIS WIFE, MARY, who came to Gary in May 1906 and started in grocery business. Now retired, they reside in their old home at 345 Adams St.



JOSEPHINE BILKOVIC, age 4, the first child of Slovak parents to be born in Gary. At silver jubilee in 1931, she was awarded $25 for being the city's first baby still a Gary resident.

MRS. GUST JAJAC, 2739 Decatur St., East Gary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bilkovic, who was born in Gary on April 3, 1907 — the first baby born in Gary and still living in Gary area.

Muscat Opened Business in 1906

Came Here From East to Start Early Furniture, Hardware Store

By ADOLPH J. FEINBERG

Samuel Muscat, pioneer Gary furniture merchant, [illegible] made his mark, wh[illegible] he decided to take [illegible]ey's advice [illegible] man, go West.

He left the scrap [illegible] businesses he had established in Syracuse and in Brooklyn, N. Y. to his second son, Lazarus, and to his most trusted employe, Abe Levy, son of the cantor of the Syracuse synagogue, who had started with Muscat as an office boy 10 years before.

The Muscat enterprises prospered in the last half century. They grew into The Standard Rolling Mills, a large fabricator of steel forms and products; The United American Metals, one of the nation's larger smelters of non-ferrous metals, with plants in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles and offices in many of the world's principal cities.

Octogenarian L[illegible] is [illegible] president of [illegible] companies. The Victor Foundries, world's largest manufacturer of collapsible metal tubes and plastic tube and bottle caps, is headed by young Victor Muscat, grandson of the fabulous Samuel. The Chicago plant is a supplier of type metal to The Gary Post Tribune.

The challenge of setting up a business in the pioneer sand dunes town of Gary struck a responsive chord in the heart of the [illegible] who at the age of 17 had renounced a profitable family liquor business in Czarist St. Petersburg because it meant subservience to imperial tyranny.

When Muscat came to Gary in 1906 with his wife, Theresa and his two other sons, Benjamin and Soly, he settled his family at the northeast corner of 14th and Washington St. A tar paper shack served as home and business for the newcomers. The crude sign read "S Muscat New and Used Furniture, Hardware, Stoves, Coal, Oil, Scrap, Bought and Sold."

The first transaction for which a bill of sale was drawn was for three rooms of furniture to an S. Sherman of Tol[illegible] [illegible] buy used furniture fr[illegible] farmers in the Crown [illegible] Hammond areas to resell [illegible] residents who in 1907 and 190[illegible] were flocking into the new [illegible] town.

Dissatisfied with the store's progress in the early months and challenged by the new "gold" frontier of the Canadian Yukon, the intrepid Sam Muscat entrained for Seattle and by steamer to Juneau and Dawson to set up a general store for the miners.

The need for merchandise was great and again the supply was small. A bare wall of shelves was filled with empty [illegible] for the [illegible] miners [illegible] brought along with [illegible]

As with most gold booms of history, the rewards were too slim for the effort and hardship, and Sam returned to home and business in Gary in 1908. With increased capital from his Yukon experience, he organized and incorporated The House of Muscat at the northwest corner of 11th Ave and Washington in larger quarters. Business continued at this location to a point where the firm could afford a horse and wagon of its own, a shiny Studebaker van with the newest appointments.

By 1914, the store had outgrown its Washington location and removed to the old Burke building at 541 Broadway, the white front store of The House of Muscat.

Advertising in The Gary Post for the new store reveals something of the cost of living in those days.

"Come on you Bargain Hunters, Housewives, Hotel Managers, [illegible] Houses. If you have been waiting for a chance to get the dresser, sideboard, or ice box, or anything else missing in your home, here's the chance of a Lifetime. Ice box $12.75, Dressers $11.95, Buffets $12.75, Sideboards $11.95, Dining Room Tables $6.50 to $8.75, China Cabinets $5.75, Iron Beds $3.95, Ranges $15, Brussels Rugs, 9x12, $12.00, Wiltons $26.50."

Handling household furnishings from the nation's leading factories, House of Muscat during the war and postwar years used many descriptive slogans "Credit Free as Water," "Judge Gary by the House of Muscat," "Gary's Leading Furniture House," "In the Heart of Gary, in the Heart of the People."

Carrying the Windsor Phonograph from $100 to $1,000 Kimball pianos and phonographs and Aeolian phonographs, Muscat's entered the musical field. As "Gary's Leading Rug House," Muscat's maintained huge racks of Argosays, Bi[illegible] [illegible] Kachmars, Royal Kashans, Trewains, and Victors.

When H. Alschuler moved from 5th and Broadway in 1922, House of Muscat leased the larger quarters and opened an annex at 948 Broadway. It was during the '20s that the firm achieved its greatest volume.

In 1927 upon expiration of the 5th and Broadway lease Muscat made the store at 10th and Broadway the base of operations and opened another store at [illegible] Washington [illegible] and an outlet store at 17 W 16th Ave., which was managed by Soly Muscat. The growing business required a fleet of 10 vans, which the proud entrepreneur would have parade up and down Broadway before making deliveries to assure people that House of Muscat was "Indiana's largest furniture operation."

When the depression hit in 1930 Muscat's easy credit policies proved disastrous. Work was scarce and many people would not pay their bills. The excessive inventories in a large warehouse on W 9th Pl were now worth only a fraction of their cost.

The corporation went into voluntary bankruptcy in 1933; but all creditors were paid off in full without loss. The firm wrote off as total loss a large part of its accounts receivable, and closed the Washington and 16th Ave. stores. Subsequently Soly Muscat and his wife, Janet, opened The Sol Muscat Furniture store in February 1936 at 1050 Broadway. With the death of Benjamin Muscat in 1939, Soly Muscat was named receiver for the old House of Muscat. In 1940, the House of Muscat was reorganized, amalgamated with Sol Muscat Furniture Co. and moved into its present quarters at 1044-50 Broadway.

Upon the death of Soly Muscat in June, 1945, ownership of the business fell to his widow, Janet Muscat, now president of the firm. In December, 1946, Mrs. Muscat married Dr. Adolph J. Feinberg, rabbi of Temple Beth El, Hammond, who since 1948 has joined in management of the firm.

SAM MUSCAT, PIONEER FURNITURE STORE OPERATOR, (left), poses with his two sons, Soly and Benjamin. The driver is not identified. Muscat and the two sons are deceased. Soly's widow, Janet, is now one of the operators of the business.

Italians In Area Before '06

7,000 Now Form Influential Group

Some 7,000 persons of Italian descent make up one of the most influential nationality groups in Gary. The 2,500 families with Italian backgrounds now includes four generations.

The story of the Gary Italians begins with the first immigrants who came in 1906-07 to work as common laborers in the building of the steel mills and later working in them.

Even before Gary was born, according to Rocco Schiralli, business man and politician, his father in 1903 and 1904 worked for the Wabash railroad as a track maintenance man in this area when there was no settlement where Gary now stands.

Angelo and John Largura are credited with being the first Italians to settle permanently in Gary. Angelo opened a grocery store and his brother took up general contracting in 1906 when building craftsmen were in great demand.

Prominent today among the Italian group and the community is Elio Largura, son of John Largura, who followed in his father's footsteps in the contracting business.

WILLIAM A. POZZO, motor truck dealer, and Raymo E. Giuseppeli, veteran contractor, leaders of the Gary Italian people, are seen here feeding pigeons in the famous St. Mark's square in Venice, Italy. Pozzo returns annually to Italy for a vacation.

One of the city's leading builders was Marcello Gerometta, who spoke only Italian when he came to Gary in 1906 at the age of 23 to work as a brick mason in the construction of the mills. He became a foreman before he quit in 1910 to go into business for himself.

The Gerometta Construction Co. is now run by his two sons, Arthur L., a West Point graduate and All-American football star, and Robert K., an architectural engineer and University of Illinois football great.

Raymo Giusseppetti, owner of the San Remo restaurant, also was one of the pioneer builders and is still in the contracting business.

Gary has had a number of physicians of Italian descent. The first was Dr. Antonio Giorgi, who established a hospital that he operated for more than 20 years at 19th and Adams. Dr. Amide Gregoline, an early comer to Gary, was city health commissioner for a number of years and is still in practice. Other Italian doctors now practicing include: Thomas J. Senese, J. A. Carbone and Joseph J. and Walter R. Sala.

Thomas D. Galasini was the first attorney in Gary of Italian background, soon followed by Joseph DeMarti. John Ruberto, former city judge; Paul Piazza, city attorney, and Frank A. Rondinelli are among the Italian leaders.

Among the early Italian grocers were the Oliveri Brothers and the Bartolomei Brothers. Other familiar Italian names in Gary include Joe Ferrara; Jim Ceasar, a long time E. J. & E. employe, and his daughter, Victoria, deputy city clerk; the Polizzotto family, the Amidei, Perrotta, Gaudio, Piazza, Allegrette families, to mention a few.

Like other nationality groups, the Italians had their exclusive organizations. First among these was the Sons of Italy, organized in 1916. The Italian American National Union; the Modugno Club, a recreation and social group; and the Italian Education Association, incorporated in 1929.

William A. Pozzo was the first president of the education organization which provides scholarships for outstanding high school graduates of Italian background. For several years, the association sponsored classes at Froebel school for adults to learn English and prepare for citizenship.

Pozzo is looked up to by Italian residents as their community leader. He has been a district truck distributor here for more than 20 year

MIKE VITUCCI's work as watchman for 50 years at the Wabash Railroad's Broadway crossing has sort of overshadowed the fact that he was among the city's pioneer businessmen. He is shown above in the left doorway of his shoe-shine shop, Gary's first, which he opened in 1907 at 9th and Broadway. Mike, a veteran of 57 years with the Chicago North Western, Pennsylvania and Wabash lines, operated his stand with the help of the employes shown with him. He also had the distinction, before his retirement last April, of never having failed to raise Old Glory over his railroad watchtower on every patriotic holiday. He now lives at 728 Adams St.

Gary Mexican Colony Dates From 1911; Sets War Record

(This history of the Mexican colony of Gary was compiled by Jose Hernandez, Margarito Madero, Ignacio and Trinidad Ochoa of the Mexican Mutual Society's cultural committee.)

The beginning of the foundation of the Mexican Colony of Gary started with the arrival of Manuel Lara on April 15, 1911. He was the first Mexican who established residence in Gary permanently.

Immediately after him, a few Mexicans came. Some stayed and some left but the colony never grew to a considerable group until 1923 when the local steel industry began to bring Mexicans to work in the mills on the basis of the fine working qualities demonstrated by the Mexicans already here.

Lara's participation in the colony of Gary deserves special mention due to the fact that besides being the first Mexican who came to Gary, he was also the first Mexican from Gary who fought in the U. S. Army in World War I. He saw action in France and among other places at the Argonne Forest and Saint Mihiel. He returned to civilian life on April 20, 1919. He has three sons and one daughter today living in the city.

After 1923, a great number of Mexicans came. Some of them came with intentions of establishing themselves permanently and some with the intentions of just staying temporarily.

The first Mexican organization was founded at the end of 1923. This organization was named Sociedad Protectora Mexicana. Its first president was Esteban Ramirez, one of the Mexicans who had come to Gary between 1911 and 1923.

The purpose of this organization was to try to integrate the Mexican people into the civic life of the city and to dissipate as much as possible the misunderstandings and resulting causes.

Under the auspices of this organization a musical band was formed which was directed by Cirilo Rodriguez; also a feminine group was formed with the name of Cruz Azul with the general idea of bringing the Mexican people together to cooperate among themselves so they in turn could be recognized and respected by the rest of the people in Gary.

The society later came to be known as The Society Miguel Hidalgo which carried on until 1931—in which year financial difficulties caused the society to disorganize.

In the years 1931-1933 the Mexican colony suffered a recurrence of the prejudices which had been shown toward them some years before.

These acts culminated in the desire of some of the Mexicans to find a way to solve [illegible] problems, and another organization was formed.

Since it was necessary to form an organization that would appeal to the people under such strenuous circumstances—and the best way was to form a sports club—a sports club was founded on July 10, 1933, and named the Club Mexico.

Velasco

Ornelas

The name of the organization was changed to Sociedad Mutualista Mexico and this society still exists and is located at 1117 Washington St.

Under the auspices of Sociedad Mutualista Mexico many activities have taken place. One of them was the creation by Margarito Madero of an orchestra which named Casa Del Campo.

A feminine club was then organized for young Mexican girls who could not yet belong to the society proper but could contribute to its enlargement and progress. It was named Club Estrella.

The Mexican Society has stood ready to defend the rights of the Mexican people in Gary. It has on some occasions confronted the authorities in regard to discriminatory measures that have taken place such as the case when Mexicans were not allowed at Miller Beach. It has also taught some of the Mexicans how to fulfill some of their civic duties and today the majority of the Mexican people are willing to cooperate in the civic functions of the general life of the city.

The city has some outstanding citizens in the Mexican group. One of them is Dr. Joseph Ornelas, a physician. Others are David Hernandez, a pharmacist, and Cruz Velasco, director of the bands in all the Gary parochial schools.

There also is a group of Veterans of Foreign Wars, called Barrerio Serrato Post 7237.

In general these groups of Mexican people are contributing toward the greatness of this city.

Of the 3,500 Mexicans living in Gary, the great majority are of the Roman Catholic faith. Most of them attend St. Anthony's Catholic Church, 13th and Van Buren street. A small group of Mexican Protestants attend the Salvadore Pentecostal Church on State street in [illegible] Gary.

CLARK F. MULLEN

MULLEN OIL CO.

Growing with Gary for 17 of Its 50 Years

FAYE MULLEN

We proudly salute Gary on its 50 years of progress, with special reference and warmest thanks to our many friends and customers. Through your continued acceptance of Deep Rock Gasoline and Oils we have been able to expand our business to include five service stations and a 200,000 gallon fuel oil bulk plant.

We have been in business since way back in 1939, and think it is wonderful to be a part of this great city. We are looking forward to the Jubilee, and wish to congratulate all the folks who have worked so hard to insure its success.

Sincerely yours

CLARK E. MULLEN

Mullen Oil Co.

1605 WEST RIDGE ROAD

DEEP ROCK

Ridge Road and Grant St.

4087 Broadway

U. S. 20 and Old Hobart Road

45th and Broad St. in Griffith

5001 West 5th Ave.

WE . . .

have been at home in Gary Since 1911

this is our record . . .

Since 1911, the Industrial Lumber & Supply Company has been supplying quality materials to the contractors and home owners of Gary. We are proud of the many friends we have acquired in these 42 years, and of the fine reputation that fair and honest dealings have obtained for us.

Industrial LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

Serving Gary Since 1911

2101 Mass. Street

Phone 6-9181

Your *Jubilee* Headquarters . . .

CONGRATULATES GARY

on your 50th year

FROM the early days in Gary until 1927 the Hotel pictured at the left located at 6th & Broadway was "the center of all community activity"—It was here that many far reaching decisions were discussed and made which tended to affect our present community life.

HOTEL GARY EARLY DAYS

In October 1927 the New Hotel Gary was officially opened. This hotel was the dream of one of Gary's fine Building Contractors. Today as in yesteryear Hotel Gary stands as a monument and asset to our community. It still is carrying on the old tradition as "The Center of All Community Activity."

HOTEL GARY 1956

HOTEL GARY

"Where Friends Meet"

CLARK H. JONES, Mgr.

TUrner 5-7521

Greetings from . . .

the Mademoiselle Shoppe

. . . of Indiana Harbor

The Calumet Region's

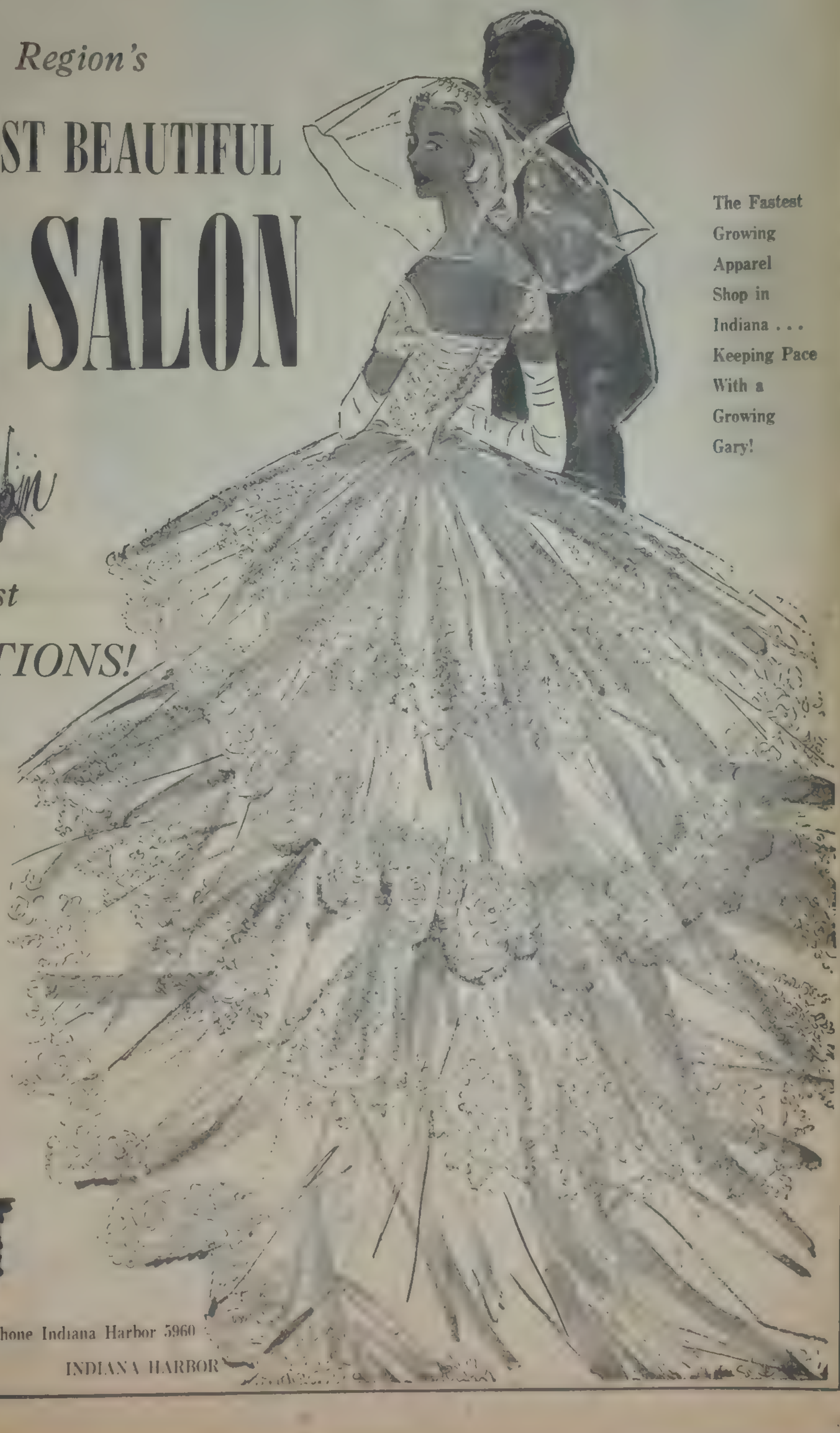
LARGEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL

BRIDAL SALON

2nd Floor French Room

Extends Warmest

CONGRATULATIONS!



The Fastest Growing Apparel Shop in Indiana . . . Keeping Pace With a Growing Gary!

When wedding bells chime this June for hundreds of happy weddings throughout the Calumet Area more Mademoiselle Shoppe gowns will be seen at these weddings than any other. The reason is simple and basic . . . ***The Mademoiselle Shoppe's French Room, in its few short years, has grown to become the largest and most beautiful bridal salon in all the Calumet Region*** . . . yes, even in all of Northern Indiana. Here the bride-to-be will find the largest selection of gowns for herself and her bridesmaids at prices to fit any budget. Here, too, the bride-to-be will get the attention she expects from trained and experienced consultants . . . (and remember, ***you can't beat experience.***)

The story of The Mademoiselle Shoppe is likened to that of the story of Gary . . . growing to keep pace with a need and demand for bigger and better things. We have, and will continue to build toward a finer and better Bridal Salon for ALL of LAKE COUNTY . . . for as the old saying relates . . . make something better and all the world will beat a path to your door.

Mademoiselle Shoppe

Phone Indiana Harbor 5960

3730-32 MAIN STREET INDIANA HARBOR

ROY MILLER 1910

THANK YOU GARY . . . for the wonderful support you have given me . . . since my start in the tobacco field . . . on June 21, 1910 at the old Juniata Cigar Store.

Fine tobaccos have been my life's work. In the belief that Gary deserved the best in tobacco, I opened "Roy Miller's" at the present location . . . December 19, 1924. It has been a pleasure to serve you!

ROY MILLER 1956

Gary's Oldest & Leading Tobacconist

ESTABLISHED 1910

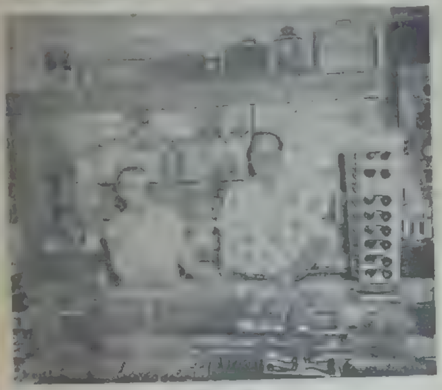
TOBACCO SPECIALISTS—A lifetime of experience, 46 years in tobacco, have gone into bringing you the most complete tobacco counter . . . the largest selection of Havanas . . . fine tobaccos of all kinds.

THE BETTER TO SERVE YOU—Our fine barber shop, restaurant, fishing tackle and billiards . . . all these services are available at the one stop . . . ROY MILLER. Our men have worked as a team for many years . . . they know just what the men of Gary want!

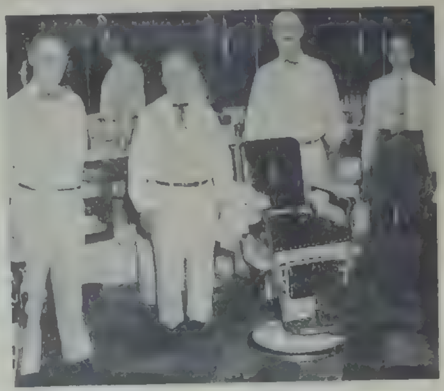
FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—We are open 7 days a week . . . 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

ROY MILLER
22 West 5th

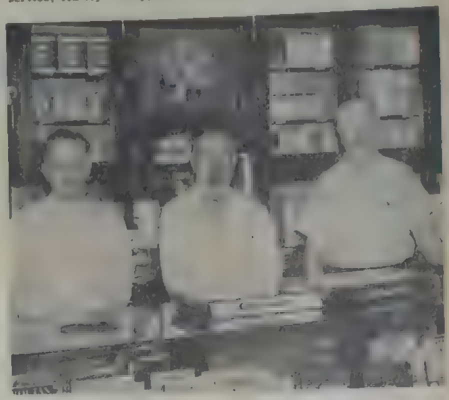
FISHING TACKLE. Manning the fishing tackle counter are Roy Miller's sons, now sharing the manager's job. Earl Miller (holding cigarette) 11 years service and Richard Miller, 10 years service.



BARBER SHOP STAFF. (Left to right) Herb Alexander, 32 years service; Phillip Biemont, 26 years; Tom Myers, 12 years; and Huey Markey, 26 years.



TOBACCO COUNTER. Skilled tobacconists ready to serve you at Roy Miller's famous tobacco counter. (Left to right) Steve Thomas, 3 years service; Harley Earley, 38 years and Edward Davies, 32 years.



This is Gary's GOLDEN JUBILEE WEEK.

See the STEEL-O-RAMA PAGEANT at the Gilroy Stadium.

Visit the exhibits in Gleason Park.

HAVE FUN — Drive Carefully

ENJOY THE LIGHT REFRESHMENT

Pepsi-Cola

Gary Designed by Col. A. P. Melton

First Town Engineer Also Laid Out Streets

Col. A. P. Melton, the engineer who designed the city, laid out its streets and planned [illegible] once said that the [illegible] of a [illegible] preserved for all time in the archives of the Gary Memorial [illegible] as an unknown benefactor in the beginning of [illegible].

Melton, who died in 1932, was in the first echelon of Gary pioneers, for he arrived in [illegible] late in April [illegible] after he had been hired by the [illegible] Steel Corp. to engineer the town site.

As he stepped off the B. & O. train on an early April day at Calumet Heights, where the blast furnaces now stand, his enthusiasm was about to reach a vanishing point as he tramped through the sand and underbrush to the Calumet Heights clubhouse where he made his headquarters.

His first engineering project was to build a temporary pile bridge across the Grand Calumet river, which then was 100 feet wide and a marsh [illegible] feet wide on the north side. The bridge led to the wasteland south of the river where the town was to be built.

There was nothing to mark the line where Broadway was to be as the whole tract was a series of sand hills and sloughs, the hills being covered by scrub oaks and the sloughs supporting a dense vegetation of marsh grasses and [illegible]. The marshes were a [illegible] of [illegible] Some of them were quite deep.

One slough in particular gave the pioneer engineer some trouble. It ran from near the location today of Christ Episcopal Church, about 100 feet north of 6th avenue, and extended more than a mile to the east.

"When our survey party was measuring Broadway," Melton [illegible] "One of the [illegible] made several unsuccessful attempts to throw the tape-line across it, but on account of the dense willows and other vegetation could not get it over. He attempted to wade across but gave up when he started to sink in the soft muck bottom.

"A resident of Tolleston was around looking on, as also was his dog. The chainman conceived the idea of tying the tape-line on the dog's collar, throwing a stick across the slough and sending the dog after it, then having the man on the other side call the dog.

"Thus was the first engineering [illegible] overcome, and to [illegible] this homely [illegible] was the city of Gary extended beyond this obstruction."

After Broadway had been surveyed to the Wabash railroad tracks, Fifth avenue was taken into consideration. At Monroe street a dense swamp was encountered in the bed of a creek known as [illegible] Run. It [illegible] to cross this morass and get onto the sand hills west of Jackson street.

As a U. S. Steel employe Melton continued for [illegible] months to supervise the laying out of the streets in the town site which extended at first from [illegible] street on the east to Fillmore street on the west. Following Gary's incorporation on July 17, 1906, the town board which was elected July 28 assumed jurisdiction over the streets and proceeded to hire Melton as the town's first engineer.

Melton thereupon resigned his steel corporation job and accepted appointment on Aug. [illegible] as town engineer. Meanwhile [illegible] contracted with the town for development projects. Streets were paved, sidewalks laid, and sewer, water and gas mains were installed in cooperation with Gary Land Co., which owned and subdivided the land, giving the town the property for the streets.

By the end of 1909 the rough frontier town of Gary had the appearance of a boom city. The population had gone beyond 10,000 and steps were taken to make it a city of the fifth class. This was accomplished Nov. 2, 1909, and Tom Knotts was elected the city's first mayor, taking office Jan. 1, 1910.

He named Melton city engineer and Melton served the city until 1914, when he went into the private engineering and construction business. He also specialized in city planning and was the consulting engineer of Indiana Harbor and Michigan City.

In 1909, Melton was one of three engineers who made the original survey of the 6¼-mile Burns Ditch drainage project. The [illegible] within the Gary [illegible] were considered a menace to the health of Gary residents.

Prompt action was taken [illegible] drainage district and [illegible] contract was let to the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co. [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] until 1925 that the project was completed at a cost of $1,05[illegible].

In 1917 Melton left for overseas duty in World War I as an engineer with the rank of captain. He served with the engineers in preparing the way for the American Expeditionary Forces and then was assigned to the staff of Gen. Mason Patrick [illegible] he was promoted to the rank of major.

After the war Melton resumed his business interests in Gary and in 1921 helped to organize the 113th Army Engineers, becoming colonel in command of the regiment. The Armory was built in 1923 under Col. Melton's supervision.

In 1923 he became associated with William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools, in the development of Dune Acres which consisted of [illegible] acres with [illegible] of Lake Michigan frontage. Melton also planned the new town of Aetna, later annexed to Gary.

Melton was a member of the Commercial club committee to promote the construction of a highway between Gary and Michigan City. A Dunes Highway Assn. was formed and Melton headed a group of engineers that studied the best route and recommended it. The route was subsequently built by the state and is now known as Dunes Highway.

Melton recommended a 100-foot roadway and a 40-foot concrete pavement. The specifications of the highway department were a little short of the recommendation. The road was opened for traffic in 1923. The building of the road was delayed until the legislature enacted a bill providing a general tax for road purposes.

Melton was born in Nebo, Ill., in 1875. His ancestors on both sides were participants in the Revolutionary War and his paternal grandfather was in the Civil War. He was educated in Dixon, Ill., and Iowa State College.

He came to Gary from Minneapolis, where he had gained distinction as an engineer. On Sept. 2, 1906, about six months after he arrived in Gary, Melton married Edith B. Quilling. They lived in the proverbial shack of the pioneer period and later moved to a flat at 708 Broadway. In 1911, they moved to Glen Park, where they resided until 1920.

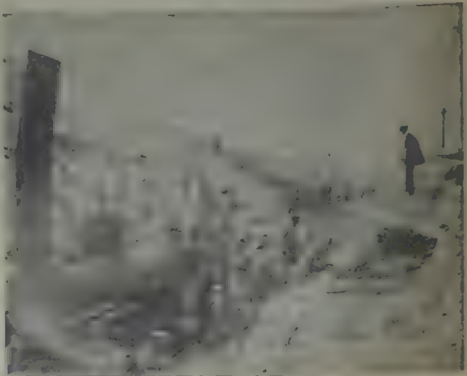
The colonel had purchased five 50-foot lots on Ridge Road for $90, but later sold them for $150. He built their home on the three remaining lots. The house was at 833 W. Ridge Road and has long been occupied as the home of Mrs. Sara K. McFall, a writer and for many years an insurance broker.

Mrs. Melton knew the life of a frontier wife in the early days in Gary, when its principal civic attributes were lawlessness and ruthless speculation.

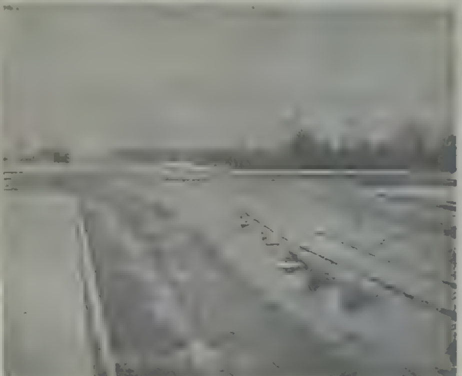
She was long active in the civic life of Gary. She served as the city's fourth postmaster, during the administration of Woodrow Wilson. A life-long Democrat, Mrs. Melton was once the city Democratic vice chairman. She also was active in Red Cross work. Now 76 years of age, she resides at the old family home at 1752 Roosevelt St. in Tolleston.

NICK MISKOVICH, his wife and an attendant at their wedding in Chicago. Miskovich, one of Gary's earliest policemen, came to the steel city by way of elopement from Steubenville, Ohio. Not satisfied with a civil marriage, Nick and his wife on Jan. 27, 1910, went to a Serbian church in Chicago to have their marriage sanctified according to Serbian rites. Miskovich and his wife, both living, have five children.

MUCH OF GARY'S PHYSICAL perfection and many of the city's top-functioning facilities are the result of the work of A. P. Melton, above, first town engineer of Gary who posed for this picture when he first arrived here early in 1906. Melton handled all of the early engineering problems here.

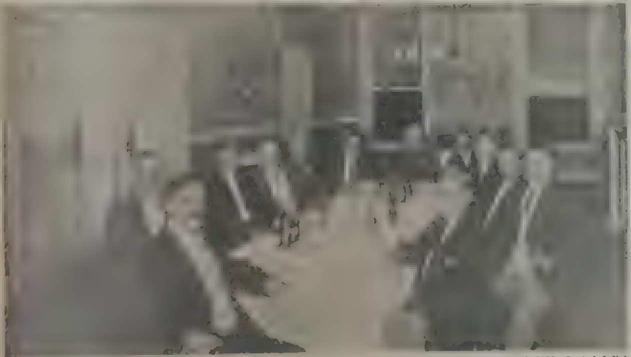


YOU CAN'T HAVE A CITY without proper sanitation and one of the first projects of Gary's founders was the laying of a sewer line to service the proposed city. Here workmen and equipment are busy in 1906 ditching for the "Big Sewer" between tumbling sand dunes.



THIS WAS 5th AVENUE at Broadway on Nov. 27, 1906. The picture, looking generally south, shows the first street car track laid and some sidewalk paving. It was one of the first street projects designed and completed by Melton.

MRS. A. P. MELTON, widow of Gary's first engineer, was one of the city's busiest women pioneers in the days of the turn of the century. She was the city's fourth postmaster and served a term as city Democratic vice chairman. She now lives in the family home at 1752 Roosevelt St. in Tolleston.



GARY'S ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT held its first annual banquet at the old Hotel Gary on Sept. 14, 1910. Seated, left to right, around the table were F. O. Hodson, E. D. Knotts, C. A. Williston, A. P. Melton, a colonel in World War I; W. J. Carlton, M. F. Parbst, Mayor Thomas E. Knotts, R. D. Hammons, A. P. Tritt, C. C. Newman, J J Johns and H W Lingren

Guy Wulfing With Gary Public Schools 38 Years

One of the best informed men on the first 40 years of Gary's history is Guy E. Wulfing, who spent 38 years in the city's public schools system, retiring in 1945.

Wulfing, now 85 years old, is still active and makes frequent visits to the Steel City, although his home is now in California. The pioneer schoolmaster spent 54 years in the teaching profession, 16 years before he came to Gary. Wulfing taught 14 years in Bluffton, where Dr. William A. Wirt was superintendent. It was Wirt who recommended to Wulfing that he apply for a position in Gary.

Wulfing

After Dr. Wirt was picked by Gary officials in 19[illegible] to organize [illegible] modern school [illegible] Wirt came to Gary [illegible] Wulfing with him to study what had to be done.

Wulfing recalled that Wirt sold his home in Bluffton and went to Europe for three months the summer of 1907 to study school systems in preparation for his new work. He spent his entire capital on the trip.

While Wirt was abroad, Wulfing received a letter from the town board asking him to come for an interview at its expense to discuss the school housing problem. On that trip, he was employed as a manual training teacher.

As Wirt's right hand man Wulfing rose from teacher to supervisor, vocational director and superintendent of buildings and grounds.

Wulfing is credited with playing a major role in creating and developing the "work" aspect of the Wirt system. His first job, however, was to build the schoolhouse where he was to begin teaching. There were many children living south of the Wabash tracks but no schools for them.

Portable buildings had been ordered, but they were tied up on a couple of freight cars in the traffic jam in the Gary railroad yards where vast quantities of building materials were being received for the mills and for the town.

Three portables finally were erected east of Broadway on Aetna road, which was known as the Old Trail, now 14th avenue. It was necessary to continually add to the avenue of school houses. Some of the old portables are still in use. Wulfing taught all grades until Jefferson school was opened in [illegible]. It was the first permanent school and included a manual training shop where wood work and nature study was provided for 7th and 8th grade pupils.

When Emerson School was opened in 1909, Wulfing moved into a complete vocational shop setup there, giving all his time to it. Manual training was started on a production basis for high school boys, who made materials needed to equip the school buildings. Many tables and desks and school cupboards were made and some are still used in some of the older schools.

When the board passed the rule that teachers must retire by the end of their 65th year, Wulfing was made an exception, feeling that he was indispensable. Eventually in 1941 John J. Matthews was called from Philadelphia to become supervisor of vocational training, leaving Wulfing to give full attention to building problems. He retired in 194[illegible] at the age of 72. The major school plants were built during his tenure.

For many years, the Wulfings lived in the 4600 block on Carolina street, where he had a sizable garden and fruit orchard. The Wulfing family included five children who grew up in Gary. Four now live on the west coast, and one daughter who resides in Newark, N. J. There are 10 grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Wulfing celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Aug 21, 1951. Mrs. Wulfing died in California in 1953. Wulfing is now visiting his sister, Mrs. Lena Ervin, 764 Delaware St.

Five Families Founded Martin Luther Church

By REV. JOSEPH P. FABRY, Pastor Martin Luther Lutheran Church

Stefan and Annie Jursa came from Chicago early in March 1906, to the sands of Gary to find a place to settle and build a home. With the members of their party, the Jursas were the first Slovak settlers in Gary.

Upon their arrival, they found Tom Knotts and A. F. Knotts with engineers who had started to survey the townsite. The Jursas moved into a shack of their own construction at what is now 3rd and Massachusetts in Gateway Park.

In the fall of 1906 they moved to a newly constructed brick building at 921 Washington St., where a tavern was opened under the name "Steve Jursa's Place." Soon afterwards the first restaurant was opened at 925 Washington St. by Jursa.

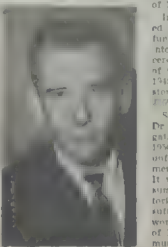
Stefan Jursa passed away in December, 1931, his wife carrying on the business. Mr. and Mrs. Jursa became members of the Dr. Martin Luther Lutheran Church in the year of its founding, 1911. In January, 1953 Mrs. Jursa retired from active business [illegible]

The heads of five Slovak Lutheran families met on Oct. [illegible] 1911, with the purpose of officially organizing a Slovak Lutheran congregation. Taking for their title the name of the Great Reformer, the new congregation came into existence under the name "The Dr. Martin Lutheran Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Unadulterated Augsburg Confession of Gary, Indiana."

The minutes of that first meeting record the following as having been present: John Rarus, John Dian, Andrew Fabik, George Hrabar and Andrew Paska. With the exception of John Dian, who is still an active member of the congregation, the other founders have all died. The first church council consisted of the following officers: Michael Kanuch, president; Stephen Vician, secretary; Michael Lukac, treasurer; Andrew [illegible], financial secretary.

During the formative years of the congregation's history worship services were conducted at Trinity Lutheran Church, 8th and Massachusetts. Inasmuch as the fledgling congregation did not as yet have its own pastor, the Rev. John S. Bradac of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Whiting, served as vacancy pastor and adviser.

At the July meeting of the Voters' Assembly in 1914, steps were taken to acquire property [illegible] 17th Ave at Polk and to purchase the school building of St. John's Lutheran Church in Tolleston with the purpose of remodeling it into a suitable house of worship.



REV. JOSEPH P. FABRY

In the fall of 1914 the school house was moved to the newly acquired property. Busy hands cooperated in digging a new [illegible] beneath the structure, setting a new foundation, and completely renovating and redecorating the then 44-year-old building for its new role.

On Oct 25, 1914, the congregation joyously dedicated the building. John Dian was then president of the congregation.

The church record from the year of founding to the year 1937, contains no less than 19 names of pastors and student pastors who [illegible] the people of Dr. Martin Luther Lutheran [illegible]

With the arrival of the Rev. Martin Cizmar on Aug 13, 1937 serious consideration was given to the need of conducting English divine services for the benefit of the younger members of the congregation. Up to this time all worship services as well as the business and social events of the congregation had been conducted almost exclusively in the Slovak language. Tradition gave way to duty when in September of 1937 the first English service was conducted.

In 1938 the congregation purchased a parsonage. The March Voters' Assembly in 1940 authorized a committee to consider the purchase of new property at the site upon which the present church building now stands on the northeast corner of 13th Ave. at Connecticut.

In 1942 [illegible] ed and within three [illegible] fund raising [illegible] into motion. Grou[illegible] ceremonies for the new house of worship were held Sept. 11, 1949 and on Oct. 20 the cornerstone for the new church was [illegible]

Strong in faith, members of Dr. Martin Luther congregation gathered on Christmas Eve of 1950 for their first service in the unfinished and unheated basement of their new church home. It was not until the following summer of 1951 that the auditorium of the new building was sufficiently complete for public worship. The confirmation class of 1951 was received into communicant membership on July 22 in the first service conducted in the yet unfinished nave.

Although the day was [illegible] great rejoicing and thanks[illegible]ing it also carried with it a note of sadness, for the Rev. Martin Cizmar had received and accepted [illegible] call to serve Pento[illegible] Lutheran Church in Ra[illegible] Pastor Cizmar preached [illegible] farewell sermon [illegible]ing Sunday, July [illegible]ing ministered here for 15 [illegible]

In the absence of a full time pastor the congregation again turned to Dr. Bradac of Whiting. Under his direction four theological students served for a period of three years, from 1951-1954. The student pastors were Paul Green, Joseph P. Fabry, John S. Obeda and Andrew Brodos. The work of construction was virtually complete when on Palm Sunday of 1952 the congregation worshiped for the first time in the fully finished nave of its new church.

On Sept. 13, 1954, the members of Dr. Martin Luther Lutheran Church installed the Rev. Joseph F. Fabry as their new pastor. Through their [illegible] the members of Dr. Luther congregation are affiliated with the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church, a member of the Synodical Conference of North America, of which The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, is the largest constituent body.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is built on the site where its current members once worshipped in a small portable building. Land for the present church at 6th Ave. and Ralston St. was bought and work started on the building in 1935. It was completed in 19[illegible]

Brunswick Presbyterian Church Chartered in 1926

By REV. ERNEST O. RALSTON

[illegible] there were but a few [illegible] homes in the area [illegible] Brunswick. The Rev. C. F. Campbell, of the East Side Presbyterian Church and the Rev. W. T. McIntyre, of the Indiana Harbor Presbyterian Church, recognized that the area needed a church, and after [illegible] h Avenue school Nov. 28, 1926 a [illegible] was organized, [illegible] charter members. The number has now grown to nearly [illegible]

Following a fire which destroyed the school building, the congregation worshiped in a small portable structure on the back of the lot at 6th and Ralston. In 1935 the cornerstone for a new brick building was laid on the same site, and the building dedicated in 1937, notwithstanding depression days.

The mortgage on this building was burned in 1947, but it [illegible] became apparent that a larger building was needed, and a building fund was started. Meantime a parsonage had been constructed (1942).

In 1953 more definite needs for an enlarged building were apparent and a building committee had been named. Under its leadership ground was broken in April 1954 and during the summer and fall the building progressed. Remodeling and redecoration were concluded in the summer of 1955, and rededication services were held Nov. 6, 1955.

During the 30 years of its history the congregation has been served by the following ministers: Dr. Robert H Belton, 1926-1929, the Rev. Klon E. Matthews, 1930-1933, the Rev. Albert H. McLain, 1934-1938, Dr. Russell Hutchison, 1938-1940, Dr. Archibald F. Fulton, 1940-1944, Dr. Ernest O. Ralston, 1944 to the present time.

Present members of the Session are C. W. Van Inwegen, Charles Deal, James Forsythe, Loren Oliver, Warren Clark, Jesse Garland, George Smythe, Fred Krueger, S. C. Heinz and Thomas J. Wright.

James Forsythe is superintendent of the Bible School, with Mrs. Robert Vellines as assistant, and in charge of the primary department. Mrs. Alta Hummell is president of the Women's Service Group. Mrs. Barbara Pugh is choir director, and Mrs. Mae Johnson and Miss Barbara Pumroy serve as organists.

From this congregation three have gone into full time Christian service: the Rev. Leslie Van Inwegen, pastor of the Kansas City United Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Robert C. Deal and Mrs. Florence Ralston Deal now serving the Westview United Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

GARY'S SERBIAN POPULATION built St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church in 19[illegible]. The laying of the cornerstone of the structure took place in August of that year and is shown above.

Serbians Came Here to Find Religious, Economic Freedom

"Rome was not built in a [illegible] place for argument that Gary has sprung up from nothing but sand piles into a modern and magnificent city in a short period of five decades.

Among the earliest settlers and pioneers of this 20th century [illegible] hard work and long hours these young Serbs — and they were young and most of them single — put their muscles and talents towards laying the very foundation of this new community, that was to become the greatest steel producing unit in the world.

Once hired to work on [illegible] of the steel works and settled in the then very primitive shacks—called by some jokester "houses" — these Serbs sent a [illegible] ing and nearby, telling them of this new opportunity on the sandy shore of the great Michigan lake. A brief period after that an invasion of Serbs, eager to work, started for Gary and the first Serbian community was created.

True to their traditions and slogans on their banners in "Old Country": "for Holy Cross and Golden Liberty," these young, energetic Serbs began to think [illegible] to this new "promised land of America" in search of freedom [illegible] Turkey to escape conscription by enemies, and here they had found that desired liberty.

Their bodies were free, but they desired to have their national and religious life take normal course. So, after only a few short years—to be exact three and a half years after the first settlers landed on these sand dunes — Serbs called a meeting on Feb 26, 1910 with the purpose of discussing organization of a school and church parish and comunity.

The first person to start that moveemnt was the late Tanasije Nastich father of a Gary boy "who made good" as one would say in "Amerika." His son now famous through his martyrdom, Bishop Varnava whom the Communist Tito condemned and imprisoned in a dungeon for several years because Bishop Varnava "was preaching Western ideas of freedom of spirit."

However, the meeting of Feb 26, 1910, did not produce very definite results. It seemed that [illegible] no need for [illegible] organized and [illegible]

But the need for spiritual [illegible] and social life — for songs both sacred and secular — [illegible] over all arguments contrary to it.

Soon the first school board was elected and [illegible] in Gary, as member of the board, and Ljubomir Simich and Milar Misk[illegible] the Great Beyond were the other two members of this first school board.

Pavle Veljkov at that time [illegible] in Cleveland, Ohio, was called to become the first [illegible] the call, and the school started. The first [illegible] tive examination.

Gary Steel Works, through Gary Land Co., extended a helping hand to these enterprising Serbs and some land at 14th and Massachusetts street was given to them for their school [illegible] imagined without a church. And so Serbs began to look [illegible]

The Balkan wars of 1912-1913 and finally the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914 made things look [illegible] ocean to fight against their perennial enemy — the monar[illegible]

The remaining members continued their task. In the year 1913, these young pioneers — Serbs — who believed in the [illegible] gether and organized the first singing society. Being patriotic and grateful to the Karageorge dynasty, and to the great grandson of Karageorge, King Peter I for his brilliant [illegible] ized society took this historical name and called their organiza[illegible]

It is still very much in existence after 43 years of spreading music and dance, and its first president George Rapaich and three other members of the original organizers, Peter Sekulovich, Tripo Spasojevich and Christ Gerun, are still active members of the same and hope to sing at the coming Golden Jubilee. What a record!

The next year, in 1914, some of these same Serbs and many others got together, and on Feb 24, 1914, at a meeting called to discuss establishment of a church, they elected the late Bozo Trbovich first president and Steve Orlich, still with us, secretary - recorder. Hardship were ahead of this group, but they succeeded in building the first church by getting some material from the steel company and contributing their own labor. From the very modest building at 20th and Connecticut street the Serbs today have one of the most beautiful churches and community centers in Gary. And they are still looking forward to expansion.

In their efforts to help [illegible] the largest [illegible] in Gary [illegible] Federation of [illegible] senior members and several hundred junior members. There also is a ladies' Guild affiliat[illegible] whole. There are many other social, patriotic and cultural [illegible] Gary [illegible] Ameri[illegible]. When the first [illegible]

TANASIJE NASTICH

great inventor Michael Pupin, then professor at Columbia [illegible] kola Tesla, and his proxy was M. M. Duchich, president of [illegible] chants of Gary in 1906.

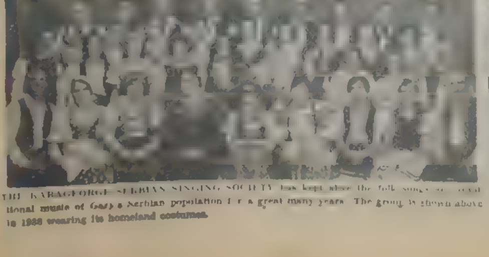
The first Serbian priest was the late Rev Pavle Veljkov, who was also the first teacher. [illegible] been 10 different pastors, with the Very Rev. D. J. Shoukletovich having served longest Nov., 1931, to Dec 31, 1941, and who has been called again to take charge of this strong community.

REV. SHOUKLETOVICH

Today Serbs in Gary are hap[illegible] city [illegible] young men and women [illegible] army [illegible] stands.

Serbs have many prominent [illegible] placed persons. Serbs, warriors of the great patriot, General Draza Mihailovich, of whom [illegible] and a large number of [illegible] have been naturalized and [illegible]

PETER MANDICH



THE KARAGEORGE SERBIAN SINGING SOCIETY has kept alive the folk songs and national music of Gary's Serbian population for a great many years. The group is shown above in 1938 wearing its homeland costumes.

First Hungarians Came Here in '06

Danch Family Opened Restaurant, Tavern; Most From Pennsylvania

Hungarians from the coal fields of Pennsylvania were among [illegible] of the substantial nationality groups to settle in Gary. The first family of Hungarian origin to arrive in Gary was that of Michael Danch, who reached the undeveloped city in October, 1906. The Danches made their home in a shack on Jefferson street, between 10th and 11th avenues.

Danch opened a restaurant [illegible] Washington street. The establishment burned down in 1908. Andrew Volchsko and Atty W. W. Miller, partners in the real estate business came from Hazelton, Pa., early in 1907. Both were Hungarian.

Bela Kelner opened a grocery [illegible] 1908. One of his sons is now a [illegible] John Figele, an early Gary fireman and Frank Kertes, a policeman, all came here before 1910.

George Guraly operated a hotel on Adams street, between 13th and 14th. It was in his hotel in 1909 that the Gary Hungarian Club was organized [illegible] the first president, Julius Danch is the present head of the organization.

Other early Hungarians in the city were Dr. A. W. Stepp[illegible], a physician, who came in 1908 and practiced [illegible] until his death in 1930, and Louis Bruce, who operated a meat packing plant on Van Buren street near 15th avenue. Atty [illegible] a mill worker, were Hungarian leaders.

Hungarians are religious folk. In Gary they are divided among the Roman Catholics, the Hungarian Protestant Reformed and Hungarian Baptists.

[illegible] attracted [illegible] Hungarian Catholics and this church is still a religious and social center for [illegible] Yuhas, George Rabina, John Domonkos and George Lamfalusi.

The Hungarian Reformed [illegible] The first trustees were Maynard and Joe Gergely, Paul Kish, James Syunyog, John Peleskey, Mike Danch, Joe Danyi and John Chontos.

The leaders of Hungarian Baptists were John Sarudy [illegible]

There are now approximately 1,000 families of Hungarian de[illegible]

About 30 Hungarian families who became war refugees in [illegible] Germany have located in the Gary area in the past year. They were quick to adjust to American life. One of the group now owns and operates a 360-acre farm near Hobart.

JULIUS DANCH

Old Hungarian traditions were long followed. St Emeric's parish had a band, directed by Joe Dzimba, that for nearly 20 years played at funeral parades. The fall festival of the grapes was [illegible] and entertainment. The Hungarian Singing Society was formed in 1938 and sang on many occasions until the last few years.

The American Hungarian Center, [illegible] Harrison St., is a community meeting place for Hungarians [illegible] The building was purchased in 1945. Frank Dobrosky is the 1956 president. [illegible] George Domokos was the first president; Julius Danch is now president. Mrs Anthony Lucas is head of the ladies auxiliary.

St Emeric's church fosters a chapter of the Catholic Order of Foresters that was started in 1925. Mike Danko was the first chief ranger.

Among the leading Hungarians in Gary's civic life are: Julius Danch, lawyer and [illegible] Bros. Packing Co.; Frank J. Farkas, police radio operator, [illegible] Joe Kish, superintendent of the Lake County Home.

Albanians Settled Here In Early '06

By FRANK J. POJANI

The Albanian people who came to the newly established city of Gary settled themselves here in 1906.

Among the first were George Dimitri, 549 Georgia St., a retired policeman who was in the police department for over 30 years and John Apostol, deceased, a sewer contractor who laid most of the sewers between 1906 and 1910.

Apostol and a group of other Albanians in 1907 organized the Albanian Beneficial Society which was incorporated under Indiana laws on Feb. 15 1912. The society was named for [illegible] city, 90 per cent of them owning their own homes.

The Albanians believe [illegible] assist members and other Albanians in time of need.

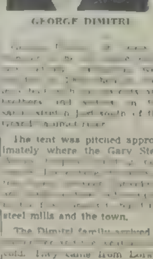
[illegible] come loyal American citizens. They have taken part in many [illegible] 1939 and includes Albanians throughout Lake County.

The charter members of the society included: John Apostol, first president, James Pap[illegible], Tom Christ, Christ Stefan[illegible] Christ, Josef Lala, Tom Trento, Anton Rolo, Periki Tolo, [illegible] Josef and Dimitri Pani.

[illegible] present officers are [illegible] Mustafa, president; Ligor Spiro, vice president, George Dimitri, chaplain, Frank J. Pojani, secretary, Andy Christo, treasurer, Spaso Vangel and Peter Dimitri, trustees; Zalo Emin and Sam Abas, counselors, [illegible] Regep and Sam Abas, guards.

Many of the Albanians are of the Mohammedan faith and [illegible] igan City or in Chicago Mohammedan temples.

George Dimitri Has Long Record As Policeman



GEORGE DIMITRI

[illegible] brothers and [illegible] just south of the Grand Calumet river.

The tent was pitched approximately where the Gary Steel [illegible] steel mills and the town.

The Dimitri family arrived in [illegible] cold. They came from Lorain, O., where his father, Pany Dimitri worked in steel mills [illegible] George was born. As soon as houses were available, the family bought a home at 1536 Jefferson st.

George however, did not remain long in Gary. He joined the Army on Dec 22, 1907, and served for six years. When he was discharged in the fall of 1913, Mayor Tom Knotts appointed him to the police department.

The mayor's letter to Police Chief Joe Martin recommended Dimitri because he was "especially adapted to deal with the people from the Balkan countries."

It was not until 1916 that Dimitri learned that he could be [illegible] the United States because of his service in the Army. The most important day in his life, he said was Feb 8 1916 when he [illegible] his citizenship papers.

[illegible] under all the mayors of Gary, except Mayor Peter Mandich. He worked many years as a uniformed cop on a beat, but in the later years was the city jail turnkey. He recalled the prohibition days when police had a rough job suppressing bootleggers.

His most exciting experiences, however, came during the steel strike of 1919. Each policeman was accompanied by two militia men as they guarded the mill gates. As the situation grew worse, the federal troops were moved in and machine guns were set up at strategic points north of 5th avenue. Some 2,000 regular army troops were here. The soldiers were quartered in [illegible] where he lived in a tent when he first came to Gary.

Syrians Active in Business

Came Here From Lebanon After War

By SAMUEL HAMOD
President, Assar Eligdd Lodge

Among the numerous nationality groups that have adopted [illegible] as their home in the New World are some 25 Syrian families who came from the commonwealth of Lebanon in the Middle East since World War I.

Lebanon is a country along the Mediterranean, 120 miles long and 35 miles wide. [illegible] The little nation is bounded by Syria [illegible] the Israeli frontier on the south. It formerly was a part of the Turkish empire and after the first world war was a French protectorate until 1941. Most of the Lebanese are Moslems and speak the Arabic language.

The Syrians in Gary are divided, some are Moslems and others are Christians. Council[illegible] George Ferhat is one of the Christian group.

There are approximately 1,000 Moslems in the Gary area, who worship in the Mohammedan mosque in Michigan City or in Chicago. Their holy day is Friday.

In addition to the Syrians, there are Albanians, Arabs, Macedonians, Turks and some Greeks living in the area, who are of the Mohammedan faith. Leaders of these groups have discussed the desirability of having a mosque erected in Gary. This may materialize in the near future.

Most of the Syrians in Gary derive their livelihood from the steel mills though some are in business. Many Syrians would like to come to the United States but immigration quotas prevent them.

Samuel Hamod came to Gary [illegible] bought a hotel [illegible] the present site of the city hall parking lot at 4th and Massachusetts. It was called the Massachusetts Hotel and had 35 rooms. When the city hall was built the hotel was torn down and Hamod leased another one at 3rd and Jefferson and named it the Jefferson Hotel, which he has owned since 1928. He also has acquired other properties.

The Hamods have two sons. [illegible] the other, Bud Hamod, president of the senior class at Edison High School.

Cubans Proud of Gary Home

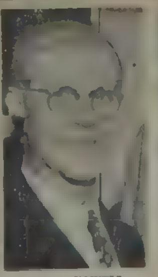
Cuba, largest island in the West Indies and thousands of miles from Lake Michigan, nevertheless has made her contribution to polyglot racial pattern that forms Gary's citizenry today.

The number of Cubans coming to Gary was small and they didn't form an independent racial group as did many of the other nationalities here.

Being a Spanish speaking people, the Cubans mixed with the Spanish and Mexican populations of the city and became part of the societies formed by these groups.

The treaty of Paris in 1898 formerly ended Spanish rule [illegible] and most of them are employed [illegible] Cuban doctor and a Cuban lawyer among the city's professional men.

[illegible] and part of Gary in this our 50th year."



G. G. HOWELL

D. T. JONES

Welsh Steel Makers Helped Build Mills

By William F. Thomas
Past President, Cambrian Society

Welsh people have been residents in Gary from almost the beginning of the city in 1906. The first Welshman to come to the new Steel City was Thomas Howells, father of Prosser Howells, prominent Gary building [illegible]

Thomas Howells was born [illegible] Cardiff, South Wales, and came to America when he was a young man. He was employed for a while in construction work at Duquesne, Pa. He helped build Gary Works and later worked in the mills. He died in 1944.

The first Welsh organization in Gary was the Daffodils Society—the daffodil is the national flower of Wales. The society was formed in 1916 and con[illegible] till the early 30s when it disbanded and amalgamated with the Cambrian Welsh Society.

The Cambrian Society was organized in 1926 for Welsh men and women. Each year it commemorates the Patron Saint of Wales on March 1, which is known as St David's Day. The banquet is followed by a song fest at which traditional Welsh tunes are played and sung.

The Cambrians hold their meetings the first Saturday of every month from September to June in the Evangelical Reformed Church, 5th and Pierce. The traditional cup of tea and a service of song always follow the meeting. The Rev. J. M. Johnson, pastor of the church, is a member of the society.

The Gary society was founded by D. T. Jones, who for many years was night superintendent in the Sheet and Tin Mill. He [illegible] foreman in a tin mill. He retired in 1938 and now lives in [illegible] Jones was an active Mason and a life member of the Moose lodge.

Among some of the other early Welshmen to come to Gary was Joseph J. Davies who arrived in Gary in 1910, coming from Scotdale, Pa., steelmills. He came to this country with his parents from Swansea, South Wales. Before his death he received a 5-year medal from the steel corporation.

Harry Isaac, a retired steel worker now residing at 4820 Rhode Island St., was employed as an open hearth foreman until 1954. He was a noted musician and a church organist. He came to America from Ebbw Vale, South Wales.

G. Griffith Howell [illegible] to Gary in 1910 and worked as an electrician in the open hearth. He served three years in World War I and for three years was an electrical [illegible] superviser in the Netherlands, West Indies, [illegible] bia, Palestine and India. At [illegible] he is an international representative of the AFL Union of Electrical Workers. In his early days, he was physical director of the YMCA. He also [illegible] Olympics held in Stockholm, Sweden. He is a well know tenor soloist.

William X. Thomas, who died in 1923, was a colorful figure in the early days of Gary. He came to the United States from Wales in 18[illegible] and worked as a railroad engineer at Braddock, Pa. He came to Gary at the beginning of construction at Gary Works to work as a riveter and [illegible] machine shop. Thomas made his home in Indiana Harbor and walked daily through sand and swamps to and from his work. He was active in Welsh organizations and was a member of the Welsh [illegible] band.

There are now approximately 150 Welsh families in Gary practically all of whom are naturalized citizens. Many came from tin mills in Wales to work in the tin mills of Gary.

[illegible] to the national Gymanfa Ganu (singing festival) in which [illegible] descent participate. Last year the event was held in the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City; this September, the festival will be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

William F. Thomas, an inspector at Gary Works and a life member and past president of the Cambrian Society, is an accomplished violinist and will play at the festival.

Ukranians Migrated From Pennsylvania

By M. O. HOLOWATY

The first Ukrainians to arrive in Gary were W. Skubish and T. Gabla, both employed in the Gary mills in 1909. Because of the shortage of homes both men left for Chicago in early 1910.

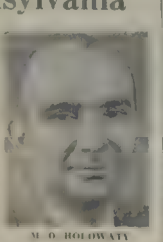
During the summer of 1910, however, five families arrived here from Ambridge, Pa. In [illegible] tional families moved here from the Pittsburgh area and from Chicago.

In September 1912 Gary Ukrainians organized Gary Branch No. 100 of the Ukrainian National Assn. and elected [illegible] principles of a fraternal benevolent organization and started with 12 members. As new fam[illegible] ship increased and ultimately reached a total of 300. The pres[illegible]

Another Ukrainian society was founded in Gary in 1916 under the name "Prosvita" (Enlightenment). The aim of this organization was to improve education by giving concerts, lectures, and special courses. Courses in English and the Ukrainian languages were organized.

"Prosvita" took active part in organizing war relief for Europeans in 1917 and in the Liberty Bonds sales program of 1918. A Ukrainian group in national costumes won wide acclaim in the war parade of 1918.

After the victory of the Allies in 1918, life in Gary stabilized also for Ukrainians. The dreams [illegible] the war proved impossible to realize because of the occupa[illegible] either Poland or Russia. Consequently, they organized the [illegible] Calumet region to become American citizens. This pro[illegible]



M. O. HOLOWATY

The economic depression of 1930-33 destroyed many proj[illegible] abandoned. The national folklore was being preserved however, by dancing and singing groups which were always popular. The City of Gary sent a group of Ukrainian dancers to the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition in 1933 where they won top honors in the dancing class.

World War II saw 25 Gary men of Ukrainian descent in American Armed Forces. Several of these were wounded and one lost his life.

The total number of Garyites of Ukrainian descent now stands at 75 families. The Ukrainian National Assn. Branch 100 is still led by the same man of [illegible] tional cooperation and understanding.

Assyrians Noted for Religion

First to Embrace Christian Faith

By MALCOLM LUTHER KARAM (Elder)

The Assyrians are constitutionally a religious people. They were one of the first nations to embrace the Christian faith and civilization. [illegible] the sword of [illegible] fanatic [illegible] their faith. In his travels around the world, Marco Polo, while in Mesopotamia, the original homeland of Assyrians, gives a wonderful account about "The Nestorians" who were living here under dire religious duress [illegible]

Assyrian missionaries traveled [illegible] far and wide penetrating the darkest corners of [illegible] earth [illegible] to diffuse the light they had received from Jesus of Nazareth.

After the first World War [illegible] Assyrians had to drift [illegible] their homelands in [illegible] the Tigris and [illegible] respectively, in search of a refuge.

A great number who were lucky enough to afford an expensive trip migrated to this country. Many came to Gary where their kinsmen had already established themselves [illegible]

Tribulations were now over. They soon came to think of building a church for themselves where they could worship unmolested. But pecuniary deficiency did not warrant the [illegible] From 1910-16 a small unorganized congregation led by the late Isaac Murhach gathered in the First Presbyterian Church at Monroe [illegible]

REV. PERA MIRZA

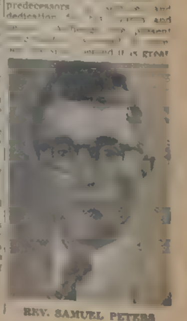
[illegible] Assyrian pioneers who also took active part in various capacities [illegible] cease of Isaac Murhach, Sargis Oshana assumed the holy responsibility. He continued in that capacity with equal zeal and devotion until 1919. By this time the congregation had doubled in number and the prospect of building a church appeared better.

The present Assyrian Church at 456 Monroe street was constructed under the auspices of the late Dr I N Yohannan who commenced to serve the Lord in 1919. It was during his days that the congregation grew largest in number making it possible to raise the $25,000 not including the cost of the immense free service rendered by Assyrian artisans themselves for building the church. Donations by the United States Steel Corp of Gary will always be remembered with gratitude, as will assistance from the Rev F W Backemeyer.

From 1928-1950 the Rev. Pera Mirza, a pastor of high theologi[illegible] ister for the church. He discharged his duties with effic[illegible]

[illegible] Peters, who came over from Iran, has been appointed min[illegible] to this country.

Members of [illegible] predecessors [illegible] dedication [illegible]



REV. SAMUEL PETERS

GARY'S POLISH-AMERICAN war veterans organized this American Legion post at 15th Ave. and Delaware St. and named it in honor of the great Revolutionary War hero, Poland's General Kosciusko, who aided the colonists in our war of independence against the British.

First Polish People Here In 1906-07

'Land of Milk and Honey' Attracted Many from Europe

By MRS. THADDEUS M. MENZIE

Poland . . . Pole . . . Polonia . . . Polonaise . . . Polka are all synonymous with Gary's beginning.

Gary's first Polish citizenry came from Chicago in 1906 and 1907 to seek out their fortune in the new city of steel. A majority of the Poles have derived their livelihood from Gary's main source—the steel mills, but a great number chose to be [illegible]

The most notable increase in migration of the Poles was made at the turn of the last century when the much heralded "land of milk and honey" was their goal. Some chose the coal mines of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Others preferred the New York and New Jersey industries. In time a great many drifted to the Midwest—to Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee.

The new frontier city at the foot of Lake Michigan challenged the Poles in large Midwest cities and a new Polish center was established in Gary. Today the Steel City's Polish community numbers around 20,000, about one-eighth of Gary's total population. It is Gary's largest nationality group.

Among the first Poles of note to settle in Gary were such men as Frank Zawadski, who opened a tavern at 12th and Broadway and later became a justice of the peace; Anthony Bankus, a carpenter, who was responsible for forming St. Hedwig's parish and building the church at 17th and Connecticut, and Val Fabianski who came in 1906 and established a furniture store. John Wasilewski also was one of the first and foremost builders.

These men and 30 other families felt the need of a united effort for a strong communal life. So on July 21, 1907 they held an outdoor picnic that resulted in the formation of a parish. Eventually it was marked as a religious center for the Poles, with a church, parochial school, convent, rectory and social hall.

The first of these projects was the erection of a church. The fund for the building began with $150 raised at the initial rally. The Gary Land Co. provided a site at 17th and Connecticut street and on July 4, 1908, St. Hedwig's Church was dedicated and blessed by Bishop Herman H. Alerding.

The location of the church influenced the Polish settlers to build their homes in the neighborhood, which extended from Broadway to Georgia street, from 15th to 20th avenues. A few years later, the Gary Land Co. opened a new subdivision from 11th to 15th avenues, east of Broadway, which became a predominantly Polish district.

Father Peter Kahellek, the first resident priest, was responsible for the organization of two other parishes — Sacred Heart, 2729 W. 15th, in 1913 and the Assumption Church in New Chicago, in 1917. Sacred Heart parish now includes some 750 families, and Assumption Church over 300.

[illegible] Polish descent [illegible] from the Gary [illegible] Rev [illegible] few daughters who chose the convent life.

With the spiritual segment [illegible] al and [illegible] 1930 [illegible] the [illegible] Polish [illegible] Alliance was

formed June 5, 1925, for young men, with the emphasis on athletics. The club has had a wholesome influence on the younger generation. At present the club has 376 members and owns property valued at $100,000 at 15th and Connecticut street, which originally was built for a welfare clinic by the U. S. Steel [illegible]

Many of the Polish women joined lodges. The first of these was the Daughters of Poland, which was organized in 1908 and is still active and later the Polish Women's Alliance of America, with approximately 700 members in Gary.

The Poles are noted for their appreciation of music. The Chopin Chorus, formed in 1916, has made a noteworthy contribution to Gary's culture. Their annual concerts and festive balls have brightened the lives of the Polish people.

Frank and Jeanette Olszewski, Frank Frydrych and Joseph Hrabatas are among those who were the early patrons responsible for the success of the chorus which is now directed by Prof. George Kalmus. It has 50 singing members and about 200 patrons. The chorus appears in native costumes, adding to its effectiveness.

Being an important segment of the city's population, the Poles have had an active part in the political life of the community. Out of the nine councilmen in the first City Council, two were Poles—John Siemniasko and Dominic Szymanski. Anthony Mis was elected to the Council in 1914; Frank Spychalski in 1918 and Joseph Ratajkowski and Leo Saostakowski Shonake in 1922.

Other Poles who served in the Council were Edward Krieger Sr. and his son Edward Jr., Walter Cichowlaz, Joseph Cwiklinski and Aloise Wozniak, who was elected in 1955 for a second term. Frank Zawadski was an early member of the board of works.

Other Polish officials in recent years have been: Charles Baran, county commissioner; John E. Roszkowski, city treasurer and Lake County [illegible]tor; Anthony Dobis, city clerk; Felix Kaul, prosecutor and judge of Lake Circuit Court; Anthony Filipiak, Juvenile Court judge; Francis T. Grandys, county clerk; Stanley Olszewski, commissioner and county auditor; J. J. Forszt, commissioner; Louis Opachan, county recorder; Thaddeus Menzie, Juvenile Court prosecutor.

Gary's Polish colony had two weekly publications in the period before the depression. The first was published in 1917 by Anthony Berek under the name of "Glos Ludu" (Voice of the People), the second, published by John Jasinski, was named "Glos Polonji" (People's Voice).

There were two financial institutions founded by Poles that could not survive the depression, and their closing dealt a severe blow to the welfare of the Polish community. The American State Bank, of which Walter Lewandowski was president, was forced to close its doors. The other was the Wachowski Savings and Loan, headed bs Z. Albrecht and J. Jendrzejewski, which also was insolvent.

A Polish movie house was operated in the early days by Walter Wawruzkiewicz at 16th and Broadway. John Ignac, a Pole of long standing in the movie business is now in charge of film operations at the Palace theater.

One of the social halls which has witnessed countless weddings, dances and banquets was the White Eagle Hall, 16th and Maryland street. It was built by John Klosowski and operated by his family for over 43 years. To a lesser degree, Pulaski Hall at 19th and Virginia street, also was a social center.

Now in addition, are the Silver Bell club and the American Legion posts. There are two Polish homes; one at 16th and Pennsylvania where many lodge groups meet, and the Glen Park Polish Home at 43rd and Broadway.

A long list can be compiled of Gary citizens of Polish descent who have been successful in their businesses and profession.

The list of Polish physicians includes D. L. J. Danieleski, Dr. John Stawicki, who came in 1913; Dr. Z. Hodurski, Dr. Henry S. Lebioda, Dr. Michael Shellhouse, Dr. Thaddeus Lorenti, Dr. Stanley Majsterek, Dr. R. C. Minczewski, Dr. B. Gielecinski-Giel and Dr. Eleanor Walters, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Wasielewski, a midwife in the early Gary days, who is credited with have delivered more than 3,500 babies.

The sons and daughters of Polish settlers have left a good impression both in the educational and the civic life of the city. They have been able to prove their solidity and loyalty to the ideals of their forefathers. Their goal has been to make Gary the best place to carry on and they are proud of their city.

Dutch Settle Early In Calumet Area

Hollanders Make Home Near Gary Soon After Close of Civil War

By PETER W. SCHOON

Hollanders are among the many nationality groups that have contributed to Gary's industry and culture. In fact, pioneer Dutch descendants had settled here even before the days of Gary.

Among the Dutch pioneer families were the Schoons and the Koedykers. Jacob Schoon and his family of four sons and four daughters came to the Calumet in 1876 and the Koedykers came shortly thereafter.

When the Civil War ended in 1865, thousands of Europeans applied for passports to the United States. Among these were no small number of people from the Netherlands. Since Holland was a small, crowded country the Midwest, with its wide open spaces, had a particular appeal to them.

Jacob Schoon, for example, came from Holland in 1866 and first settled in Roseland near Chicago. Here crowded conditions again prevailed. One day in 1876 news came of good farm land for sale 10 miles east of the Illinois-Indiana state line along the Calumet River.

Schoon bought 160 acres at $20 an acre and shortly took off with horse and wagon, down

CORNELIUS SCHOON

by Z. Albrecht and J. Jendrzejewski, which also was insolvent.

A Polish movie house was an Indian trail to the site of the new homestead. The location of the Schoon farm is approximately 48 blocks west of Broadway along the Little Calumet, running to West Ridge Road.

The brush and trees were soon cut down and burned or sold. The cleared muck land was excellent for truck farming and the lush grass in the river bottom provided ample pasture for a dairy herd.

The Schoons later had neighbors. Simon Koedyker purchased a similar parcel of land adjacent to the Schoon farm. Among duties of the sons of the two families was to tend the grazing cattle. Much of the grass land lay between what is now Burr street on the west and Mississippi street on the east. On this same pasture land, 75 years later, a stadium seating 10,000 people was erected, and the Golden Jubilee of Gary was to be celebrated there.

In 1900, Gerrit Koedyker bought a farm in the vicinity of the original Koedyker farm and built a house there. The house he built ultimately became the office of Ridge Lawn Cemetery, and most of the land was purchased and converted into the Ridge Lawn and Mt. Mercy cemeteries.

It was natural that there would be intermarriages between the two large Schoon and Koedyker families. The first was in 1889 when Nick Koedyker and Kate Schoon were married and in 1894 Jacob J. Schoon married Kate Koedyker. Most of the children of these two unions are now residents of Gary, especially in the Glen Park area.

There are 10 survivors of the original Koedyker family, Mrs. Mary Lohman, 86, of 1821 W. Ridge Rd. being the oldest local resident. Six of the original Schoon family are still living. Cornealius, 85, the oldest, resides at 5000 W. Ridge Rd. The descendants of the two families now number more than 600.

Joos Verplank, father of 10 sons, was a well known visitor to Gary in the early days. He was born in the Netherlands. Several of his sons came to Gary in 1907.

J. J. Verplank was an architect who designed the Gary Theater building and the old First Presbyterian Church, both Gary landmarks. Mark, George and Gerrit started in the garage business. Albert went into cement block manufacturing and Dr. G. L. Verplank opened an office at 527 Broadway.

William J. and Jean Rooda and his mother came to Gary in 1909 and opened a jewelry store at 527 Broadway. Of Dutch extraction, they became members of the city's Netherland colony.

Edward Kleft came to Gary in 1913 from Holland and was employed as an engineer in the Gary mills. In 1914, he married Alice Venhuizen, who had come from the Netherlands to Chicago. They planned a honeymoon trip to visit her family in Holland.

While they were enroute World War I broke out and they were under fire of German guns, but escaped injury.

Dirk Dekker, who came from Holland in 1913, also became a steel mill engineer at Gary Works. He died in 1941.

Scotsmen Skilled as Steelmen

Came Here From Isles, Form Clan

Gary can claim among its numerous nationality groups more than 3,000 Scotsmen, most of whom are naturalized citizens according to John Bewick and Brown Caldwell, officers of Clan McNeil.

The first influx of Scotch people of Gary was in 1908 and 1909 when the steel mills began production. It is estimated that between 300 and 40 arrived in Gary to get mill jobs. Many of these had worked in steel plants in the British Isles.

A large percentage of the Scotch workers were brick masons, who found ready work at the furnaces. Others found employment elsewhere in the mills or in business. The first Scotch arrivals found housing in Tolleston.

There was a second influx of Scotch millworkers in the late 1900s, as America went into World War I. Steelworkers were needed badly. The people in this group located on the east side. The early Scotch arrivals, however, were well organized to welcome them.

Clan McNeil was formed Dec. 15, 1909. William J. Fulton, who became Gary's fifth mayor in 1924, was the first chief of the clan. The first chaplain was the Rev. Fred E. Walton, who founded the First Presbyterian Church in 1908.

The charter members of the clan included: Don McLennen, J. Slocum, William Hodge, Dr. Ira Miltimore, William H. Farquharson, now assistant city engineer and one of the early staff of engineers who laid out Gary; Alex Falconer, Fred Bowie, L. B. Boyd, John Beattie and William McNeil, who founded the clan.

The organization was held in the basement of the old Gary Hotel and the Scotch clansmen voted to adopt the McNeil tartan of Barra as its emblem. The clan has continued its organization in Gary for 47 years.

It holds two celebrations a year: Hagmenary, observed in New Year's Eve, and Bobby Burns' birthday Jan. 25th, when the Scotch feast on haggis, composed of sheeps' hearts, liver, cereals, onions, tatties (potatoes) and herring, cooked in a sheep's stomach.

For many years there was a Burns club in Gary, but it was suspended at the beginning of World War II. However, the Caledonia Society, a social organization of men and women, has been meeting periodically for the last 30 years.

IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP ALIVE the cultural background of their native land, Gary's earliest Croatian settlers formed the Preradovic Glee Club in 1914 and it immediately became one of the city's most popular singing clubs. It is located at 34th Ave. and Broadway.

First Croatians Go Into Business

Early Residents are Successful in Real Estate, Grocery, Insurance

By NICK J. NICKSICH

The story of Gary's pioneers must necessarily include the account of the early Croatian settlers, for many of them began arriving in what was to be the city of Gary soon after the preliminary surveying of the city began.

Not many of those early Croatian pioneers are alive today. The first Croatian settler to arrive in Gary is not known definitely but many Croatian old timers give that honor to Frank Riblan, who arrived in Gary early in 1906.

It is known that his first home was in a tent pitched at the site of the present South Shore Station at 3rd and Broadway.

His first job, after arriving here from Branford, Conn., was with the Falkenan Construction Company. In 1907 he went into the real estate business and opened his first office in a tent in the 2200 block of Washington street. Later, at 2209 Washington, he constructed a two story wooden frame building which was his real estate office and living quarters.

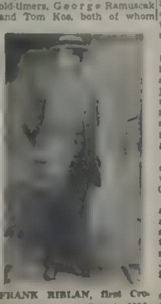
He did well enough in the real estate and contracting business during the early years to construct a mansion type residence on the southeast corner at 23rd and Adams. His widow Mrs. Frances Lajevich, now living in Chicago, recalls he was active in fraternal and political [illegible]

[illegible]

Kos

One of Mr. Riblan's daughters, Mrs. Ann Sarko, lives in Gary, while two daughters live in Chicago and a fourth lives in New York City. Riblan died in April, 1936 at the age of 63.

Many of the other early Croatian settlers also went into business for themselves when they came to Gary. Two other old-timers, George Ramuscak and Tom Kos, both of whom



FRANK RIBLAN, first Croatian to come to Gary in 1906.

came to Gary in 1908, remember that John Kovacevic, John Keseric, George Starcevic, Valent Poturica, John Sarkotich, and Frank Kazic were already established in businesses such as real estate, bakery, grocery, shoe repair, or as tavern keepers.

Ramuscak came to Gary from Joliet and became an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Later he opened and operated for many years a confectionery and restaurant on 22nd avenue next to the Gary Railway car barns.

Ramuscak, who now lives at 449 Monroe, also had an active part in the early Croatian organizations. He was among the group of men who led in having a Croatian Catholic parish established in Gary.

Several years after the parish had been established he helped organize a church society which later became a national organization — the Croatian Catholic Union. He has been, except for a few years an officer or has served in an executive capacity in the organization since its beginning in 1921.

Tom Kos, while working as a stockyard foreman at the G. H. Hammond packing plant in Chicago, had heard much about the growing city of Gary and decided to move here with his wife Cecilia and their two children Tom and Cecilia.

Retired since 1944 Kos lives at 3701 Harrison with his wife and daughter Cecilia. The other four children, Tom, Steve, Pete and Mary also live in Gary. The oldest son, Tom Jr., who was on the Gary police force for 20 years, works in the plant protection department at the Budd Company. Kos's daughter Mary, is married to Walter Kazic, son of Frank Kazic, also one of the early Croatian settlers of Gary. The elder Kazic now lives in Phoenix, Ariz.

The distinction, among the first Croatian settlers, of having the most descendents probably belongs to Nicholas Fadljevic, who came to Gary in the summer of 1906. Today the direct descendants of this pioneer settler number five children, . grandchildren, and 26 great grandchildren.

The oldest child Matthew Fadell, was only 10 years old when the family arrived in Gary.

Fadell lives at 516 West 45th avenue with his wife Francis, and their son Tom who is an attorney. Their other son, Matthew, will complete his interneship at Mercy Hospital this June and then begin his medical practice in Gary.

It is noteworthy that the Croatian organizations founded in the early years of Gary's existence are still active today and have kept pace with the growth of the city.

Within a year after Gary's founding Croatian settlers began arriving in Gary in sufficient numbers so that the first [illegible] a lodge of the Croatian Fraternal Union was organized Dec. 27, 1907. Many of the Croatian old timers remember that this lodge was organized under a tent at the site of what is today 4th and Broadway.

Less than two years later on May 18, 1909, a second lodge, the Hrvatski Sinovi (Croatian Sons) was organized. Both of these organizations were the result of a yearning for self expression and the tendency of a nationality group to stick together.

Later on in 1923 these two lodges along with the help of the Croatian glee club "Preradovic" worked together to bring about at a cost of $50,000 the building of a lodge hall, the Hrvatski Dom (Croatian Home) at 23rd and Washington. The lodge hall, which was converted into a bowling alley after it was sold, was used until the early 1940s as a center for fraternal, social, and political activities of the Croatian people.

In 1938 the two lodges merged to form the present lodge No. 170 called the "Croatian Sons." Today this lodge, along with its English speaking section and juvenile section, makes up the largest lodge in the United States of the Croatian Fraternal Union.

Most of the Croatian settlers in Gary made their homes in the vicinity of the lodge hall, but many families began to move further south, to Glen Park, during the late 30s and early 40s.

The membership of the lodge decided to sell the old lodge hall and construct a new one which would be more conveniently located.

Construction of the new lodge hall, the Croatian Center at 36th and Broadway, was started in June, 1949. The building was formally dedicated in April of 1951. The initial construction cost of the two story building was placed at $136,000, but the final construction cost approximated nearly $200,000, according to Nicholas Erbesti, the president of the lodge.

A second Croatian fraternal organization, which was organized as a purely local and independent organization, later became the nucleus of a national fraternal organization. The Croatian Catholic Union of the United States, with national headquarters in Gary, had as its nucleus the "Croatian Catholic Benevolent and Educational Society, the Sacred Heart of Jesus," a religious society founded in 1921 by parish members of the old Holy Trinity Croatian Church. The Rev.

Ramuscak

Arecovich

Charles Jesih, the pastor, now deceased, was one of the founders of the society.

In 1909 the Croatian settlers began an organized effort to establish a croatian parish. Three of the early settlers, George Ramuscak, Frank Kazic, and Mijo Vukic traveled to Fort Wayne to ask Bishop H. J. Alerding's help in getting a Croatian priest for the Croatian settlers in Gary.

Bishop Alerding was enthused about the Croatians having their parish but was not able to provide them with a Croatian speaking priest. However, in the spring of 1912, they were able to have a Czech priest come from Chicago on Sundays and hold mass for the Croatians in a store building, owned by Frank Riblan, on 22nd and Washington.

Shortly afterwards, the Rev. Louis Terzic, the first Croatian priest in Gary, arrived, and in the fall of that year construction of the Holy Trinity Croatian Church began. The parish grew until it included a parish rectory, convent house, and finally a parochial school was built in 1919.

From that beginning in 1912 until today, in a span of less than 50 years, the Croatian people of Gary and their American born descendants have demonstrated a firm steadfastness and loyalty to their faith. They have demonstrated that steadfastness and loyalty by undertaking the building of three churches, along with other church buildings and a second school building, within a period of 44 years.

As more Croatian families moved to Glen Park, the church leaders also took steps to relocate the parish and for this purpose a large tract of land on the 4400 block of Pennsylvania was purchased for the site of the new parish which was renamed St. Joseph. The two story brick school building was completed in [illegible] church building was [illegible] and finally the parish rectory [illegible]

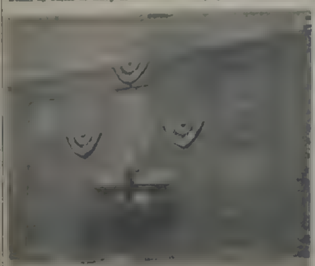
However, because of the war time building restrictions and a scarcity of materials this second church building, with a seating capacity of slightly more than 200, was inadequate from the start and could not meet the needs of the growing parish.

Construction of another parish church, the third in the history of the parish, was started in November 1954 and is now in the final stage of construction. The new church, built of brick and limestone, will cost almost $500,000, according to the pastor, the Rev. V. M. Ardas. It will seat approximately 750 persons. The parish today is mixed and has services in the Croatian and English languages.

Another noteworthy achievement of the Croatian nationality group in Gary has been the cultural contribution of the glee club "Preradovic." Since its organization in May, 1914, "Preradovic" has been recognized as one of the outstanding choral groups in Gary. This singing society has participated in many of the local music festivals and [illegible]

Some of the men who attended the first meeting of the glee club are still active members of the group. Z. I. Kerhin, the president of the glee club, who had helped organize Croatian singing societies in other cities, was one of the leaders in organizing "Preradovic." Present at the first meeting with Kerhin were the other three active members, Matt Oreskovic, Frank Kelemimic, and George Radman.

The records of this first meeting show that the glee club's treasury started with $11 in dues collected at the meeting. Three months after the first meeting the group gave its first public appearance at a concert in the local Eagle Hall. The success of the glee club, culturally and financially, has been uninterrupted since the beginning. Today, the club's property at 34th and Broadway is valued at more than [illegible]



THE NUCLEUS OF ACTIVITY of Gary's many Croatian families in the Croatian Center near 37th Ave. and Broadway which was built in 1951 for $200,000.

SPAIN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO GARY'S swelling population in its early days brought about the formation of the Union Espanola, a sick benefit society which was organized in 1913. The society built this "Spanish Castle" at 11th Ave. and Van Buren St. in 1931. It has since merged with the Centro Espanol with offices at 700 W. 11th Ave.

2,000 Spanish People Live In Gary; First Here in '06

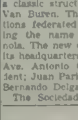
By MRS. JOSEPH IGLESIAS

Approximately 2,000 Spanish people live in Gary today and most of them are American citizens. They pride themselves on being law-abiding and under the by-laws of their society they refrain from political affiliations.

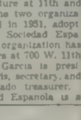
Among the first settlers of Spanish descent were the Dominic Caballero family, Frank Escudero, the Hipolito Fernandes family, the Frank Rodriguez family and the Feliciano Rodriguez family.

In 1907 Louis Caballero enrolled in Jefferson School, the first Spanish pupil in the Gary schools. Escudero, who came in 1906, was the first Spanish businessman, being affiliated in a bakery business with the Cassidy brothers of the Federal Bakery. Later he opened a cigar factory and store.

By 1913 there were sufficient number of Spanish families to form a sick benefit society known as Union Espanola. Escudero was the first president, Antonio Fernandez, secretary, and Julian Fernandez, treasurer.



Escudero



Rebollo

In 1914 the first Spanish child was born. She was Louise Rodriguez Vara, who was born in August. Two weeks later, her cousin, Elizabeth Rodriguez Ponce, was born.

The first Spanish high school graduates were Edward Rodriguez and Fernando Prieto who received their diplomas at Froebel High School in 1924.

In 1922, Centro Espanol, a second sick benefit and social club, was formed, and in 1931 it bought a building at 11th and Jackson. The officers then included Frank Escudero, president; Antonio Fernandez, secretary, and Milan Lapez, treasurer.

The same year Union Espanola built the Spanish Castle, a classic structure at 11th and Van Buren. The two organizations federated in 1951, adopting the name Sociedad Espanola. The new organization has its headquarters at 700 W. 11th Ave. Antonio Garcia is president; Juan Paris, secretary, and Bernando Delgado treasurer.

The Sociedad Espanola is a non-profit benefit and social organization to furnish its members medical services and hospitalization and provides educational and recreational facilities for its 800 members and families. It promotes American citizenship.

While there are a number of Spanish businessmen and women, the majority of the Spanish people are employed in Gary Works. Alfredo Rebollo is a staff representative of CIO-United Steelworkers. Louis Caballero, the first Spaniard to enroll in Gary school, was for many years an expediter and interpreter in Gary Works.

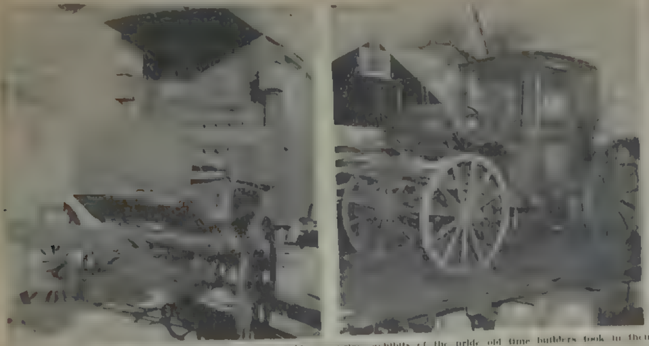
The Gary Spaniards for the most part are Roman Catholics. The Gary Alerding Settlement House has long been a community center for them, especially the young people. Because of religious policies in Spain some Spaniards who have come to America in recent years have been slow to join any church and some have become Protestants.

In recent years, Spanish youths have stood well in their high school studies. In 1940, Zulima Prado Scales was the Froebel School valedictorian, in 1945, Raymond Bobillo was valedictorian at Tolleston; in 1946, Encarnacion Ramirez was the Froebel salutatorian; in 1949, Angeline Prado was the Froebel salutatorian; in 1950, Beverly Riesco Mazonas, salutatorian at Froebel, and 1953, Elaine Garcia, salutatorian at Froebel.

Among the Spanish who have gone into the professions are Edward and Albert Rodriguez, pharmacists; Marce Gonzalez, coach at Lincoln School; Olive Prado Bistransky teacher, Calumet Township; Angeline Prado, teacher, Tolleston; Josephine Fernandez Georgakis, teacher, Froebel, and Evelyn Cortiso Vidal, teacher, Henry Evans School and Indiana University Center.

The Gary Spaniards take pride in the athletic prowess of many of their youth, who are among the city's most outstanding performers in basketball, football and track.

THIS IS ONE OF THE TWO American Polish Homes established and maintained in Gary by descendants of its Polish pioneers. It is at 43rd Ave. and Broadway.



THESE VENERABLE carriages, both a half-century old, are prime exhibits of the pride old time builders took in their products. The one (left) used by H. S. Norton, Gary Land Co. manager, looks the same today as it did when it carried him on his rounds in 1906. Some missing paint and the two lanterns which once graced the buggy (right) of W. P. Gleason, builder of the Gary Works, and a broken wheel spoke, mark the main changes in conveyance which hauled many of the city's early visiting notables.

Old Carriages Used By Gleason, Norton

The old saw that says, "My home town is a one-horse town, but it's big enough for me", never could have been said of Gary.

Because Gary from its infancy was a two-horse town and those two horses pulled the best known pair of buggies in northern Indiana . . . those which carried Capt. Horace S. Norton and William P. Gleason.

Although Gleason was the biggest man of his day in the Calumet area as the master engineer and builder of the massive U. S. Steel plant, Norton's prancing horse and gleaming buggy were perhaps the better known to the pioneers of the city.

The manager of the Gary [illegible] kept in constant per- [illegible] all of the sprawling acres under his supervision and watched their development with periodic visits in his buggy.

Gleason's territory was rougher and harder to cover in any sort of conveyance and much of his routine work day was spent in the saddle with the buggy kept for excursions "into town" to meet visiting dignitaries and steel company officials.

All of Gary's old-timers remember the Norton carriage moving with a sharp degree of swank and style down Broadway and over the side streets under the hand of Harvey Brown, the captain's driver.

Many also will remember how the carriage figured in the "mystery" of the swirling blizzard which struck the city in February, 1912.

The storm, one of the worst [illegible] shortly after noon. Schools were dismissed and the town folded up to wait out the howler.

About 2 p.m., Norton dismissed his office force and started home. By 6 p.m. the storm was still raging over drifts five to [illegible] feet deep. Word got [illegible] hadn't reached home and was lost in the blizzard.

Two newspapermen, Tom Cannon and Alfred Jones, assigned to cover the storm, started a search for the missing land agent, his driver and horse and buggy.

On West 5th Ave., just off Broadway, they found the buggy on its side, but no horse, no Norton and no Harvey Brown.

The two newsmen, chilled to the bone, decided the missing men and horse had died in the storm and decided to postpone a search for the bodies until [illegible] thaw out their own.

So they battled their way through the snow to the Hotel Gary where they knew the bartender had a stock of chill chaser.

Before they had even put a foot on the brass rail, a fa- [illegible] let them know the captain and Brown had also been practical and had sought the ministrations of mine host at the hotel after their buggy had overturned and the the storm-maddened horse broke loose.

They were safe, the buggy was recovered, but the horse never again was seen.

The Gleason carriage had no such stormy episode to mark its existence but picked up plenty of glamor through the personalities which graced its [illegible] through the years. [illegible] "Deacon's One-Horse Shay" of the poem.

After Gleason's retirement and subsequent death, his buggy disappeared. In fact, nobody gave a thought to its whereabouts until Gary's Civitan Club began to cast about for a float for its Jubilee parade.

It was then John J. Harding of the MacPherson & Co. realtors, a resident of 502 W. 43rd Ave., remembered where he had seen it.

It had been taken to Nashville, Ind., by Dr. Vyron W. Marshall, a former Glen Park [illegible] he kept it in a barn as a museum piece.

A quick check with a friend in Nashville showed the buggy had passed into the ownership of a nephew of the doctor and had been given to a school group for sale.

Armed with authority from [illegible] bought it. Leo S. Sabonis, 3714 Marshall St., present owner of the Union Transfer Co., Gary's first hauling firm, brought it home.

The Norton carriage had no such Odyssey after it gave way to the captain's first automobile in 1914, thanks to historically minded Mrs. P. W. Seyl of 539 Lincoln St.

And it was Gleason who unknowingly lent a hand to the buggy's preservation.

In answer to Mrs. Seyl's persistent questions as to the future of the [illegible] replied: "If you are so anxious about it, I'll give it to you."

Not only that, he promised to care for it in a U. S. Steel work shop on Massachusetts St. between 4th and 5th avenues. There it remained until the property was sold to make way for an apartment building at the site, when, at Mrs. Seyl's instigation, it was moved to the city barns.

Progress again nudged the venerable vehicle from its temporary home when Gary's policemen began storing and maintaining their motorcycles in the building.

Mrs. Seyl went into action again and through the cooperation of Maj. Alex Kuchar, now administrative officer of the 113th Engineers Battalion of the National Guard, she found the buggy its present home in the armory at 11th Ave. and [illegible]

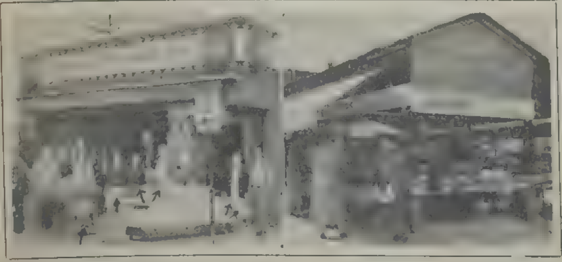
FARMER'S join the JUBILEE
1910 - 1956

A HALE

Back in 1910 the city of Gary established Farmer's Market [illegible] to provide an outlet for nearby farmers . . . and to bring Gary housewives fresh produce at reasonable prices. More popular than ever today, Farmer's Market has helped fill many of Gary's home [illegible] The present site of the market is owned by Aaron H. Hale who [illegible] space to farmers who come from as far as Watervliet, Michigan.

Farm families in the market [illegible] William Jansen, Sam Evanoff, Jul[illegible] John Chermak, F[illegible] George Christ, John Poncheff, Tanscoff [illegible] Mrs. Jennie Yancich, Ruisard Brothers, William Anderson, Prvan Ivanov and Abe Naham.

Open June 1st to December 1st . . . Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays . . . 7 a.m. to [illegible] They offer a wide variety of fresh farm products . . . vegetables, fruits and eggs [illegible] Evertz sells live poultry that's dressed while you wait. Plenty of parking space inside the market.

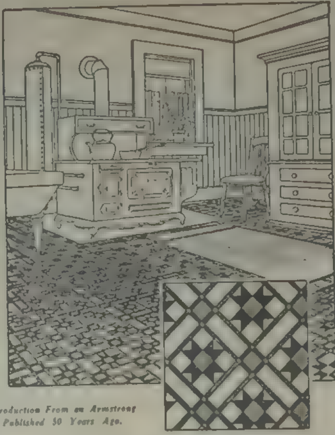


Above is a view of Steel City Produce showing left to right with arrow, Elizebeth Bottos, Connie Sigler—clerks, Mr. and Mrs. Max Narter and Mr. and Mrs. Al Papp, partners in this firm.

FARMER'S MARKET

9th and Washington

In 1906... when Gary was born



Reproduction From an Armstrong Ad Published 50 Years Ago.

ARMSTRONG

Already Was a Nationally Famous Name for Quality Floor Products since 1860

TODAY
50 YEARS LATER

It has Become the Trusted Name for Millions of Housewives, Home Owners and Builders when it comes to the Best and Most Modern in Flooring.

We are proud to be
GARY'S
HEADQUARTERS
for all

ARMSTRONG PRODUCTS

as well as for these undisputed leaders in our line of business

- ARTCREST WALL TILE
- BIGELOW CARPET
- BIRD
- BOLTA-WALL
- BONNY MAID
- CHURCH WALL TILE
- CONGOLEUM
- CONOLITE TABLE TOPS
- FORMICA TABLE TOPS
- GOLDSEAL
- GOODRICH
- GOODYEAR
- LUSTRO WALL TILE
- MA-TI-CO
- NAIRN
- PABCO INLAID
- ROBBINS LIFETIME VINYL
- SANDRAN-VINYL
- WRIGHT-RUBBER

Part views of our large showrooms

Thanks to our strict policy of offering the largest selection of Famous Name brands at lowest prices in town, we grew with Gary, and into Gary's largest floor and wall covering specialists.

If you prefer to "do-it-yourself" we will advise and instruct you expertly. You will find us most helpful and courteous.

Our installations of Linoleum, Carpet, Floor and Wall Tile, or Sink and Table Tops are of the highest standard, and fully guaranteed. Our own master mechanics are factory-trained and efficient. Our prices are as reasonable as you can find them anywhere. Ask your neighbors!

Gary's Comprehensive Source for Plastic Wall Tile

EASY CREDIT TERMS!

Gary's Tile Mart for Asphalt, Rubber, Inlaid, Vinyl

FREE ESTIMATES

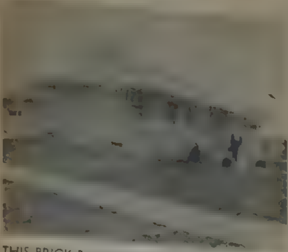
For Floors **TILE** **For Walls**

All Accessories, Metals, Moldings and Sundries
Free Tile Cutter!

linoleum & *Carpet* center

"Gary's Largest"

130 West 5th Ave.   TUrner 5-5566



THIS BRICK RANCHETTE WITH GARAGE WAS BUILT FOR MR. AND MRS. LOVELL DAVIS
2638 W. 19th AVE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GARY WE EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS ON THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF OUR CITY, AND CONFIDENTLY LOOK FORWARD TO ANOTHER HALF-CENTURY OF ACHIEVEMENT.

TODAY WE ARE STILL GROWING WITH ANTICIPATIONS TO MATCH THE PROGRESSIVE GROWING METROPOLIS OF GARY.

WE DEAL IN ALL TYPES OF REAL ESTATE AND BUILD TO MEET ALL INCOME BRACKETS

THIS RANCHETTE HOME WAS BUILT FOR MR. AND MRS. LEE STANDIFER
1750 POLK ST.

FLOYD K. DUNGY
2539 GRANT ST.
Phone TU 5-6749

Wright's Heating

WISHES TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SAY:

"Thanks Gary for Our successful venture into the heating business."

We're Growing With Gary — and Looking Forward to Many More Sucessful Years In the Heating Business

OWNED AND OPERATED BY SAM WRIGHT,
A GARY RESIDENT FOR MANY YEARS

MANAGED BY BOB CARPENTER

WRIGHT'S
HEATING

5284 BROADWAY
TU 4-9342

Negroes Active in City Affairs

Many Are Prominent In Professional Life

By IDA B. KING
Roosevelt High School Social Studies Teacher

Gary, Indiana, is a unique growing city different in economic stature from any other city in the United States. This factor has magnetically drawn people not only from within our United States, but also from 53 countries throughout the world.

Along the shores of Lake Michigan -with sand dunes stretching upward into the horizon, tumble weeds rolling with the windy breeze, marsh land submerged under the overflowing Calumet river—the good earth lent itself to constructive industrial development rather than tilling the soil.

Here is the spot, 19½ feet above Lake Michigan, where the largest steel industry in the world has been developed. The incorporated area of Gary is 40.83 square miles, or 26,131 [illegible] acres, its undeveloped area, 17,477 acres. This undeveloped area is rapidly diminishing into communities of homes and housing units.

The steel mills were built, then the people came. Just people who wanted to earn a living; people of the American nationality, and the foreign born.

According to the 1950 U. S. census, the people of Gary are 11.3 percent foreign born, 29.3 per cent Negroids, and 59.4 per cent native Caucasians. This represents a population in 1950 of approximately 134,000. Gary's population at the end of 1955 was estimated at 160,000, a gain of 26,000, or almost 20 per cent in five years. If the same ratio obtained in 1955 as in 1950, the current population includes 18,000 foreign born, 49,000 Negro and 95,000 American whites.

It is good to report that a majority of industries in Gary have employed people unrestricted — that is without discrimination. Labor unions have had a major role in bringing this about. The United States Steel Corp employs over 33,000 persons in Gary, eight companies employ 500 to 1,000 each, 8 other companies from 100 to 500. There are also 118 business enterprises which employ 50 or less.

However, job opportunities for minority groups have been more horizontal than vertical. That is, the minority people are [illegible] mon level rather than advanced upward. The Gary Urban League has made a study of this problem.

[illegible] high. Population trends through in-migration have soared due to industrial employment opportunities. The school popula[illegible]

[illegible] nority groups have been gaining more and more recognition. Since 1922 there have been eight Negroes elected to the City Council. They include: Arthur B. Whitlock, William Burrus, Dr. Samuel R. Blackwell, William J. Hardaway, Nathan Vann and Terry C. Gray, David C. Mitchell and Benjamin F. Wilson, who is now serving as the [illegible]

[illegible] on its clerical staffs and in [illegible]

Negroes also are serving in the police and fire departments. Others are associated with the courts in legal capacities.

Negroes are found in the medical, dental, legal, pharmaceutical and nursing professions. Qualified Negro doctors are on the staffs of Methodist and Mercy hospitals and both hospitals have Negro registered nurses. There are a number of outstanding business enterprises operated by Negroes in real estate, retail stores, drug stores, dress shops and beauty salons.

In the years since Gary was founded in 1906 there have been many changes in attitudes of many people towards minority groups. Restrictive covenants were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1954, but such covenants were noneffective in Gary for many years.

Through human relations workshops, sponsored by the city school system and the Bureau for Intercultural Education, the fundamental principles of integration were studied and inter-group relations were improved.

Clergymen of the city have helped advance the movement towards better race relations. The Gary Ministerial Fellowship includes ministers of most Protestant, Orthodox and Jewish churches and most of the [illegible]

The YWCA, liberal in its policies of integration, was cited in 1945 for its service to women irrespective of racial identity, na[illegible] Forum and Anselm Women also have striven to improve intercultural relations.

The Gary Post-Tribune has [illegible] employed irrespective of race. The news staff also includes a Negro reporter and a full-time Negro photographer.

The Gary radio station WWCA also has an integrated staff. The Gary American, weekly publication carries the American Negro Press services and local news.

There have been Negroes in the Gary area even before the city was born. L. A. Bryan, pioneer real estate promoter, had a Negro houseman on his Island Park estate back in the mid 1890s. A. B. Whitlock, Gary American editor, came to Gary in 1908.

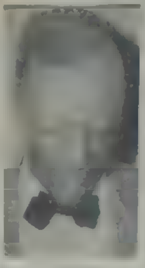
In 1907, John White sold ice in Miller and delivered ice in Gary; Thomas Gray, a carpenter, worked on home construction, a man named Coleman raised and slaughtered pigs where the Roosevelt theater now stands. Charlie Gregory brought Negro workers into [illegible] He later was a justice of the peace and a politician. All of [illegible]

Other Negroes might be mentioned such as "Jitney" Jones who operated a cab, Oliver Martin, father-in-law of Ben F. Creswell, and Atty. Joseph Rapier who came in 1907.

In 1918 and 1919, there was an influx of Negroes into Gary. W. P. Gleason, general superintendent of the mills, set a quota of 1,000 Negro workers in the mills. The Gary Land Co. built homes for Negro workers in a settlement east of Virginia street and south of the Michigan Central tracks. The homes were built around Carolina Park, which is still a well maintained neighborhood.

A word must be said in tribute to the Negro churches in the Central district. They were the social as well as the religious centers of the Negro community. The city has had outstanding Negro pastors who have given praiseworthy leadership to their people and helped to improve the religious and cultural life of the entire city.

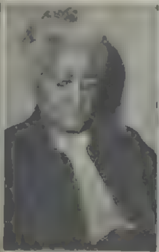
MRS. IDA GARNETT GUY, daughter of the late Dr. Garnett and long active in patriotic organization work, is an auditorium teacher in Gary.



REV. C. E. HAWKINS, pastor for many years of the St. Paul Baptist Church and now deceased, was one of the city's best-known clergymen.

DR. W. W. TURNER, dean of Gary's Negro physicians, is now in his 50th year of practice, 39 years of them in the Steel City.

WILLIAM COOK started his career in Gary as a successful architect and contractor before he become chief of post office building in the midwest.



MRS. EMMA SKILLMAN, one of the first teachers of her race in Gary, will retire soon after 30 years of teaching primary classes at Roosevelt.

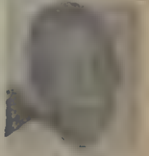
DR. JAMES H. GARNETT, one of the last survivors of the Civil War in Gary, also was a renowned educator and founder of two colleges.

WILBUR J. HARDAWAY, Gary real estate dealer, is another veteran of city government. He served on the city council from 1930 to 1934.

DR. LE ROY BINGHAM, Gary dentist and civic leader, has been prominent in the professional and civic life of the city since starting practice.

THIS PICTURE TAKEN at the conclusion of a Negro College Fund Drive shows, left to right, Andrew Means, Gary contractor and businessman, W. W. Gasser, chairman of the Gary National Bank, and H. Theo Tatum, principal of Roosevelt School.

A. B. WHITLOCK, publisher of a weekly newspaper and member of the city council from 1922 to 1929, came to Gary in 1908 in the pioneering days.



WILLIAM E. BURRUS, long-time employe of the U. S. Steel Corp.'s Gary Works, served on the city council from 1926 to 1929.

Frontiers Club Fills Civic Need

Start Organization Here in 1953

Frequently the obvious need for a Frontiers Club in Gary had been emphasized. Largely, credit is extended to Clifford E. Minton, Urban League executive secretary, for leadership in meeting this need.

On Saturday, April 25, 1953, a group of interested Gary men gathered in the home of Minton to hear an explanation of the [illegible] a National Frontiers officer and [illegible] at that time president of [illegible] chapter.

They related that in 1936 in Columbus, Ohio, a small band of men met under the guidance of Mimrod Allen, and after some serious discussion were unanimous in their opinions that an organization devoted to service was greatly needed to deal with the complex situations that arise in our social and civil life.

Thus was born the Frontiers movement which in 20 years has spread to some 30 chapters located in 17 states with an aggregation of approximately 1,500 members.

Convinced by this experience that the organization had merit for Gary, steps were begun to form a local chapter.

On Sunday, May 24, 1953, the general organizational meeting of the proposed Frontiers Club of Gary was held. The first officers elected were Randall Morgan, president; Atty. Henry Walker, vice president, Al Brown, secretary, Maurice Baptiste, treasurer.

In view of many problems in common, the club took the name Gary East Chicago Chapter of Frontiers of America, Inc. Frontiers meets weekly at noon, to carry out its motto, "Advancement Through Service." Nineteen charter members formed the club.

[illegible] was held Tuesday, July 7 1953, in the Toledo Hotel dining room. Lester Ingram, a past president of Gary Optimist [illegible] the establishment of the Gary Frontiers club, was the first [illegible]

The chapter held its installation of officers in the YWCA on Friday, Oct. 16 1953. Installing officers were Allen, national executive secretary, and Dr. Bernard Harris Sr. of Baltimore, Md., national president.

Project highlights of 1953 included: Honoring the bankers for their bond efforts, donation of a record player to Lake County Children's Home, annual Christmas Party with [illegible]

The club is charged with two national projects: the Little Buddy Program, by which every Frontiersman adopts a boy for encouragement and assistance in the guidance of his proper growth and development and financial aid to the Vitiligo Foundation, an organization set up to study the cause of and seek a cure for the skin disease that results in loss of skin pigmentation.

In 1954 the club provided definite strength to the program of the Gary Industrial Foundation, a non-profit organization to attract new industries to the city. It sponsored a costume ball to raise club's national assessment for the Vitiligo Foundation.

Roosevelt High School basketball team was feted for sectional honors in the State Bas[illegible] the Lake County Children's Home.

At the request of the local scout commissioner, three Frontiersmen were placed on the policy making body of Sauk Trails Council, Boy Scouts of America.

The Frontiers takes great pride in the services it has rendered to Baber Youth Center. In 1954 and 1955, the annual "Fun Fair" sponsored by the Chapter netted several thousand dollars toward completing the construction of the center.

Officers for 1956 are Walker, president, Al Thomas, vice president, Robert O. Greer, secretary, Jesse Bell, treasurer, and Charles Graves Jr. [illegible]

A FAMILY MAGAZINE FOR SUNDAY READING

PANORAMA

DELIVERED EVERY SUNDAY WITH THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE

A Brilliantly Written, Imaginative Sunday Magazine

PANORAMA

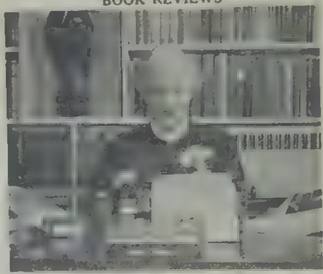
COMES WITH OUR REGULAR SUNDAY PAPER . . . FEATURES LOCAL ARTICLES, BOOK REVIEWS, MOVIE NEWS, PUZZLES, RECORDS . . . ENJOYMENT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY!

Featuring—STORIES, PICTURES, ARTICLES WRITTEN BY OUR OWN STAFF

IN THE GROOVE

Paul Schuette, 606 Lafayette St., Valparaiso, enlivens Panorama each week with his sparkling "In the Groove" record column. Paul, who has been a Post-Tribune staff writer for the past three years, started his column with Panorama's opening edition. Since then he has been "hard at it" spinning disks and reporting the latest in popular and classical music for the enlightenment and entertainment of Panorama readers. In Paul's "In the Groove" you can be sure that if a record is good, he'll say so and give credit where it is due. But if it's bad, it will get the proper and deserved "raking over the coals." That, with plenty of humor interspersed, makes "In the Groove" a standout record column.

BOOK REVIEWS

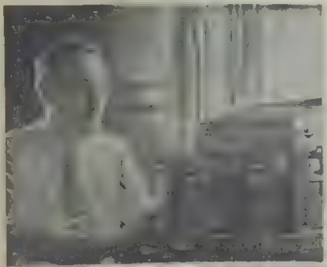


Mary Rennels Snyder of Dune Acres, Panorama's book section editor, is nationally known for her lively, straight-to-the-point book reviews, having through the years interviewed and reviewed nearly all the top writers in the country. If there is one she missed, we don't know who it is. For many years she was one of New York's top book reviewers while conducting her "Behind the Backs of Books and Authors" column for the New York Telegram. Before that she worked for various Cleveland newspapers and for a period was a representative of a group of the leading American book publishers. As she has throughout her literary career, she continues to travel across the nation covering top book award sessions and interviewing current authors to bring you the latest in book news. That's why Panorama's book section is second to none.

MEET PANORAMA'S EDITOR

Oliver "Buck" Starr Jr. (right), editor of Panorama, handles the big and interesting job of creating a new and distinctive Panorama for every Sunday Post-Tribune. A resident of Dune Acres, he has been a Post-Tribune writer for 9 years. Phil Cullimore, his able assistant, lives near Merrillville and has been in the newspaper business for 10 years. He was formerly a wire editor with a Fort Wayne newspaper. "Buck" is constantly writing or editing stories and features of particular interest to the Lake-Porter region. The astonishing wealth of human interest and local stories he finds give Panorama its distinctive appeal to the folks in the area we serve.

CALUMETRIC



Ed Mills is author of Calumetric not only by nature but through family tradition. His father, the late Walter W. Mills, wrote a column for the Oklahoma City Times. Ed, who now resides at 3752 Fillmore, grew up in Oklahoma and first started his journalistic career by writing a column for the University of Oklahoma newspaper. He later worked for the Oklahoma News and the Associated Press before coming to the Post-Tribune nine years ago. Calumetric recently enjoyed its seventh anniversary. Through the years it has steadily increased in interest and readership thanks to Ed's flair for poetry and putting the "human touch" in chronicling local persons and news events.

PHOTO EXPERT

Barbara Ray, 149 M[illegible], Panorama's camera page editor, is not only an expert photographer in her own right, but combines the talent of writing well about her favorite subject photography. Her weekly column differs from many photo columns in that she provides informative articles for the beginning camera enthusiasts as well as the more advanced photo fans. Always ready to help beginning and amateur photographers, she often goes out of her way to give personal instruction and encouragement to neophytes. She acted as a judge in the recent Post-Tribune photo contests and returned each of the more than 400 entries with a personal card or note of encouragement. She formerly instructed photography at Indiana University's Gary center and still avidly pursues her hobby—picture taking.

OUR HOBBY WRITER

Mrs. Evelyn S. Charlson, 4646 Lincoln, Panorama's hobby page editor. Each week she provides the magazine's readers with a new craft or hobby idea, illustrated with a story and pictures. During the winter months Mrs. Charlson often conducts craft classes for various groups in town and during the summer teaches at the Goodwill Camp. For the best in hobby and crafts each week, don't miss her well-written and informative hobby articles in Panorama.

PANORAMA IN ACTION

Ernie Leyland (right) and Dean Grover are two of the men who deserve much of the credit for Panorama's printing excellence. Every Thursday and Friday these two "backshop wizards" can be found making up Panorama's next edition with the enthusiasm and skill that merits the military description "far above and beyond the call of duty." Ernie, who lives near Chesterton, has been a printer with the Post-Tribune for 20 years and in the printing trade for nearly 35. Dean, who resides in Beverly Shores, is a comparative newcomer to the Post-Tribune, but not new to the printing business, having been in the profession 19 years. Their printing "know how," pride in workmanship and suggestions for better make-up and printing add more to Panorama than readers will ever realize.

LOCAL MOVIE CRITICS

Don and Marifran Peckenpaugh, 2224 W. 2nd, are the "Mr. and Mrs." writing team that each week brings you reviews of movies currently showing in Gary. The Peckenpaughs each Friday night take a trip to Chicago to see the latest movies—six to eight weeks before they arrive in Gary. They also attend numerous special screenings by movie distributors in order to bring you the latest in cinema news. After seeing the latest films they divide up the writing assignments. "We're each other's worst critic," Don says. Which means that nothing gets into the Panorama movie review page unless they both agree it's good enough. "Sometimes," Don admits with a chuckle, "they both don't agree," in which case the review goes back in the "hopper" for a rewrite job. It all adds up to a better and more interesting movie page for you in Panorama every week.

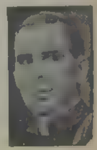
A "DO-IT-OURSELF" MAGAZINE

We left out our puzzle page a few weeks ago and you should have heard the complaints received by our circulation department! You can bet we won't make that mistake again. Kids, grandpas, every age group . . . we cater to 'em all in Panorama. There's nothing like it in any other newspaper. Our surveys show that Panorama is the most liked feature of The Sunday Post-Tribune. So, if you're not subscribing now, clip out the coupon and we'll start delivering right away. (P.S. The young puzzle fan shown here is William Wallnitz, 7, 4660 Lincoln St.)

A GREAT BIG PLUS!

Panorama is supplemented with

BISHOP SHEEN WRITES



The beloved TV Bishop writes a provocative, thought-producing column every Sunday in his warm and witty style.

YOUR CHILD and SCHOOL PROBLEMS

By WALTON MANNING

Your family can get the benefit of this easily-read column on the problems that face our children.

TRY AND STOP ME

By BENNETT CERF

America's recognized joke professor relates a series of humorous anecdotes. Very useful for after-dinner speeches or curing the blues.

SPEAKING OF PETS

By H. H. MILLER

Everybody loves pets and Mr. Miller tells how you can give them better care. Fido may have problems that have never occurred to you.

TO YOUR GOOD HEALTH

DR. JOSEPH G. MOLNER

Nothing is more important than your personal health. Read about problems that may be your very own.

And that's not all!

You get an endless variety of fascinating stories specially written by other feature writers.

DON'T MISS OUT ON PANORAMA!

Sunday's Post-Tribune is a real news stand bargain—only 15c! Get regular 7-day Post-Tribune delivery for just—

45c Per Week

INCLUDING BIG SUNDAY PAPER WITH PANORAMA

CLIP THIS COUPON

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE
451 Broadway, Gary, Indiana

Please start delivering The Gary Post-Tribune to my home daily. I understand the newspaperboy will collect 90c every other week.

NAME ....

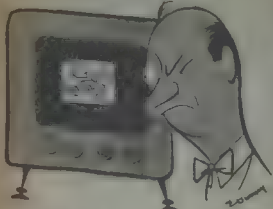
ADDRESS ....

PHONE ....

MAKE SURE YOU GET PANORAMA EVERY SUNDAY—CALL TUrner 5-7531 OR CLIP THIS COUPON!

VISIT THE STEEL-O-RAMA

TV PICTURES "SHRINK"?



Look to Your Wiring!

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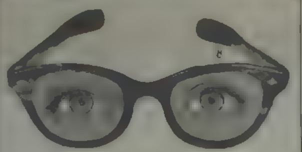
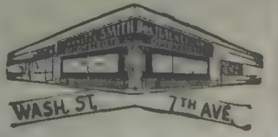
GARY [illegible] CO.
[illegible] Washington

Serving Gary electrically since 1916

Jack Sendak, 40 years
Bert Sendak, 18 years
Ed Mormol, 27 years
Ted Sendak, 8 years



The Better to See Gary Grow!



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7TH AVE.

J. B. GORDEN
OWNER OF
LAKE COUNTY ROOFING & SIDING

Wishes Gary as much success in the next 50 years as it has had in the first 50.

• • •

MR. GORDEN HAS BEEN A RESIDENT OF GARY 16 YEARS.

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Aluminum Siding, Roofing, Room Additions

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"INDIANA'S OLDEST AUTO DEALER"

GRANTHAM AUTO CORPORATION

Says:

"CONGRATULATIONS, GARY, ON YOUR 50th ANNIVERSARY"

737 Washington
DODGE *(Since 1910)* **PLYMOUTH**

The
Pershing Restaurant

Wishes to Congratulate Gary on its

50th ANNIVERSARY . . .

The Pershing Restaurant was established in 1916. We have been serving the finest in steaks, chops, sea foods, dinners, etc., to the people of Gary for 40 years.

OTHON BAMIS, Prop. **119 W. 5th AVE.**
• OPEN 24 HOURS •

Styles Do Change, Often and Radically . . .

But Hy Millers · Keeps Up with Them

For Women:
Enna Jetticks
American Girls
Revelations by Desco

For Children:
Weatherbird

For Men:
Massagics
Hannan
Weyenberg's

HY MILLER SHOES
526 BROADWAY

Serving Gary 50 Years

With our help, thousands of people have traveled millions of miles, to and from all parts of the earth, always at a saving of money.

TRAVEL By LAND By SEA By AIR

or Anywhere in the World

COMPLETE MONEY ORDER AND FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE SERVICE. NOTARY PUBLIC.

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1001 Adams St. Phone TUrner 2-7840
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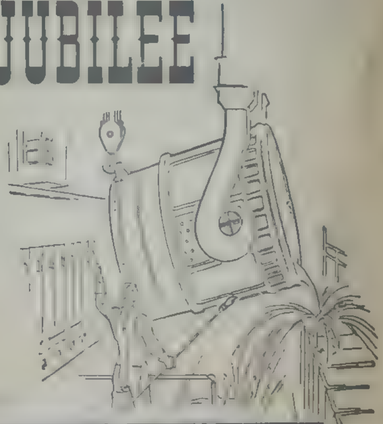
a salute to
the Gary community
on its

GOLDEN JUBILEE



a special word of appreciation...

TO THE GARY STEEL INDUSTRY and many other Gary companies which have supplied us with raw materials, component parts and factory equipment through the years . . .
AND TO THE THOUSANDS OF GARY FAMILIES who have purchased our home appliances.

Whirlpool-Seeger
CORPORATION
St. Joseph, Michigan
Evansville, Indiana • LaPorte, Indiana • St. Paul, Minnesota
Clyde, Ohio • Marion, Ohio • Hamilton, Ohio

WASHERS, DRYERS, IRONERS, FREEZERS, RANGES, AIR CONDITIONERS, DEHUMIDIFIERS

Junedale Club Begun In 1950

By STANLEY PIET
Junedale Community Club
President

The Junedale Community Club had its beginning in April [illegible]

In the beginning it was just an idea. A group of people with the same objective—to form a community club in Junedale.

Heading the organization was Dave Gloesbrenner, the club's first president. During his term in office, the Junedale Community Club had its first challenge as a group to oppose the rezoning of Madison and Harrison streets from 49th to 51st, from a single-dwelling residential area to an apartment and business area.

At a meeting of the board of zoning appeals, over 100 persons representing the [illegible] Junedale residents [illegible] rounding property [illegible] present to oppose the rezoning of the area. Needless to say they won.

Through the years, the organization has been alert to guard against improper rezoning, to stress safety for children, to improve streets, sidewalks and make all necessary improvements to maintain the Junedale community as one of the finest in Gary

Early leaders including Har[illegible] [illegible] club. In [illegible]

Periodically the club publishes a community newspaper [illegible] to everyone in [illegible]

---

since 1930 . . .

GROWING

. . . with Gary
. . . . with Radio and TV

Once upon a year 1930, when radio was an infant and TV just a brain-child, Streight Radio Repair Service opened over on Washington Street.

STREIGHT RADIO

Today, 26 years and many thousands of repaired radios later, Streight Radio and Television is Gary's oldest downtown radio service . . . and Gary's largest seller of new television.

Apparently, good reliable service and reasonable prices are what Gary people want most . . . there's no other reason why more people buy their television from Streight than from any other Gary area dealer.

It's a pleasure and privilege to be accepted this wonderful way by the people of Gary . . . for, though television is dynamic and exciting, the friendships we make are still the most fun thing about our business.

STREIGHT RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE, INC.
118 West 5th

GARY'S OLDEST AND LARGEST TELEVISION DEALER

24 Sign Charter Of Rotary Club

City's Builders, Leading Business Men Form Service Organization

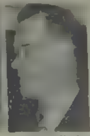
By WALTER PICKART
Gary Rotary Club Historian

The dynamic wheels and gears of industrial development on the southern shores of Lake Michigan had already been rolling forward for 15 years when another wheel appeared on the sandy horizon of Gary. It was the cogwheel emblem of Rotary International, destined to play an important part in "gearing" men to the task of working together for a better city.

One year before Gary was founded, a group of nearby Chicago business and professional men conceived an idea in fellowship and understanding so basically sound and sincere that within a few years it had encircled the globe.

So satisfying was it to the cultural and social desires and needs of man that from the simple beginning of half-dozen men interested in a measure of "country store" pleasantry and fellowship, it has grown to a membership of over 400,000 with more than 8,000 clubs in cities around the world.

Hodges



Kastendieck

Fifteen years and 1,000 clubs after the establishment of the first Rotary Club in Chicago, one of its former members, Charles Leary, originated the movement which resulted in the founding of Club No. 1001 in Gary. Leary came to Gary during its early days and for many years operated the Double L Laundry. During the period of his membership in Club No. 1 he had become well acquainted with the men who had launched the Rotary movement there and had become thoroughly saturated with their ideals and enthusiasm.

It followed then as naturally as night the day that in due course, June 1921, Leary called together a group of Gary's leaders in business, industrial and professional life and began the discussions which resulted in birth of the Gary Rotary Club with its first regular meeting on July 7, 1921.

Its roster of charter members, 24 in number, included along with Leary, the names of William P. Gleason, who superintended the building of Gary's Steel Mills; Capt. H. S. Norton, executive of Gary Land Company, which planned and built the new city; Henry G. Hay (whose great-grandfather had fought with William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe) first president of the Gary State Bank; William A. Wirt, builder of the nationally famous Gary School System; William Earle (whose grandfather established Lake County's first County seat at Liverpool in 1839); J. Ralph Snyder, publisher of The Gary Post-Tribune; Peter Seyl, manager of American Bridge Company from the time of its construction in 1909; and Dr. C. W. Yarrington, early physician and first school doctor.

Others, all pioneers in the city, were John Churchill, insurance, Charles W. Chase, president of Gary Railways; L. J. Bailey, librarian; A. B. Dickson, secretary, Y.M.C.A.; W. Hunter, Motor Fuels; V. U. Young, theaters, James J. Carroll, manager, telephone exchange; Wilbur Wynant, life insurance; Harry English, department store; F. R. Cargill, hotel manager; Arthur M. Fisher, lumber dealer; Henry Hueck, plumber; A. S. Hess, building contractor, E. A. Ridgely, druggist, and Fred Cassidy, baker. Still active members after 35 years are Dr. Yarrington and Carroll.

Demonstrating their deep conviction in the importance of Rotary through their unusual services to the organization, three members of the Club have been honored with high office. William F. Hodges (one time Mayor of Gary) in the year 1930-1931, Harry H. (Si) Kleinschmidt, 1940-1941, and Ray Kastendieck 1952-1953, serving as district governor of the northern Indiana Rotary district.

Paul Levy is now president of the club.

The club itself [illegible] responsive to appe[illegible] tion of suffering, has [illegible] 1923 Tokyo earthquake, continued to manifest a generous spirit. During World War II it was

Kleinschmidt

Leary

the principal means of support for the Gary Service Men's Center. During recent years it has been the club's privil[illegible] to assist the Boy Scout [illegible]zation in a phase of camp development.

To assist bed-ridden patie[illegible] who are unable to hold a book to enjoy the benefits of their favorite reading, the club purchased book projectors for use in hospitals or homes.

In recent years every member has contributed to the Rotary International Foundation, a subsidiary devoted to the development of international friendship and understandin[g]. Under its program of excha[illegible] students with other countri[es] it extended a one-year scholarship at St. Andrews University in Scotland to John Hayworth of Gary.

The Gary Rotary Club in this, its 35th and the City's Golden Jubilee year, has a membership of 120 civic-minded men who realize that "The Past Is but Prologue" and are dedicated to building an even better Gary by exemplifying the simple and sincere principles upon which Rotary is founded.

SEVEN FOUNDERS OF ANSELM FORUM who are still active in the organization are pictured above. The group, established in 1932, will celebrate its Silver Jubilee next year. Left to right: Harold Goldman, Edward T. Mitchell, Berlyn E. Noe, Reuben E. Olson, Jacob A. Schoon, William Thomas and Spiro Turpo.

Anselm Forum Got Start As Sunday Discussion Group

By REUBEN E. OLSON
Anselm's First President

When the sprawling town of Gary was just past half its Golden Jubilee age (1932), a little organization that became known as Anselm Forum was born in a third floor apartment at 5th and Connecticut Street.

Nine young men spent the Sunday getting acquainted over the coffee cup, got some things off their chests, debated some issues of the day and went home. That was 24 years ago.

Today Anselm Forum Inc. enters its Silver Jubilee, coincidentally with Gary's Golden Jubilee. Now nationally known as a [illegible] roots human relations org[illegible]ation, the forum has rightly been called "America's most unusual grouping of contrasts."

The old world joins the new nears its Silver Jubilee, nationally known as a grass roots human relations organization which has rightly been called 'America's most unusual grouping of contrasts

Among the group will be seen various religions such as Judaism, Christianity, Confucianism, Mohammedanism, Hindu[illegible]

But one must be reminded that Anselm is not in the slightest a religious organization, any more than the Chamber of Commerce or the steel mills are religious organizations. Equally diverse is the vocational cross-[illegible]entation — librarian, lawyer, legislator, judge, janitor, mechanic, merchant, clerk, carpenter, surgeon and steel worker, to name a few.

Starting as a discussion group across all possible lines, the group soon settled [illegible] well-defined object[illegible] provide a symposium f[illegible]deration of vital community issues; to develop interreligious, intergroup respect; to establish fraternity with those who seek to exemplify the spirit of active and intelligent good will; to implement . . . with effective ac[illegible]

[illegible] can be accomplished in their free time by men who have worked hard in their offices or the mills for a full day. The work or activity log of the forum shows that Gary's 100 cosmopolites have been busy as beavers in their efforts for a better community. Here are a few of their achievements:

Garnett Memorial Library. Established at Indiana University, Gary Center, a collection of 1,500 books on human relations is housed for the express purpose of encouraging study of the problems of mankind. The aim of the forum is to have some day, the finest collection of intergroup books in the midwest. Named after Gary's own Dr. James H. Garnett, who died [illegible] short of 100 years of age after an illustrious career which ran from slavery and Sherman's March to the Sea, to founding several colleges and seminaries.

Chapters: Other forums, patterned after the parent organization in Gary, have been formed in East Chicago, at Marion College, Purdue University, a Last Man's club at Notre Dame. The women of Gary formed the Anselm Forum.

Panel Teams: One of the most effective departments of Gary Anselm is its five-person panel team setup. Appearing before over 200 audiences in 25 [illegible]ties and communities, these men have tackled such subjects as delinquency (adult as well as juvenile), housing, democratic education, peace, minority [illegible]

Film Department: Through the years 12 films, the best in intergroup relations, have been going into every nook and cranny of not only this community but 32 other communities as well (as far away as the Mexican line).

Intergroup Workshops: Eight different workshops have been co-sponsored or assisted by Anselm at three universities. Technique interpretations have been given before five colleges and universities.

Presidents of Anselm Forum in sequence of their term in office were: Reuben E. Olson, mill foreman; Jacob A. Schoon, general foreman; Walden McBride, high school teacher; Harold Goodman, business man; Edward T. Mitchell, recreation director; William Thomas, steel inspector; Jerry Baboo, insurance salesman; Dr. Raymond Bratton, dentist; Albert Edwards, school principal; Berlyn E. Noe, clerical supervisor; Clarence Draper, steel inspector; Spiro Turpo, business man; David Colosimo, business man, C. V. Verplank, cement contractor; Charles H. Bonner, high school teacher; Michael Grisak, cost accountant; Abe Hyman, lawyer, Army adviser of Jewish affairs, H. Clarke Bailey, insurance underwriter; Joseph Baldwin, public welfare head; Alfred Beckman, chemistry teacher; Milton Levenberg, business man; Don F. Datisman, editorial writer; Judge Fred Egan, jurist; Albert Fertsch, college president; Frank Sparber, lawyer; Fred H. Steininger, county welfare director; Dana P. Whitmer, school superintendent; Benjamin F. Wilson, lawyer; Lyle Raub, scientist, and Dr. Jerome M. Korn, physician and surgeon, incumbent president.

Gary Lions Club Organized in 1921

Seek Better Business, Community Life Through Cooperative Efforts

By LEON B. WALKER

Thiry-five years ago, when Gary w[as] in its adolescence several business and professional men who had vision, energy and a desire to do something worthwhile, decided to form a Lion Club.

They thought that a club would be [illegible] means of business men getting better acquainted, of helpin[g] [illegible] and civic life of the community and of doing things cooperatively that could not be done separately.

The Gary Lions Club was organized June 19, 1921, the first noonday service club organized

Belles

Radigan

in the city. However, through some misunderstanding a charter was not obtained until Feb. 2, 1922.

Founders of the Gary Lions Club were Frank Wickes, architect; Dale Belles Sr., druggist; John B. Radigan, furniture dealer; Carl Dorman, auto dealer and Minert Magnussen, a builder. [illegible] enrolled 26 others who [illegible] W. P. Cottingham, W. S. Goedecke, Lewis Sim[illegible] and Belles.

The early meetings of the club were held in the YMCA. Wickes [wa]s the first president; Carl Dorman [illegible] Singer, Dr [illegible] M[a]gnussen, vice preside[nt] [illegible]ton Adams treasurer [illegible]ham Greenberg, Lion tam[er]; Frank Downes, tail [twister]; Edward Story, pianist.

Charter night for the new club was a big affair at the Commercial Club, where Lions, Lionesses and many guests were in attendance. The charter [wa]s presented by John [illegible] Lions district govern[or] [illegible] The late Charle[s] [illegible] for the Rotary Club [illegible] Charles H Maloney for the Kiwanians. Downes led the singing and roars; Mrs. Eduard Pripps and Arthur Tucker sang.

Greene

Bain

[illegible] Miss Margaret Neff was [illegible] pianist. Capt. H. S. Norton [was] one of the speakers.

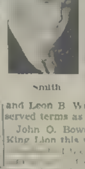
[Gar]y's was the fourth club to be formed in Indiana; other clubs had been started in Lafayette, South Bend and Indianapolis. The Gary Lions shortly were sponsors for new clubs in East Chicago, Hammond, Whit[ing], Michigan City and several other locations in the area.

L[i]ons are noted for their un[selfish] endeavors for the com[munity] [illegible] actively supporting nu[merous] [illegible] and social causes.

[illegible] and Girl [illegible] Friendship [illegible] [Good]will Industri[es] [illegible] YWCA also [illegible] recipient of the L[illegible] One of the club major [illegible]s is in sight conservation work and assistance for the blind. Seeing eye dogs [ha]ve been bought, glas[ses] [illegible] th defective [illegible] le materials [illegible] [pro]vided the blind.

Lions have always been [in the] forefront in civic fund raisin[g] efforts for the Red Cro[ss], C[om]munity Chest and other agencies.

A number of Gary Lions have held high offices in the organization. Albert P. Greene and Leslie R Bain have serv[ed] [illegible] governors. Greene for several years ha[s] been the international pianist [illegible] m Warrillow [illegible] international [illegible] ons leader. John K Br[illegible]



Smith

and Leon B Walker have each served terms as state secretary.

John O. Bowers, who is the King Lion this year in the 35th [illegible] man, Leslie R Bain Charles McKay, John Rossman, W. P. Cottingham, Dr E D Skeen, Leon B. Walker, Carl Hocker, Dr E. C Doering, Dr H. C. Parker, Walter S. Goedecke, Dale E. [Bel]les, D[illegible] Herschel [illegible] Doty L[illegible] ham J. Funkey, [illegible] A P. Greene, James W Standley, William H. Jessee, Basil B. Clark, D. V. Sorrells, Roy E. Moniz, W. W. Mathews, R. C. Briggs, Robert J. Welsh, Lewis O. Long, Russell O Bohn, Clark Jones, Jorgen Andersen and Uno Larson.

Gary Kiwanians Help Children

Provide Christmas Cheer, Aid Victims Of Illness; Club Chartered in 1921

By R. O. WHARTON, M. D
Past President, Gary Kiwanis Club

The Gary Kiwani[s] [Club] was chartered Au[illegible] [19]21 and became a chapter in Kiwanis International [illegible] [organizati]on with chapters throughout the United States and C[anada].

S[o]me of our charter mem[bers] [illegible] G Clarke, Hoy Davis, Ja[illegible] Grantham, Dr. F. H. Ma[ise]l, Charles Maloney, Ingwald Moe, Jack Lazerwitz, E. C. Simpson and H. W. Tallcott, Tallcott being the first presid[ent].

In [illegible]

Schaible

Maisel

the following: Early in our local history, in December, 1923, [we] gave a Christmas party for 1,500 children at Froebel Sch[ool]. [illegible] many years, we gave Christmas donations to the Caney Creek Community Center. In many cases, we have provided the ne[illegible] such as braces for crippled children; glasses where needed; [illegible] whose parents were unable to provide these articles.

In 1925, we donated a cash amount to the Riley Memorial H[osp]ital where crippled [illegible] sons have repaired and reconditioned them for the Gary Toy Bureau. We have given them money for this work.

We have cooperated with the Red Cross in many cases of flood [illegible]

We have purchased respirators for use of Methodist and Mercy Hospitals' polio victims.

We have sponsored Boy Scout Troop No. 5 as the Kiwanis Troop. We built the Kiwanis Lodge at the Sauk Trails Camp for Boy Scouts. We have adopted the Boy Scout movement as a major ac[illegible], having chosen workers and [giv]en donations for this cause. We have donated six Scoutmaster keys and two Scouter awards to leaders of Gary Council of Boy Scouts of America in recognition of their service to the youth of [illegible]

We have backed and aided the [illegible] boys and girls of Lake County.

Currently, we have given cash scholarships of $200 each to four [q]ualified and deserving college boys and [gi]rls to Indiana institutions of higher learning.

[W]e have sent books, magazines [an]d radio equipment to the Parra[illegible] Tuberculosis Sanitarium. [illegible] years, we have played [illegible] to the children in the detention homes, giving toys to each child.

[illegible] bers to be active in the church of their choice.

At our weekly meetings, we strive to have programs that will

Swingley

Clarke

promote interest in our community, our churches, the underprivileged, and encourage better fellowship with our neighbors.

The following members have been lieutenant governors of the Indiana District of Kiwanis International: Dr E. L. Schaible, Clyde Hunter, Dr. F. H. Maisel (two terms) and Clarence Swingley.

Ralph Clarke has been our [sec]retary since 1922, and has proven himself to be one of our best workers and an outstanding member.

Dr Samuel Brady is our president for 1956.

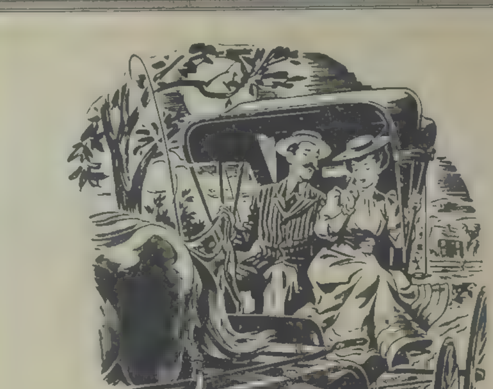
Golden Anniversary Year of
HOUSE OF MUSCAT, 1906-1956

Gary's First Furniture Store founded in the same year as the City of Gary, invites your continued patronage for this Anniversary Year and the next 50 years, and pledges to you, as in the past:

- IT COSTS LESS AT MUSCAT'S for famous brand, quality furniture, appliances, floor covering, and television.
- All merchandise guaranteed, and serviced by our own skilled technicians.
- Our customers may buy for cash, terms with small down payment, or No Money Down.
- Up to 24 months to pay—low payments.
- No carrying charge if account paid in 120 days.
- We carry our own accounts. Never a finance [com]pany to deal with.
- HOME SECURITY PLAN costs you nothin[g]. [Pay]ments suspended in case of strike, unemployment, illness, or accident. Bill cancelled in event of death or loss by fire.
- Free parking on our own lot around the corner on 11th Ave.

SEE MUSCAT'S FOR YOUR BEST [DEAL]
IN HOME FURN[ISHINGS]

Gary's Oldest Furniture Store
HOUSE OF MUSCAT
1044 Broadway [illegible]



In Entertainment, We Always Say, The Best is None too Good for Gary!

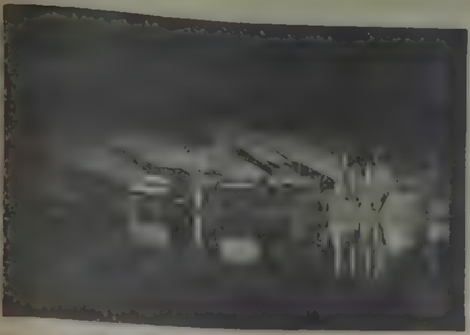
The Motion Picture industry and Gary have grown up at the same time. Both went through their lusty young years together . . . but now Gary is a full-blown city, and Motion Pictures have long since become a mature form of entertainment, and of the theatre.

Our policy at State has been to keep abreast of every new development . . . to select the best features obtainable, and to make our patrons comfortable and happy.

In this spirit of community service, we felicitate our friends and neighbors on the 50th Annivesary of our city.

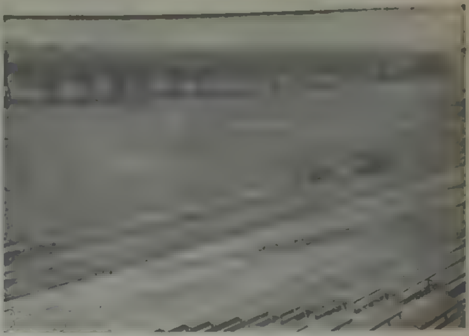
STATE
21 W. 7th Avenue

Twenty-Five Years Ago It Was the Silver Jubilee



THIS WAS A NIGHT SCENE taken during the Silver Jubilee celebration in 1931 and shows Marquette Park Lagoon in the foreground and the stage backdrop outlined against a towering dune near the park pavilion.

AMONG THE MANY CARS, floats and tableaux in Gary's Silver Jubilee celebration in 1931 was this official car carrying members of the Board of Public Safety down the route of the gala parade.



THESE STANDS at the new Gilroy Stadium, foreground, will seat 10,000 and were used for the first time in the presentation of the lavish Steel-O-Rama, highlight of the Golden Jubilee Celebration.

THIS IS THE GROUP WHICH MASTER-MINDED Gary's Silver Jubilee celebration in 1931. Seated, left to right, Ralph Rowley, J. F. [illegible], Walter [illegible], W. J. [illegible], Robert Cousins, Charles F. Greenwald and A. M. Roberts. Standing, left to right, Barry Bertz, Bayless Cosner, Dick Dekker, Frank [illegible], William DeGan, James Considine, Edward Comstock, Hans Egeberg and William McGregor.

THE MOVING SPIRITS BEHIND THIS YEAR'S Golden Jubilee celebration are the members of this committee. Front row, left to right: James Fitzgerald, Marion Mitchell, Mayor Peter Mandich, Gunnar Olsen, Robert [illegible], Frank [illegible], Harley Davenport. Back row, left to right: Claire Jones, Bancroft Yarrington, Al Ganz, Mrs. Karl Snepp, Clifford F. Minton, Dr. Fred Maisel and Robert Gasser. Inserts: top: Joseph E. Finerty; bottom, Paul C. Fissinger.

COMMERCIAL & MOTOROLA TV

salute GARY'S Progress

Gary has made tremendous strides in 50 years. Just look at the forest of TV antennas dotting the rooftops of our city! And Commercial TV is on the job to help Gary get the very best TV reception possible.

CENTRALLY LOCATED

Right at the corner of 13th and Broadway (across the street from the Police Station). Easy to get to [illegible] no parking problems. [illegible] parking [illegible] in the rear.

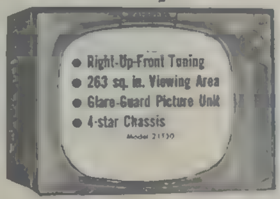
JUBILEE WEEK MOTOROLA SPECIAL

Bob Hanrahan, Motorola representative, is offering Jim Pullins, manager of Commercial TV, a special arrangement for Jubilee Week. Commercial TV can give you the deal of a lifetime, if you order one of these Motorola TV specials . . . anytime during Jubilee Week.

RADIO-DISPATCHED TV SERVICE

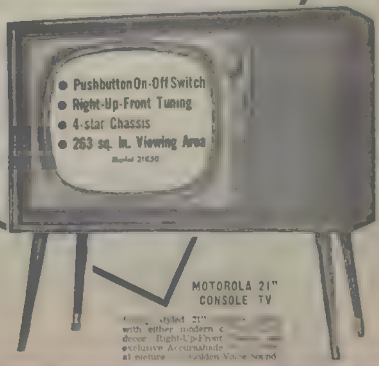
If your TV set breaks down . . . don't miss your favorite programs. Call Commercial TV Service and they'll have a well-equipped, skilled serviceman in your home in a jiffy! Our service is guaranteed!

JUBILEE WEEK SPECIALS



LOWEST PRICE EVER!

Big-screen viewing with all the conven[illegible]



MOTOROLA 21" CONSOLE TV

[illegible] styled 21" [illegible] with either modern [illegible] decor. Right-Up-Front [illegible] exclusive Accurashade [illegible] al picture [illegible] Golden Voice Sound

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION SERVICE CO.

13TH AND BROADWAY

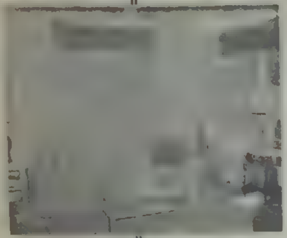
TUrner 5-0242

RADIGAN BROTHERS

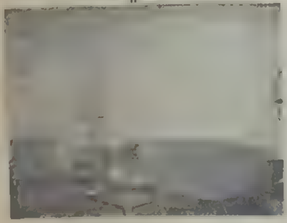
FORTY-FOUR YEARS IN GARY
HAVE FURNISHED
THOUSANDS OF
HOMES, APARTMENTS AND
BUILDINGS in GARY
and VICINITY

Here are but a few of the thousands of homes and buildings which we are proud to have furnished . . . homes and buildings reflecting a growing solidity and maturity as Gary carves for itself an even greater niche in American history.

Knights of Columbus
6th and Madison St.


Residence
1080 E. 47th Place

Hotel Gary
6th and Broadway

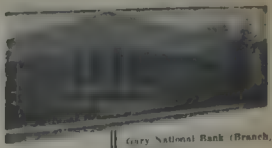

Residence
810 W. 56th Place

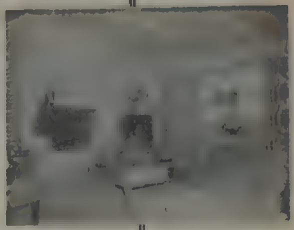
Masonic Temple
6th Ave. and Jefferson St.

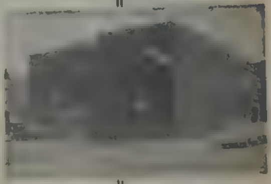
Residence
3805 E. 13th Ave.

Residence
2130 Riverside Drive

Lach and Stilinovich Funeral Home
6307 Broadway


Gary National Bank (Branch,
Hobart, Indiana

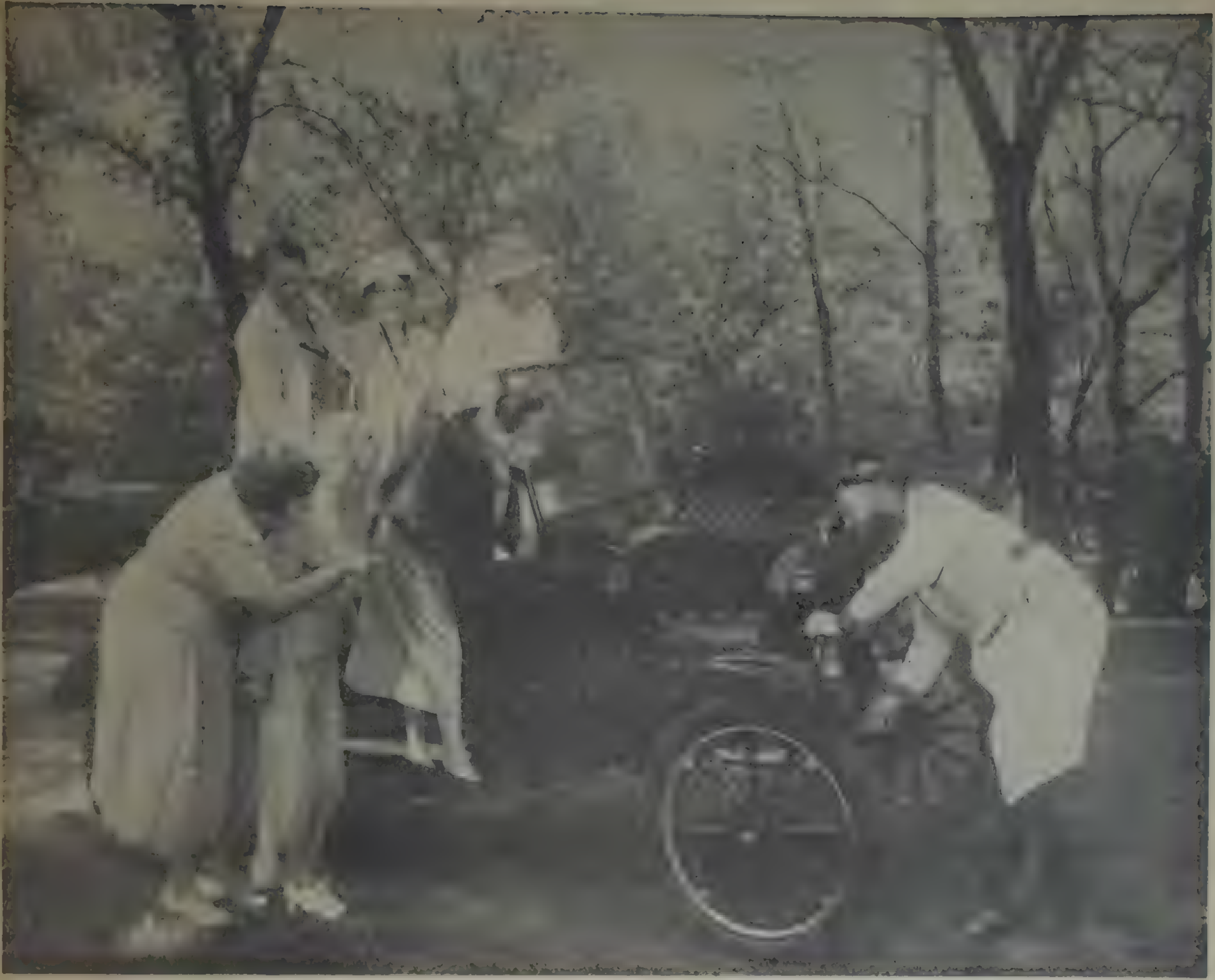

Residence
13 Indian Trail (Forest Hills)


Williams and Burns
Funeral Home
6th Ave. and Adams St.

City Church
6th Ave. and Washington St.

RADIGAN BROS
Carpet Shop
630 MASS. STREET

RADIGAN BROS
INDIANA'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
637 BROADWAY



First Major Social Event Was Reception Honoring Mrs. Gleason

Six backseat drivers but no help on the crank is the predicament in which William Walter finds himself as he winds up for a ride back to the days of pioneer Gary. Though they may not [illegible] chanical department, the six women are pilots [illegible] the trip is down Memory Lane. And that's exactly [illegible] it is when this group gets together, for all six are pic[illegible] Gary and were prominent in the social life of those f[illegible] were among those attending social events which enl[illegible] City scene in the days when even 4 [illegible] inder transp[illegible] vintage model was a rarity. Mrs. A. M. Roberts in the f[illegible] row [illegible] in [illegible] erts' [illegible] men, who attended subsequent [illegible] Miss Martha Ryan, left in the first [illegible] back row and Mrs. J. J. Kelley, center in the back r[illegible]

[illegible] Tribune pho[illegible]

Pioneers Recall Early Parties, Lawn Fete, Fancy Eastern Dances

By Terry Schuette

Gary's social life wasn't exactly glittering in 1906 [illegible]07, it was only because the shifting sands and [illegible]ryo mills offered precious little opportunity for tea [illegible]

[illegible]here was no dearth of possible hostesses for when [illegible] Steel imported executives for the mill, their wives [illegible] immigrated to the young city

[illegible]th them they brought their accumulated knowledge of the [illegible]ons and graces of early century society

[illegible] may as well have dragged Pandora's Box over the dunes [illegible] the good their knowledge did them during those first two [illegible] Gary was a city aborning and it had neither place nor [illegible] the formalities in which 1900 society was steeped

[illegible]ut patience is a hallmark of the pioneer and the would-be [illegible] did not give up. Their patience was rewarded

[illegible]en society began to bud in the city pushing up through [illegible] sand it blo-med magnificently and proved itself a hardy [illegible] well suited to the soil

[illegible] first major social event would put many latter day fun [illegible] to shame. It was a reception in the grand tradition in honor [illegible] W. P. Gleason, wife of the mill superintendent, and her [illegible], Mrs. Watson

[illegible] A. M. Roberts was the hostess and she proved to be one [illegible]

Roberts Reside in Original House

[illegible] date was May 7, 1908 and the scene was the Roberts [illegible]ome at 618 Jackson St. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts still reside [illegible] house and it is a museum of memories in this Jubilee [illegible]

[illegible] very little effort, Mrs. Roberts can recall that May day [illegible] ago when the rooms of her home were decorated with [illegible] ferns and carnations. The walls and tapestries in her [illegible] room were red and formed an effective backdrop for the [illegible]

[illegible]ving party stood in the parlor just inside the door [illegible] from the reception hall. Mrs. Roberts was assisted by Mrs. McDowell of Joliet and Mrs. Reuben Campbell still a Steel City resident

Mrs. Gleason chose an imported gown of white satin and her sister was attired in pink

It was a 2-hour reception from 3 to 5 p.m. and a 2-course luncheon was served to the guests who braved the worst May weather in Gary's short history to meet the town's social leaders

The guest list, as printed in the May 8th edition of The G[illegible] Tribune, included "the Mesdames Caldwell, Templin, Walsh, Millimore, Ross, Hunter, Rowley, Gough, Yost, Alschuler, Ma[illegible]key, Norton, Bowlby, Shover, Kettles, D. Hinman, H. Hinman, Lothrop, Keller, Weisenberger, Waldorf, Morse, Oliver, Atkinson, Hemenway, Campbell, Conklin, Newlin, Eisenbeis, Douglass, Menkie, Thomas, Francis and Simpson

"Also, Mrs. McNamee of Joliet, Mrs. Wilson of Hyde Park, the Misses Genevieve and Mildred Norton, Miss Wilson of Hyde Park and Miss Newlin."

The morning of May 9, Mrs. Roberts served a 7-course breakfast to 14 women from Joliet in honor of Miss Martha Wolff of that city, bride-elect of Earl Faulkner of New York City

Gay Social Functions During Yule 1908

Three social functions brightened the holiday season in 1908. Eighty women from Gary and Chicago visited the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alschuler at 600 Van Buren St.

Mrs. Alschuler served a 3-course luncheon during the 3-hour reception which featured red and green Christmas decorations and "holly in profusion."

Mrs. E. G. Cogshell assisted in receiv[illegible] [illegible]ests and Mrs. E. E. Elbe, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. [illegible] assisted with serving

Mrs. W. P. Gleason entertain[illegible] a 9-course luncheon to honor Mrs. Raymond Lennon of [illegible] Gary women attending were "the Mesdames Roberts, B. R. Shover, W. S. Ross, T. B. Templin, A. D. Schaeffer, E. E. Elbe, E. M. Thomas and E. C. Simpson."

Another society item in a December paper brought news of the Cotillion Club, the "newest organization of dancers." There were 20 numbers on the program at the group's first annual dance at B[illegible]senhoff Hall

Music was by Bigelow's orchestra and the item went on to relate that "D. H. Pitzele, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., introduced a number of fancy dances from the East which will be included in future programs of the club

The crowning glory of the Steel City's early social season was left for its most prominent leader Mrs. W. P. Gleason. She and her husband entertained a large number of friends at a "lawn fete" for which a platform, "brilliantly lighted with electricity," was erected in their yard. The Gleason home still stands at 7th Ave. and Jackson

Japanese Lanterns Used for Lawn Party

Colored lights of red, white and blue along with Japanese lanterns added to the illumination. A 4-piece orchestra from Joliet provided music for dancing

Sept. 2, 1909 was the date and the party was in honor of Mrs. [illegible]son's niece, Miss Stella E. Jones of Springfield, Ill., and M[illegible] and Mrs. E. E. Espenshade of Clairton, Pa. Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Elbe assisted Mrs. Gleason in receiving the guests

The guest list appeared in the paper as follows

"The Messrs. and Mesdames F. E. Walton, S. E. Yost, John Kirk, H. C. Thomas, A. M. Roberts, J. R. Douglass, [illegible] Hillhouse, Homer J. Carr, A. D. Schaeffer, M. A. Caldwell, Verne Cogshell, Ira Millimore, E. G. Elbe, W. H. Warren, E. M. Thomas, Paul Menke, [illegible] Robey, T. B. Templin, H. H. Highlands, J. J. Kelley, T. H. Cutler, T. M. Lothrop, C. E. Hall, R. F. Campbell, R. W. Cousins, L. W. McNamee, W. S. Rose, F. H. Moyer, J. J. Hennessy, W. A. Wirt, W. F. Rockwell, J. E. Metcalf, E. E. Geisel, J. H. Bakewell, H. E. Corbett, B. R. Shover, C. E. Conklin, H. F. McCracken, H. S. Norton, H. O. Egeberg, R. Watson, E. S. Sargent, G. H. Manlove, C. V. Gough, F. S. Bowlby and Harry Alschuler.

Guests Include Miss Cecilia Kirk

"Also, the Misses Adrene Ziemson, Cecilia Kirk, Marion L. Carr, Lillian Ziemson, Hillhouse, Carole Hammons, Dorothy Shover, Charrie Bacon, Grace Treat, Alice Bacon and Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] H. M. Hosmer, L. Fitzgerald, Dwight How[illegible] J. H. Cothery, L. McNamee, R. Fitzgerald, [illegible] L. Hammons and [illegible] Stanley of Jamestown. [illegible]

[illegible] events whi[illegible] lation of Gary's [illegible] those early [illegible]ears but it has [illegible]

An indefinable something, perhaps. But there is a quality [illegible] gnant about 9-course luncheons and brilliant receptions [illegible]n the midst of a town struggling for bi[illegible]

It isn't the same when a city is 50. It's too easy

First Citizens of Steel City-1904, '09 and '56

Phillip Michael Sims, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sims, 718 Mississippi St.

Post Tribune photos

Virginia Elizabeth Warona, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Warona, 3482 Massachusetts St.

Martin J. Gunderson of R.R. 1, Hobart, was born in Aetna, Nov. 26, 1904.

Kathryn Lorraine Duncan . . . Mrs. P. John Washington reports that she was the first Negro girl born in Gary. She was born July 31, 1909, at 2649 Washington St. where she resides toda[illegible] Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Duncan.

Lyle Govert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawre[illegible] Govert of 115 Broad St., Griffith.

[illegible] and Mrs. Johnnie Austin of 721 W. 11th Ave.

Gary's future looks bright . . . and a little drooling'

These are the first citizens who will be building a future in the Steel City, not on the sand, as their fathers and grandfathers did before them, but on the sure footing provided them by these pioneers

The youngsters pictured include Mrs P. John Washington and Martin J. Gunderson, representing the past, and Phillip Sims, Virginia Warona, Lyle Govert, Barbara Austin, Roxanne Felton and Patricia Thompson, representing the future. The babies of the future were all born Jan. 1, 1956

Roxanne Felton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Felton of 2925 W. 9th Pl.

Patricia Ann Thompson, daughter of Mr. and M[illegible] Charles A. Thompson, 3709 Engelhart St., East Gar[illegible]

Gary Woman's Club Grows From 103 to 1,109

By Mrs. Charles M. Smith

The first historical record, as reported by the first president of the Gary Woman's Club reads as follows:

'For several years there has been the need in Gary for a large democratic organization which should offer intellectual stimulus to its members, and which should work for the better ment of the [illegible] which could [illegible] the formation of such a club, a committee of 15 members of that club was appointed to foster the new organization.

Invitations were issued to such of the town's women as were known to the committee asking them to attend a meet[illegible] of the College Club. This meeting was held May 4, 1915 at which time Mrs Victor F. Jones, second vice president of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, was [illegible] the opportunities open to a group of women who would [illegible]

A permanent organization to be known as the Gary Departmental Club was formed June 9, 1915. At that time there were 157 registrations for membership, but because of removal from the city and various other reasons some names were with[illegible] 103.

Form Study Groups

Up to April 1, 1916, 26 members had been added. It was hoped that a large number of women would avail themselves of the opportunity offered by [illegible] to the community.

Through the three departments (art and literature, education and sociology) and various sections of the club provision was made for the study of all things which pertain to the intellectual and social life of people individually and collective[illegible]

[illegible] meetings were held twice a month. Noted lecturers were secured for these meetings according to the presi[illegible]

[illegible] appeal for a given date because of their involvement in war work. So the committee and board, with a unanimous vote from the club membership, threw themselves as a body and individually into the many-sided war work and invested the total [illegible] Liberty bonds.

Join Conference

In the 1919-1921 period a change from the old method of club work seemed advisable, and the club joined the organization known as the Conference of Club Presidents and Program Chairmen, the meetings of which were held in Chicago. This membership proved [illegible] been impossible but for the aid of such a membership.

In 1921 the title Civic Department was adopted as the name for the only separate department of the parents organization.

Up to this time, meetings were held in various places, such as the library, the Presbyterian Church, the Elks Temple, the Masonic Temple, and so forth.

In 1922 the club completely furnished a room in Methodist Hospital for $250.

[illegible] posed to backing of organization drives for m[illegible] club, in that its membership was comprised of members of varied organizations and sects.

During the 1927-1929 administration, a Civic Music Assn. was [illegible] in Gary of the Hoosier Salon was held in the Gary State Bank Building.

Mark 25th Year

In the 1931-1933 period the meetings of the club were held in Seaman Hall. The Silver anniversary of the club was celebrated during the 1939-1941 pe[illegible] first honorary membership.

The 1941-1943 era of World War II the club added to its [illegible] vitation was extended to the Music and Allied Arts (now the Gary Music and Arts Society) to hold an exhibition of paintings by artists of Gary and vicinity in connection with the annual Civic Department program for the general club.

[illegible] grown from 103 in 1915 to 1 109 at the present time. Of the charter members in 1915, about 35 are still living, most of their names appearing on the membership list of today.

List Presidents

A list of the past presidents of the club and their term of office follows:

Miss Orpha Maud Peters—[illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs Frank Cargill—1921-1923.

Mrs. O. C. Wicks—January April, 1923.

Mrs. Tom C Polk—April, 1923-November, 1924

Mrs. Frank Cargill—November, 1924 November, 1926

Mrs. Charles E. Greenwald—November, 1926-April 1927

Mrs. William F. Hodges—1927-1929.

Mrs. Frederick W. [illegible]

Mrs. Richard N. Taylor—1931-1933.

Mrs. William P. Cottingham—1933-1935.

Mrs. Charles M. Leary—1935-1937.

Mrs. Charles D. Lutz—1937-1939.

Mrs. Loyd F. Burress—1939-1941.

Mrs. Paul H. Asher—1941-[illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. Henry R. Sackett—[illegible]-1947

Mrs. C J Kennedy—1947 1949

Mrs. William D. Davies—1949-1951

Mrs. Edgar W. Shoff—1951-1953.

Mrs Frank L. McDaniel—1953-1955

Mrs. Herschel B. Davis—1955.

Clubwomen in 1908 Had to Jump Stream, Climb Sand Dune to Attend Meet on Broadway

***Editor's Note . . . .** Mrs. Alex Fife, the former Gertrude Ogg, taught mathematics in the Gary [illegible] for many years. She now makes her home with her [illegible] in Frankfort.*

By Mrs. Gertrude Ogg Fife

The Woman's Club was organized in 1908. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Call, wife of Gary's pioneer postmaster. To reach her home on Broadway from 6th and Jefferson, where several of [illegible] had to go [illegible] small stream [illegible] At the first [illegible]

Officers [illegible]

The Woman's Club [illegible] ahead of [illegible] its flower the [illegible] colors [illegible]

Near [illegible] term of office [illegible] coming president, Mrs O'Brien. Other officers for the year 1909-10 were Mrs. Call, vice president; Miss Ogg, secretary, and Mrs. F. W. Smith, treasurer; Mrs. F. L. Weisheimer, Mrs. J. L. Anderson and Mrs. E. B. Bigelow [illegible]

Mrs. Fife

By 1909 the Woman's Club had grown to 18 members: Mrs. Anderson Mrs Bigelow, Mrs. Frank Brink, Mrs Call, Mrs. G. E. Duell, Mrs. W. L. Horny, Mrs. F. O. Hodson, Mrs. W. A. [illegible], Mrs. C. A. Lehman, Mrs O'Brien, Miss Ogg, Mrs J P Robb, Mrs. A. J. Sullens, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mrs. W E. Smith, Mrs F. Slusser, Mrs. J. E. Sears and Mrs. Weisheimer.

In that year 1909-1910, the club became a member of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, thus being the first federated club in Gary.

Because residents of Gary came from many different states, the club for the first two years of its existence made a study of Indiana.

During the third year (1910-11) Mrs. Hodson was president. [illegible] During the year members considered the idea of having [illegible] gardens in the city.

The Gary Land Co., the school, and city officials gave the Woman's Club their assistance. The Gary Land Co. also pledged its co-operation in beautifying the residential section of the city and offered vacant lots for the cultivation of flower beds and garden plots. (Previously, many front yards had been planted with oats to keep down the sand).

Judge L. A. Bryan offered the use of all the flood plain district of the Calumet that public demand for gardening required. Many applications were received by the club for allotments. In [illegible] owners.

[illegible] Beveridge [illegible]

[illegible] the collection of clothing for needy children. Dr. William A Wirt, offered the club the use of Room 303 of Emerson School [illegible]

[illegible] sponsored by the Departmental Club, which grew into the present Gary Woman's Club.

[illegible] members of the Gary Woman's Club. Pictured, left to right, as recalled by Mrs. F. O. Hodson then president of the club, are Miss Orpha Maude Peters, librarian; Mrs. J. E. Walton, Mrs. Dill, Mrs. J. W. Call, Mrs. P. T. O'Brien, Mrs. Hodson, Miss Frances Patton, Mrs. Jennie Roberts, Mrs. Burton and an unidentified woman.

Mrs. Gleason Wears Blue Chiffon Over Satin . . .

60 Couples Brave Blizzard in 1909 To Attend First Yule Charity Ball

A raging blizzard back in 1909 failed to daunt [illegible] netted $200 to St. Mary's Mercy Hospital

According to the "way back when" social records, the snowstorm began a couple of hours before the time [illegible] of blinding snow made the streets almost impassable.

The hall had been decorated [illegible] season. The orchestra was seated upon a platform amid palms and ferns. Although the grand [illegible] at 9 o'clock, it was long past that hour before all the available "carriages" in town ha[illegible] hall. The march was led by Mr and Mrs. W. P. Gleason, Mr and Mrs. Homer J. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Roberts and Mr. [illegible] served as patrons and patronesses of the charity event and as reception committee for [illegible]

[illegible] was 10 o'clock before the [illegible]ers began on a program [illegible] was a start made. At 1 o'clock the snow had filled in the streets and sidewalks to such an extent that the drivers had difficulty in finding their way.

Mrs. Gleason was general chairman of the event. [illegible] attending the ball were as follows: A. B. Keller, Dr Ira Millimore, Homer J. Carr, J H Hyman, [illegible] Rockwell, L. W McNamee, W. P Gleason, William MacNeill, Ingwald Moe, Frank Hartzer, John McFadden, J. E. Hammons, T S Morgan [illegible] lin, T F Knotts [illegible] L. Linn, E. G [illegible] Dr H M [illegible] H. V. Call, W. H. Warren, C. V Gough, R Lennon, L. Fitzgerald, R. H VanDusen, T. R. Barrett, R W Campbell, M A. Caldwell Dr G A Baylor, J. J. Nyhoff, J. J. Kelley, H. C [illegible] Jr., G. H. Manlove H W [illegible] John, Dr. O C Wicks, R Cousins, A. G Gregory Dr L. Schaible and E. C. Simp[illegible]

Company for Dinner . . .

Everyone Loved Fannie--Pet Of Early 'Aristocrats'--But Her Days Were Numbered!

Mrs. A. M. Roberts was one of Gary's pioneer "aris[illegible] steel company [illegible]

[illegible] in from Chicago, sometimes [illegible] fall. Then one day, Mr Roberts rode home from the mills and announced he would bring two steel men home for dinner. Then he rode back.

Left on her own, Mrs. Roberts began a search for something to feed her guests [illegible] substitute for the meat she didn't have.

Finally the painful truth dawned. Fannie would have to go. She went. But when supper was on the table and the guests seated, Mrs. Roberts burst into tears.

Then, of course, the story came out and no one could eat a bite.

Poor Fannie came to a rather [illegible] stove pipe blew down on the outside of the house and famous Fannie was buried in soot.

It couldn't have been sadder at the time, but even Mrs. Roberts could laugh about it when she retold the story at a women's gathering during Gary's Silver Anniversary.

A PROGRAM of PROGRESS With GARY SINCE 1909

1909
Church Began
No Building
19 Members

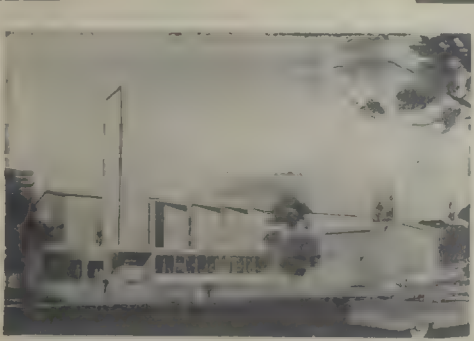
Advancing with the Steel City
Preaching the Old-Fashioned Book and
Gospel for Modern times.

1912: Present building completed, 168 members, Gospel Teams going out.

1956
During these
47 years Central
has ordained over
40 pastors and
missionaries

We preach the Book, the Blood
and the Blessed Hope.

1956
During these
47 years Central
has started 9
mission churches
and Sunday
schools



1956 AND ONWARD! The Architect's Vision of the new building to be rected on lots recently purchased and cleared next to original church.

1956
Present building
outgrown, Duplicate services
held weekly. 1,050
members

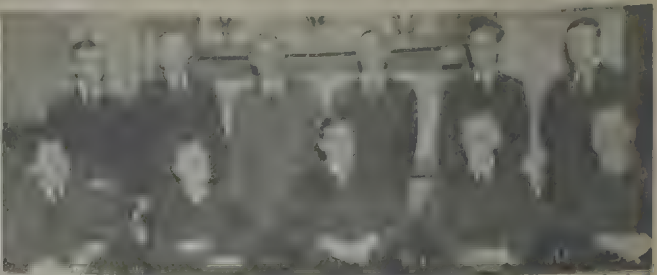
Presenting Christ the Hope
of the World.

1956
Nearly 3,000 in
attendance in the
home and
mission churches
started by Central

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
WILBUR C. ROOKE, Pastor
529-559 Jefferson St.
Gary, Indiana

"Always a blessing when the Cross is Central"

YMCA Land, Building, Gift of Judge Gary; Physical, Character Growth Its Goal



YMCA BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN 1916. Left to right, top row, C. Oliver Holmes, J. L. Hyland, Henry G. Hay Jr., A. M. Branum, C. V. Ridgely, Don VanLiew; bottom row, William A. Wirt, Dr. C. A. DeLong, A. B. Keller, L. W. McNamee and William J Fulton, all prominent men in Gary's early days.

By EARL R. GORDON
General Secretary, Gary YMCA

The site and building of the Gary Young Men's Christian Assn. were the gift to Gary from Judge Elbert H. Gray, for many years the chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corp. The deed is dated Feb. 2, 1912. The building was dedicated on Feb. 4, 1912.

The first meeting of the Gary YMCA was held in Jefferson School on Feb. 4, 1910. The constitution was adopted and officers were elected on Feb. 8 1910. The first officers were William A. Wirt president; L. W. McNamee, vice president; Dr. C. A. DeLong, secretary, and T. H. Cutler, treasurer.

A. B. Keller was elected president on March 4 1911 and William P. Gleason, A. R. McArthur, Sam Miller, H. S. Norton [illegible]

A. B. DICKSON

furnishings of the building. The corporation has continued its generous support of the work of the association uninterrupted to the present time.

Seventy five members signed the roll at the time the application was made for the Articles of Incorporation. Among the charter members were the [illegible] minent Gary pio[illegible] Dr [illegible] C. A. DeLong, Dr. Fred F. Walton, Dr. Theodore Templin, H. G. Hay Jr., Judge Emmet White, H. S. Norton, A. M. Roberts, Sam Miller, [illegible] West, M. E. Snyder, Homer J. Carr, W. J. Fulton, Thomas H. Cutler, John W. Lyddick, O. L. [illegible] L. L. Bomberger and J. J. Ver[illegible]

On June 11 1912 William Mlodoch was appointed auditor of the association. He cont[illegible] in that capacity and in later years as chairman of the fi[illegible] mittee for a total [illegible] d of 40 years.

In the early days the asso[illegible] ing of various civic organizations one of the first being the Associated Charities in 1912. (Later the Red Cross took over this work.) Years later the as[illegible] [illegible] from the Y [illegible] that time has ably [illegible]

organized in the Gary YMCA building and was housed in the YMCA for a number of years.

The Gary Municipal Chorus and the Carnegie Illinois male chorus were both organized at the YMCA and for a time were directed by the YMCA general secretary A. B. Dickson.

Nineteen different men have served as president since the Gary YMCA was organized. The period of service of the first three William A. Wirt, A. B. Keller and Dr. C. A. DeLong from 1910 to 1938 was longer than the period of service of the [illegible]

Having a board of directors of 81 men incidentally the largest board of directors of any [illegible]

Collins

Gordon

[illegible]

Gullette

has enlisted in board service literally several hundred men in board and committee service.

The YMCA has been a center of physical activities through its history. Under the administration of George Pinneo as physical director there was a strong emphasis on boxing and wrestling with some emphasis on gymnastics.

In recent years, with the physical education program under the direction of Art Gullette, there has been as much basketball as ever. There also have been graded swimming instruction under Wayne Gardner, and individual instructions in weight lifting and other kinds of individual exercises.

In the program of boys' work through the years most of the [illegible]

Under the administration of Carl Holm as Boys' Work director, extensive use was made of the Hi-Y program and many boys and men were enrolled in a Big Brother program. In recent years, there has been a very active program of educational and adventure trips during the summer months for boys and girls enrolled in the Youth Division.

The present Boys' Work secretary, Herb Snell, has also promoted the organization of a number of special interest clubs, such as stamp clubs, photography clubs, rod and reel clubs and rifle clubs.

At the close of the First World War, the Gary YMCA purchased and moved to Gary a large army hut which was located at 11th and Broadway.

In the fall of 1919 a branch was established and a secretary employed to serve Negro men and boys. The operation of this branch was continued until the time of the depression when the curtailment of contribution income made it necessary for the branch to be closed.

In 1938 Jim Kettle became assistant general secretary and with the help of a revitalized board of directors liquidated the debts of the association that had accumulated during the depression years and began a rehabilitation program.

An extraordinary program feature was the Hobby Show that was held in 1938. In this show hobby "jockeys" from a wide territory had displays and the attendance totaled some 12 400 for the first five of the six days the show was held.

In 1939 Millard F. Collins became general secretary and, with the help of a strong board of directors and some extra help from time to time, in the way of contributions from U.S. Steel for building improvements, continued the rehabilitation program until the war caused scarcity of building ma[illegible] made it necessary to [illegible] again all except emer[illegible] pairs.

[illegible] his administration the YMCA gained national [illegible] gnition by the establishment of the teenage center known as the "Golden Nugget." During the Second World War the Service Men's Center operated under the supervision of Mrs. Fred Eichhorn and a corps of volunteer workers in the YMCA building provided hospitality to large numbers of service men and women.

The presidents of the board that served under the administration of Collins as general secretary were W. W. Gasser, Hurley Dorman, Al Edwards and James Hansen. Others who were active on the board of directors that gave outstanding service were Earl E. Moore, and Stephen Jenks, general superintendents of Gary Works, and James M. Darbaker, superintendent of the Sheet and Tin Mill and A. M. Roberts works auditor.

A successful series of annual membership campaigns during his four years of service in Gary kept the Y budget in balance and replaced approximately $10,000 of endowment funds that had been used to retire debts during the depression years. Collins left Gary [illegible] 1944 to become the general secretary of the Joliet YMCA. He is now [illegible] present general secretary [illegible] joined the [illegible] YMCA staff as membership and program secretary in March 1943. He was elected general secretary in the summer of 1944. Since 1944 the program has been maintained with most of the building facilities used to capacity and progress has been made in extending the program of youth activities beyond the neighborhood of the central building.

Presidents since Gordon's service as general secretary began have been Basil Clark, Forest Smith, Glenn Hannah, Don Datisman, Leslie Bain, C. K. Turman, James W. Kettle, Robert Lucas, Ross Bain, Earl H. Fyler, Clarence Swingley and [illegible] the incumbent.

The Indian Guide program since 1945 has enrolled hundreds of fathers and sons in home and [illegible] centered activities. Hi-Y clubs have been maintained in three high schools in Gary and the Gary Y staff has helped organize Hi-Y clubs in near by communities.

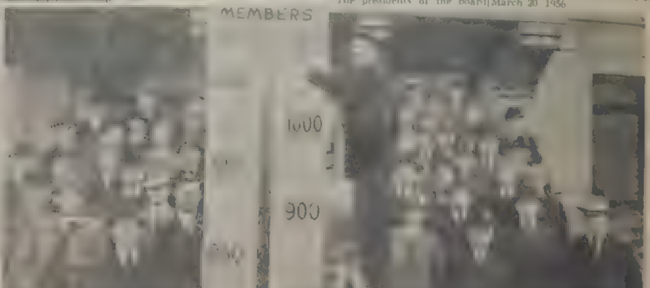
The YMCA has cooperated with the churches in Church League basketball, made its gym available to the Goodfellow Club one night each week during basketball season, and has conducted two leagues each year among its boy members.

Among the program groups currently active in the association program are the Gary Chess Club, related to the YMCA for many years, and the Vog Esq Club, a co-ed social group, organized in 1946 with girls who were volunteer hostesses in the Service Men's Center and returning soldiers participating in the organization. Another program group that has been active over the past six years is the Hayloft Square Dance Club, under the leadership of Dave Cooper.

The most important event in Gary YMCA history in the year 1956 is the establishment of the Glen Park branch of the association. After several conferences with leading citizens of Glen Park during the late months of 1955, the first branch board of management accepted its commission from the Gary YMCA board of directors and elected officers on Feb. 2. Officers elected were: William Allman, president; Timothy Ross, vice president, Mrs. Daniel Kuntz, recording secretary.

On recommendation of the Glen Park branch board of management the Gary YMCA board of directors voted to permit women and girls to become members of the Gary YMCA on March 20 1956.

SENIOR WRESTLING TEAM of Gary YMCA in 1915-16 when [illegible] championship and other trophies displayed [illegible] George Pinneo, Y physical director, holds [illegible]



THE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE of the YMCA went over the top in 1917. Identified on left of thermometer are A. B. Dickson, "Y" secretary; Winfred D. Bunter, Clarence Kuss, Charles Greenwald, H. B. Snyder, Charles Maloney, A. N. Hirons, C. Oliver Holmes, Charles Coons and Clarence Bretsch. On right, L. W. Godwin, A. F. Wickes, Guy Wulfing, A. Myron Harris, C. D. Davidson, L. B. Snowden, H. O. Egeberg, C. P. Kimmel and Dr. C. A. DeLong

Difficult to Practice Law In Early Gary Days

Wildermuth Opened First Office In 1906 in Euclid Avenue Shack

By C. V. RIDGELY
Pioneer Lawyer and Ex-Judge

The practice of law was carried on under great difficulties in the early days of Gary.

[illegible] L. Wildermuth, who arrived in Gary in August, 1906, opened the first law office in a shack he built on what then was Euclid avenue a winding unpaved road running west from Broadway about where the South Shore right of way now runs.

Besides being the first lawyer, Wildermuth also was the first school teacher in the little hamlet of shacks that was to grow into the great Steel City. He taught school by day and practiced law in the evening in the shack where he lived.

The first permanent law office was established in January 1907 It was located on the second floor of the building now occupied by the Madeira Linen Co The first floor was being prepared for the First National Bank of Gary, which was organized Oct. 2, 1906.

The second floor was one big room, blankets being used to separate the offices. Attorneys William F. Hodges and C. V. Ridgely, who came to Gary on Labor Day 1906 had their quarters in the southeast corner, Dr. E E. Geisel's office was adjacent, only blankets separating them At the head of the stairs was an insurance agency and in the rear a tailor shop.

The courts of general jurisdiction were the Circuit Court at Crown Point and the Superior Court in Hammond Broadway was not then opened across the Calumet area and to get to Crown Point it was necessary to take the Lake Shore & Mich an Southern train to Indiana Harbor, then a street car to East Chicago, transfer to another street car to Hammond, then take the Erie Railroad to the County Seat. To get home one traveled on the Pennsylvania Railroad to South Chicago and the Lake Shore to Gary, arriving in Gary about 9:30 p m

There were no public telephones until the latter part of 1907 The steel company had its own private lines. There was no mail delivery The Post Office was located in the Euclid avenue district in a building owned by the Gary Land Co., a steel company subsidiary

Lawyers were engaged in three branches of the law The principal field was in examining titles and real estate litigation. During the stock yard boom in the late 1890's, hundreds of lots were sold in that part of Gary lying between the Wabash railroad and 27th avenue to purchasers all over the United States.

When the boom collapsed and the stock yards remained in Chicago the purchasers quit paying taxes some lost and the titles became confused With the coming of [illegible] these lots were in big demand and it was not unusual for a law office to have 30 or 40 abstracts to examine during a single month

The second branch of the law that furnished employment for lawyers was the collection of accounts and the organization of businesses. No one had any money, and most business was done on credit and hope. All were strangers, one to the other

This resulted in broken contracts, mechanic liens and foreclosures. The court calendars were filled with such litigation The "gold panic" in the fall of 1907 gave much concern. During the two or three months of the panic banks over the country suspended payment in specie. However, the steel company met its payroll by paying in scrip, which was generally accepted and passed his money After a short time the scrip was redeemed

Criminal law was the other field that occupied the lawyers' time and attention Local courts were the justice of peace courts and a little later a city court Diversity of languages, the fact that some came to Gary to escape failures at home or to avoid punishment for crime complicated much of the legal work

A notable case was the arrest of a high royal person who had embezzled a large sum of money from a government bank He was extradited to his native country in Europe

PATRICK L. FITZGERALD actually was Gary's first judge when he sat as justice of the peace to decide criminal cases before the establishment of the first city court.

Common labor worked in two shifts — 10 hours on the day shift and 14 hours on night shift — for 16 cents an hour. Long hours, lack of housing and separation from families resulted in quarrels, disputes and fights which terminated generally in courts. Young lawyers did not want for clients though their remuneration was not large.

There was little probate business Most of the people were young and had not accumulated estates Nor was there a state inheritance tax, a federal estate tax, a gross income tax or a wage and hour law to perplex the lawyer.

Due to the long working hours in the mills, it became necessary for lawyers to keep long office hours in daytime and frequent appointments at night Law offices usually opened at 7:30 a m. and closed at 5:30 p m and most often were open for night conferences The courts at Crown Point and Hammond opened at 9 a m and would not tolerate any delay so Gary lawyers were forced to get up before sunrise to get to court in time

The many different languages spoken in Gary in the early days created a real problem for the lawyer and the judge Perhaps over 50 per cent of the inhabitants did not speak English Bailiffs and deputy clerks were appointed who could speak some foreign language, but in some cases no interpreter could be found A litigant often would bring a friend to court to interpret for him.

When Gary was established there were only two courts of general jurisdiction in the county—the Lake circuit court in Crown Point and the Lake Superior Court in Hammond Then a second Superior court judge was named who divided his time between Hammond and Crown Point

Gary lawyers were incensed that a Superior judge could not be assigned to the growing Steel City They made a strong appeal to have a Superior Court created here This resulted in lobbying at the General Assembly in Indianapolis to create an additional court Violent opposition came from Hammond and other North Township cities

It was this dispute and other demands from Gary that caused Gov Tom Marshall (who later became vice president under Woodrow Wilson) to declare that "It might be better for Indiana if Gary would slide into Lake Michigan" Eventually in 1917, Lake Superior Court No 3 was located in Gary and in 1927, Superior Court No. 4

Gary lawyers who have occupied judicial offices include: Oliver Starr, Indiana Supreme Court: Floyd Draper, Indiana Supreme Court; Willis McMahan, Indiana Appellate Court; Harvey J. Curtis, Indiana Appellate Court; E. Miles Norton, Lake Circuit Court; Charles F. [illegible] Lake Superior Court No. 3; Felix Kaul Lake Circuit Court; Claude V. Ridgely, Lake Superior Court No. [illegible] B. C. [illegible] Lake Superior Court No. 4, Homer B. [illegible] Lake Superior Court No. 3; Fred A Egan, Lake Superior Court No. 3, Anthony B. Roszkowski, Lake Superior Court No. 4, and Charles Gannon, Lake Juvenile Court.

The first legislation authorizing a superior court in Gary was vetoed by the governor A great deal of time and money was spent to promote the bill. Although disappointed, the Gary Bar Assn determined to reward the legislators who supported the bill by giving them a banquet. It was called a "lemon" banquet because of the failure of the bill

At the next session of the legislature, the Bar Assn was successful in getting the bill passed and signed by the governor. In celebration, another affair was prepared and it was advertised as a "turkey" banquet. Legislators, the mayor, judges were all there. It was held on the third floor of the old Commercial Club Through some oversight, the caterer was told to roast only one turkey. As a result three-fourths of the guests had to be taken to a restaurant and they didn't get turkey.

During World War I, a big parade was staged to stimulate Liberty Bond sales The lawyers marched in the parade from 19th to 5th avenues, behind a big banner that read "Gary Bar Assn" It turned out that most of the spectators thought it was the bartenders who were parading

In Gary's first city directory published in the summer of 1908, there were 24 law offices listed, including 41 lawyers Only seven of this number are still living.

The list included: G. H. Manlove and A. C. Carver; H. F. MacCracken and William H. Fitzgerald; Harry W. Gulpe; F. L. Welsheimer; Gustave Heart; Frank Knotts and Marshall Gallion; Joseph W. Gilles; John M Fox* and William M Dunn; Clyde Hunter; H. J Curtis, G S. Widholm and Slick; A. T Freer and L. F O. Callaghan; F. T Fetterer and E. J. Hall; J. G. Harris and Clarence Bretsch; J. O. Hoover and H E. Corbett, George D Bardon; F. J. Sheehan* and John Lyd[illegible] R E Houren, C. O. Sefton and C. M. Rennollet; W. F Hodges and C. V. Ridgely*, Robert E O'Connor, L. L. Bomberger*, H. V. Call; E. G. Ballard and M. H. Stanton, and Ora L. Wildermuth*.

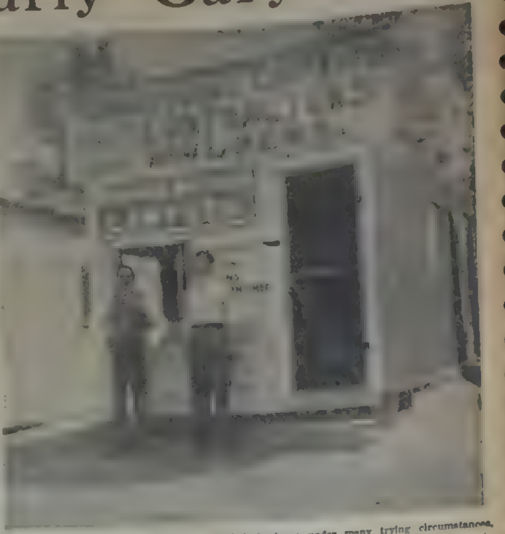
(*Living members of early law fraternity in Gary The Bar Assn. records do not list a Mr. Slick who was associated with H. J. Curtis and G. S. Widholm.)

FLOYD S. DRAPER

OLIVER STARR SR.

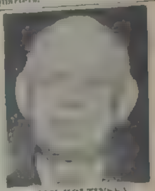
WILLIS C. McMAHAN

HARVEY J. CURTIS



GARY'S EARLY ATTORNEYS conducted their business under many trying circumstances, not the least of which was lack of office space. They utilized back rooms and extra corners in other business offices as shown above with Clarence Bretsch, left, and J. Glenn Harris, pioneer lawyers, found room in the back of this contractor's headquarters.

Koltinsky Arrived In Gary in 1908



MAX KOLTINSKY

Among the enterprising pioneers of Gary still residing here is Max Koltinsky, a dry goods merchant, who came here in 1908 as the manager of the Goodman department store.

After a year with the Goodman firm, he decided to go into business for himself and opened Gary's first exclusive ladies ready-to-wear store, which he called the Emporium. It was located in the Moody building at 7th Ave. at Broadway.

He continued in business at that location until 1925, when he built a store at 1044 Broadway, where he remained until 1938, when he retired.

Koltinsky remembers when he sat on the platform with Atty Ora L. Wildermuth at the Democratic rally for Tom Knotts for mayor in the Binzenhoff hall in the fall of 1910. History, of course, records that Knotts became the town's first mayor. It was an all-night affair, he said.

The pioneer merchant was a member of the old Commercial Club and was one of the founders of the Temple Beth-El synagogue. Now 85 years old, he takes an active interest in community affairs.

He resides with his wife, Minna, at 476 Roosevelt St. His son, Ted Koll, who is district manager for the Johnson Wax Co., resides with his wife and two children at 3684 Johnson St.

We are **taking note** of Gary's Musical Progress

G & R Kramer . . . the first music store in Gary . . . first made musical instruments and sheet music available to Gary music lovers in the year 1906

When grandma was a little girl, she thrilled to the strains of "When the moonlight was bright along the Wabash" coming from her hand-cranked gramophone purchased at Kramer's. Kramer sold the first radios that brought jazz into the homes of Gary's teensters of the flapper age

And today, the Kramer family still brings you the best in music reproduction . . . the perfection of modern hi-fi . . . hi-fi radios and phonographs that all but bring the entire orchestra right into your living room! Complete selection of band and orchestra instruments records . . . and sheet music too. The store is owned by George Kramer and his son Russell.

GEORGE L. KRAMER

Father and Son Share the Ownership
CAPT RUSSELL J KRAMER

Band and Orchestra Instruments
Garys Exclusive Music Store—Open Monday and Thursday Evenings

KRAMER G & R MUSIC COMPANY
642 WASHINGTON GARY

We Call Him His Honor to Remind Us of Our Own

At home he's a man much like the rest of us. He plays with his children, frowns over his bills, reads his newspaper, discusses the weather with his neighbors.

But in the morning, when he goes to work, he puts on a plain black robe and becomes something bigger than himself.

There's a touch of ceremony as he walks into the courtroom. "Please rise," say the Clerk, in a formal kind of voice. "His Honor, the Judge"

And we all stand for a moment in silence and respect, to remind His Honor and ourselves of what we expect from a man we've asked to wear the plain black robe of justice.

Now his difficult work begins. People talk to him—arguers all: attackers and defenders, each believing that he alone is right. Feelings run high, voices are raised, tempers are lost, manners are forgotten—but not by the Judge. He is a soother of tempers, a referee among fighters, a cool guardian of the rules. He is the protector of both sides and the partisan of neither. Both sides hope to sway him, and hope even more that he cannot be swayed.

What does he think about, sitting high and lonely at the bench? Is it only the law, or is there something else? Maybe he remembers, with some deeper part of his mind, that all the laws written in his big books are different ways of saying one simple thing: We, the people, want fair play for every man. Maybe that is what keeps him strong and clear and calm while the angry argument swirls around him.

"Your Honor" we call him. But it is our own honor we mean. We have woven into the plain black robe the ideals that make up the honor of an American—our devotion to what is right and good, our determination to protect those who need our help. "Wear these every day," we tell him. "Never let us forget them."

The Clerk faces the courtroom. "His Honor, the Judge," says he. And we rise with a touch of ceremony as our ideals walk slowly toward the tall oak bench

Above Copy Courtesy of The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

PROGRESS and PROBLEMS

Gary on its fiftieth birthday is the largest city of its age in America.

More than that—it is still growing; every day it is attracting new people, new industry and new financial interests

But continuing growth depends on many things, one of which is a contented community—proud of its citizens who are living in goodwill with one another. To effect this the Gary Bar Association pledges the goodwill and good services of all its members.

Great service can be rendered by the lawyer in our American way of life. He can help foresee your problems, avoid many of them and ease the burden of others. To that end, the lawyer advises you on the legal aspects in the purchase of your home; he renders legal counsel in making your investments; he comes to your aid when oppression or misunderstanding threatens, and he drafts your will to protect your widow and your other beneficiaries and heirs.

As officers of the court lawyers are pledged to protect the rights of all our citizens and counsel all who are in need of legal advice.

Today, as citizens of Gary, the lawyers take this opportunity to salute a great city, and with all our neighbors prepare for a greater tomorrow.

Gary Bar Association
"The voluntary professional association of Gary Attorneys-at-Law"

Steel is your partner in the future of Gary

As a young company, just past its fifth birthday, United States Steel came to the Calumet in 1906. In its budget was five million dollars, to be spent that year in preparing for the building of a steel plant, and for community improvements.

Hundreds of millions of steel dollars have come to Gary since that time – to build and enlarge the original Gary Steel Works, to add four other United States Steel Corporation plants—and to help provide civic improvements for a city which has grown to become the second largest in Indiana.

U. S. Steel is very active in Gary's present, as our 32,250 Gary employees bear witness. And as Gary looks ahead at the time of its Golden Jubilee celebration, it can see the strength of steel in its future. In years to come, men and women of steel shall continue to cooperate with energy, enterprise and faith as your partners in progress . . . working with you to help build a better Gary.

GARY SENTINEL. Towering 143 feet, this blast furnace is one of twelve at Gary Steel Works.

UNITED STATES STEEL

Gary Steel Works · American Bridge Division · Gary Sheet and Tin Mill · Universal Atlas Cement Company · National Tube Division

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Gary

Through
These
Portals
Pass
Gary's
Thrifty and
Forward
Looking
People!

We're Ready for the Next 50 YEARS!

And with the Safety of the Investors Money Insured up to $10,000.00

FOR instance, when you and 199 other people open a savings account of $5 with First Federal Savings and Loan Association, we then lend that $1,000 to a home owner to build or modernize his home. Most of the money pays local carpenters and other artisans for their labor. The rest goes to local merchants to buy building materials for the job.

The workers and merchants who receive that $1,000, spend nearly all of it here in this community. It keeps on working for the benefit of everyone.

The home owner pays back part of the $1,000 each month together with interest on the unpaid balance, so that each thrifty shareholder may receive dividends as long as his money is invested.

That is the way saved dollars should work for the community's profit. Don't let them stay idle.

Why Home Owners Prefer the Federal Loan Plan

1. The safest, surest, least expensive method of paying off a home loan over a convenient term of years
2. Repaid by moderate cash installments suited to your income
3. Ends all future commission and renewal expense
4. Reduces interest cost each month
5. Reduces each month the amount still due.
6. Has a definite, unchanging payment each month, for which you can plan in advance from the moment your loan is made.
7. Developed by over a century of experience
8. Brings you steadily nearer to the day when you can say "We own our home free and clear of debt"
9. You do not have to be a member in order to obtain a loan

Each saver's account with First Federal is automatically insured against loss up to $10,000 by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, a permanent agency of the U. S. Government. Higher-than-average dividends are added to every savings account twice annually. Start your account today!

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Gary

545 Broadway, Gary, Indiana

3709 Central Ave., East Gary, Indiana

MEMBER
INSURED

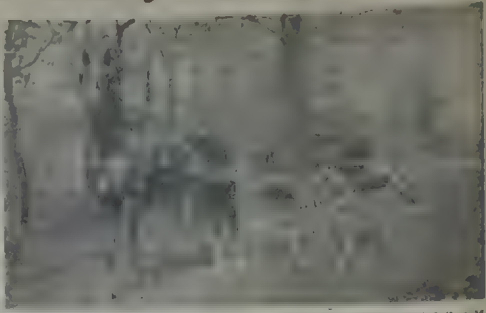
WE GREET OUR CITY 50 YEARS YOUNG THIS YEAR

Yes, we say our city . . . and we say it with pride. Grant Street Liquor Store has served Gary for [illegible] years. Owner Mitch [illegible] is himself a lifetime resident of Gary. He and his wife Helen operate their store together [illegible] and together have watched the city grow [illegible]. Yes, we say 50 years young because our city has all the optimism and vigor of youth. We go all out to please our customers, the citizens of Gary. Our stocks include everything you need to make your parties complete. We have a full line of beers, wines, liqueurs, gins, cordials, sodas, champagnes, bar accessories, glass ware, ice cubes, cigars and cigarettes.

GRANT ST. LIQUOR STORE
1046 GRANT ST. PHONE TU 3-5414
(Next to Pennsylvania Railroad Tracks)

Fisher Recalls Early Gary Days

Pioneer Lumber Man Was Born in Lowell



THIS IS "LAST CHANCE," a retired racing pacer, and the horse which pulled Arthur M. Fisher on his rounds of Gary when he was a a salesman for the Bader Lumber Co. in 1906. A. W. Brandt, present vice president and general manager of the firm, is shown behind the reins.

(Following is an extract from a letter written by Arthur M. Fisher, a Gary pioneer lumber dealer, to Sally Smith and Cynthia Burns, Emerson High School students, who sought information about early days in Gary.)

I was born in Lake County, your county, at Lowell — with which you may not be too familiar—but which is 25 miles directly south of Gary. My parents were of German and American heritage, and I was one of four children.

My father worked as clerk in a general store most of his life, and often had my brother and myself work at the store after school, helping pack eggs in crates and butter in tubs—these items having been accepted from the farm customers in trade for other groceries and clothing. They were then sent by rail to Chicago to be sold on the South Water Market.

From the store I progressed to a job, working on Saturdays from about 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. for 50 cents a day. My father [illegible] a country store when I was about 14 and this was four miles from Lowell. I helped in this store by running a grocery wagon out through the country during summer and on Saturdays.

In the meantime, I was going through high school, riding a bicycle back and forth to school each day. At this time, I went to the Chicago wholesale houses and selected shoes, calicos, ginghams, etc., to sell in the store.

I was nearing 16 when one day I received a letter that changed my whole environment. One of my former schoolteachers had married a lumberman, and he wanted a boy to start in the business at East Chicago. She thought I would like the job. I have praised my father and mother many times for thinking this idea through with me.

Our store had a fourth class post office, also, and we handled many packages from the mail order houses—Sears, Montgomery Ward, etc. Father said to me: "Arthur, you had better take that job! This country store business is on the way out. See how our potential customers send through the mail for merchandise we might sell. See how the automobiles are beginning to come into the country. It will not be long until our customers will go to Lowell or Crown Point, only a few miles away, in the new fangled buggies."

I went to East Chicago to learn how to be a lumberman. My father told me that Sunday morning in March, 1903, to go to the cash drawer and take the money I would need for train fare to Hammond and street car to East Chicago, plus a few cents extra before "my first payday." I took $3. This was my first and only capital.

I arrived in East Chicago Sunday afternoon, and my ex-schoolteacher had me at their home until I found a place to board and room. My starting salary was $9 per week. I paid $5 for board and room and saved enough the first year to [illegible] a $1,000 life [illegible] endowment policy which I [illegible].

I worked at the lumber yard in East Chicago for three years and one day had a telephone call from a gentleman at Whiting, Gallus Bader, whose name is familiar in Gary today, but at that time meant nothing to me. He said he would like to meet me as he had some business he would like to discuss, and did I know Mr. Fife's store in East Chicago. "Sure," I said, "I work there on payday nights."

I met him. He asked me if I had heard of Gary—this in 1906. I said, "Sure, everybody has."

All Lake County was wild about the new Steel City. He said he was expecting to start a lumber yard there—he was looking for a manager, but he was under the impression I was an older man—how old was I? I said I would be 20 on April 29, but in the same sentence I told him I had been "at business" since I was 13, and felt I could handle a bigger job. He sidestepped me—said he would see.

I thought I was out of it when I heard nothing for several weeks, and then I got a call to come to Whiting, and at that time I was hired to go to Gary and start Tolleston Lumber and Coal Co., which at first was at Grant street and the Michigan Central R. R. This yard was later moved to Taft street and the M. C. R. R. and is now one of the Bader Corp. yards.

We had to look for the customers, the customers had to look for us. We had no roads—[illegible] over the sand dunes. We hauled [illegible] lumber and material with teams and wide tired wagons. It did not take much lumber to make a load through the sand.

I saw Gary right from the start. Saw the sand hills leveled, and the Falkenau Construction Co. build the first group of houses. Saw boom building, the concrete street, Broadway, and the buildings go up one by one. The first Hotel Gary, the Binzenhoff, where the City Hall now stands, Gary Land Co. [illegible], first Gary State Bank [illegible] Building, saw the first [illegible] south of the Wabash [illegible] built up with a row of stores.

ARTHUR FISHER

Names come to my mind of men who helped build Gary. There was big [illegible] Tom Parsons, of the Illinois Improvement and Ballast Company, who built many of the foundations for the first units of the Blast Furnaces, Open Hearths, Rail Mill.

I had a good horse—former pacer on the track—and buggy to help me to get about seeking business. I was driving up one side of sandy Broadway one day and saw a man with a roll of blueprints under his arm. This was our cue that a building was coming. I pulled up to the man and introduced myself as a lumberman.

"Just what I need," said A. S. Hess of South Bend, "going to build a building for Slicks Laundry over on that corner of 5th and Massachusetts." Well, he got the lumber—and we had a customer. Hess later became one of Gary's postmasters.

I found living quarters with Rev. and Mrs. August Rump, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Tolleston, where our lumber yard was located. This was another break for me. They treated me as a son. I had a nice front room with more conveniences than most homes had at that time, and this made my work much easier.

Living in Tolleston during 1906-1907 and most of 1908 caused me to miss a lot of the Hell and High Water, Wild West [illegible] of those who lived in the paper shacks that clustered about the post office which was [illegible] where the South Shore station now stands.

I was married in August, 1908, and took my wife to Gary. I hired about the only automobile in Lowell to bring us on our wedding trip from Lowell to Hammond, where we caught the train into Chicago—dinner, theater, and out to Gary by train the next morning.

My bride and I drove down Broadway, and our first stop was the office of Harris and Breach, lawyers in the Knotts Building, at the corner of 7th and Broadway, where I sold them that morning the lumber for several houses they were about to build.

In the almost 50 years since that day, in spite of the many trips to California, Florida and East and South, in spite of a trip around the world in 1938, and to Europe four times since 1947, Mrs. Fisher still reminds me of hustling back to my job to sell a few lumber bills on our honeymoon.

I return to Gary about once a month as I am associated with the Gary Lumber Company, where I was active manager from Feb. 1, 1913, having left the Bader organization at that time.

(The Fisher family moved to Rockford, Ill., in 1933, where he established a lumber company that expanded into a large and successful operation. He frequently comes to Gary on business. His company in Gary is managed by Glenn F. Hannah.)

this is the Store You built!

- FIRST IN QUALITY
- FIRST IN STYLE
- FIRST IN SERVICE
- FIRST IN ECONOMY

It started as a small apparel store, it's grown into a big and different kind of a specialty shop. Different because it is always brimming with the smartest in fashions . . . Different because prices are held at a minimum in keeping with quality . . . different because you can buy with confidence knowing that if you are not satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Since the day we opened our doors we have dedicated this store to friendliness, courtesy, and service. We have concentrated all our efforts towards making this the fashion store in which you would most like to shop.

Pearsons Sixth and Broadway

YOUR MONEY BACK CHEERFULLY

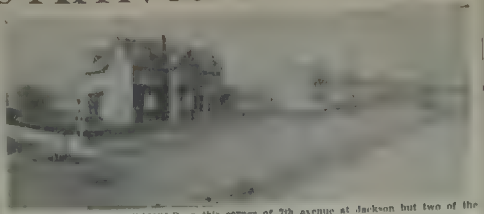
Progressing Hand in Hand With Gary 48 Years

The Harry Hall Agency
is proud of its part
in Gary's growth.
We are ready for its
continued progress.

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
and
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

THE
HARRY
HALL
AGENCY
673 BROADWAY

Roberts Arrived Here 1906



MANY THINGS HAVE CHANGED on this corner of 7th avenue at Jackson but two of the landmarks of 1907 remain the same. The large house at left was the W. P. Gleason home, and right next door to the right was the dwelling occupied then and now by Mr. and Mrs. A. M Roberts.

One of U. S. Steel's first on-the-spot executives sent to Gary in July, 1906, was A M Roberts, retired auditor at Gary Steel Works.

Roberts, who retired in 1941, is one of the few men still around who watched, as a payroller, the mill site grow from a collection of sand dunes into the world's largest steel producing center.

When he arrived here, the big steel plant had just begun to drive its roots and it was his assignment to develop an accounting department for the new mill.

He set up his first office in the old Calumet Gun Club which stood on the Lake Michigan beach in an area known as Calumet Heights just east of the present harbor channel. His staff in 1906 consisted of himself.

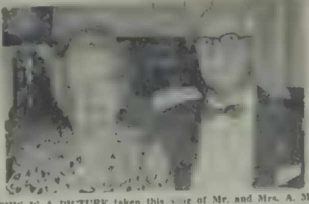
He carried on there, he says until the present main office on Broadway was completed about a year later. He lived, meanwhile in a shack on the lake shore.

Roberts was married in 1903 and his wife joined him here after their new home was built at 648 Jackson St, where the couple still reside. Mr and Mrs Roberts alternate their time between their homes in Florida and here.

Arthur Martin Roberts, a Canadian by birth, got his first job as a car accountant for the Chicago and Alton Railroad in Joliet, Ill., in 1895.

He left the railroad in 1899 to become a clerk in the former Illinois Steel Co's Joliet Works and when G. G Thorp, then superintendent of Joliet Works and later president of Illinois Steel was summoned east to build a new plant for the old Crucible Steel Co., at Clairton Pa., he took Roberts along.

Another who went along as master mechanic of the new works was the late W P Gleason who later served as general superintendent at Gary Steel Works.



THIS IS A PICTURE taken this year of Mr. and Mrs. A. M Roberts in their home at 648 Jackson St. He came to Gary with the first mill builders in 1906 and his bride of three years followed him when their home was built in 1907.

First Baptist Church Has Long Gary History

By REV. ROBERT E. PENN
Pastor 1st Baptist Church

Only two years after the founding of the city of Gary Raymond Rankins, Samuel J Duncan and Samuel Clay called on Dr Fisher pastor of Chicago's famous Olivet Baptist Church, to seek his aid in establishing a Baptist Church in this frontier town.

Following this conference a charter was obtained and Rev Suggs was called as the first minister of the new First Baptist Church of Gary. His stay was short, and he was followed in rapid succession by Rev. Blake, Rev. Zimmerman, Rev. G. M Davis and Rev Oglesby.

The first new members, Miss Lucy Puryear, Mrs. Sheffy and Mrs. Bessie Byrd, were taken to Olivet Church in Chicago for baptism. The early services of the church were held in the [illegible] a lot was purchased and a crude building was erected at 1617 Washington St. That building was destroyed by fire.

In February, 1913, Rev. Charles E. Hawkins came to Gary to lead the small flock. He soon had the church moving forward towards greater accomplishments. Its 11 members were delighted when they had enough money to start a new building on the lot where the tarpaper structure had burned.

By 1917 the rebuilt church, completely paid for, was moved to the rear of a lot acquired at the southeast corner of 21st and Washington street. With Rev. Hawkins, officers, members and even children working beside the hired craftsmen, the foundation for a larger and better church was laid. It was completed in 1918.

This structure was remodeled and enlarged in 1925. The final indebtedness on the remodeling was paid off in 1938. On June 4 1944, after 31 years of faithful and diligent service and progressive leadership, Rev Hawkins preached his farewell sermon as pastor of the church. Under his administration, the church grew to be one of the largest in membership in the city.

The much beloved pastor remained in Gary, however, as pastor emeritus and continued his interest in the church until his death Oct. 18, 1948.

From July, 1944, to Aug. 3, 1952, Rev L. Venchael Booth served as pastor. During his ministry the progressive program begun by Rev Hawkins was continued and expanded. In 1949, realizing that the existing building did not provide sufficient space for its many activities, the church initiated a building program.

Lots were purchased on W. 21st avenue near Harrison street as a site for a new church home. Rev Booth resigned to accept a call to a large church in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is now serving.

On Sept 17, 1952 the church called Rev. Robert E Penn to its ministry. He assumed full leadership Dec 1, 1952. Immediately recognizing the need for expanding facilities, he became at once the leader of both the building program and the spiritual aspect of the church.

In July, 1953, six additional lots were purchased to facilitate parking at the new church site. On May 2, 1954, ground was broken and on July 11, 1954, the cornerstone was laid. The cornerstone from the old church was placed in the Charles E Hawkins Memorial Chapel. On Sept 18, 1955, the $500,000 stone building was dedicated. The edifice is one of the finest in the city.

THIS IMPOSING EDIFICE of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church grew from a 1906 offering by its small congregation of $3.42. From this small beginning the church has grown to 829 members. It is located at 6th avenue and Fillmore street.

Bethlehem Lutheran Church Founded in '07

By CARL J. JOHNSON
Church Historian

Twenty-three months after the founding of the city of Gary a small group of Lutherans came together in the temporary quarters of the Episcopalians. They passed the offering plate and the net receipts were $3.42. The question facing the building committee was: how many bricks will $3.42 buy?

From this small beginning has come a church of 829 members of whom 162 are children. It took a number of drives, building campaigns, an appeal to the Gary Land Co. for a zoning variation in its "new and select" area of better homes from Fillmore to Grant to accomplish this. After considerable litigation three lots were purchased at the corner of 6th Ave at Fillmore for what was to become a quarter-million dollar edifice.

The Central Lutheran Church of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod was combined with Bethlehem on Aug. 28, 1932.

Pastors who have served Bethlehem are, D. Lofgren, 1908-1910; Sven Pearson, 1911-1913, H P Ottoson, 1913-1920, L. P Trued, 1920-1922, H. P Ottoson, 1922-1923; Joel Olsenius, 1923-1928; K. E. Zetterholm, 1928-1931, Ragnar Moline, 1931-1942, Bernard Spong, 1943-1953; Kenneth Farb 1953.

Major building program and improvements were undertaken under the leadership of Pastors Ottoson, Trued, Olsenius and Spong. Uno Larson, an architect and a member of the church, re-designed the interior and drew the plans for an extended nave and chancel as well as office section in 1952. The cost of these improvements was $107,000, considerable labor and some materials were also donated.

This congregation has given one son to the ministry of the Church, the Rev George Olson is a missionary in Japan. It has contributed a number of leaders to industry and civic life in Gary. Gunnar Olsenius, chairman of the Gary Golden Jubilee, traced some of the crayon marks on the first layer of wallpaper on the parsonage when he was a boy of eight. Three key members of The Post-Tribune staff, nine supervisors as well as the superintendent of construction at the mill, retail merchants, leaders in the school city of Gary, doctors and dentists, tradesmen and craftsmen make up the membership of this church.

Members of the present board of administration include: Everett Isaacson, Lloyd Johnson, Russel Holcomb, William Gustason, Uno Larson, Harry S Johnson, Clayton Larson, Richard Nelson, Hans Hansen, Hjalmar Norrman, Lawrence Larson, George Falkenberg, Theodore Nelson, Carl W Johnson, John F. Erickson, Mark Flora, Raymond Aldrin and William Erickson.

Russian Church Here Dates to '35

St Nicholas American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Church was organized on New Year's day according to the Julian Calendar, January 14, 1935. Fifty-three families composed the organizing group.

The people forming the new church originally came from what was last known as Carpatho-Russia, the eastern part of Czechoslovakia. It is now known as the Carpathian Territory of the Soviet Ukraine. Some of the territory is still under the Czech Government [illegible] is now part of Slovakia.

The Carpatho-Russian people migrated to the United States and can be found in industrial centers such as Gary, Pittsburgh and mining communities wherever there was work to be done, the Carpatho-Russian people settled. They have their own culture, custom and history. From the Carpathians came the builders of the Great Russia.

The 53 families who formed the St. Nicholas Church were former members of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church of the Byzantine Rite. The first president of St Nicholas Church was Andrew Yacko.

The priests who have served St. Nicholas Church are [illegible] Barany [illegible] Andrew Pankow [illegible] tor and dean of [illegible]

The lots [illegible] church were bought in 19[illegible] basement [illegible] built in 1936, the church proper was built in 1940. The first [illegible] were held at the Carpatho-Russian hall, later in the church basement and then in the church proper.

Assets of the church consist of the church and property on the corner of West 15th and Johnson streets and a parish house at 1139 W. 15th Ave.

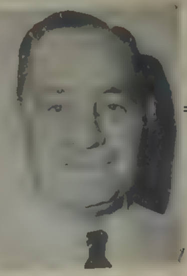
The membership of the parish numbers approximately [illegible] families. Youth activities including sports, choral music and other traditional games, customs passed down to the present time.

Song Revived To Celebrate Gary Jubilee

A song composed in 1931 by Mrs. Peter W. Seyl, wife of the general manager of the American Bridge works in Gary's early days, in honor of the city's silver anniversary, is being revived this spring on the occasion of the city's golden anniversary.

The song was sung to the tune of "Peggy O'Neill" at a recent gathering of Gary pioneers. The lyrics follow:

If the sky is bright and blue,
That's Gary for me,
If the sands are deep and
hot.
That's Gary for me
If the winds shift from low
into high,
We hold our hats for we
know they will fly.
Dunes without number
Clouds black with thunder
That's Gary for me.



Fenton L. Bash

40 years in Gary

THE CLUB has meant recreation and relaxation for Gary men for almost 40 years. Now being operated by Fenton L. Bash, THE CLUB takes this opportunity to thank Gary for its fine patronage over the years. Mr. Bash came to Gary in 1928 and together with F. V. Rhoades, now deceased, took over THE CLUB in 1939. "The City of Gary has been very good to me," said Mr. Bash. "Please express my appreciation." First in the entire midwest to air-condition and modernize . . . as early as 1945 . . . THE CLUB now has 10 new billiard tables and a newly remodeled restaurant and barber shop.

The Club Barber Shop. Tonsorial artists are (left to right) Robert Patty, proprietor, Harold Henry and Herman Jollis . together they have 48 years of experience. Sam Woods, in center chair, with 20 years service, is now general manager of The Club.

THE CLUB Restaurant. Complete dinners . . . famous homestyle cooking. The restaurant is now managed by Mrs. D. English, former operator of the English Beauty Parlor.

THE CLUB

★ RECREATION
★ RESTAURANT
★ BARBER SHOP

21 West 5th Ave.

TUrner 2-7745

modern machines--modern methods for a modern Gary

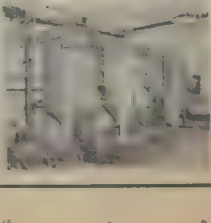
Radio Dispatch Service

How Gary has grown in 50 years!

Cleaning methods have undergone just as great a chang[e] ARTISTIC CLEANERS, the first in Gary, among the first in the country to introduce the most advanced methods . . . to give Gary the best cleaning service known to modern science.

ARTISTIC uses 20,000 gallons of solvent an hour, under constant filtration . . . temperature and humidity are scientifically controlled . . . only pure clean solvent comes in contact with your clothes. No wonder ARTISTIC gets clothes cleaner

RADIO-DISPATCHED TRUCKS ASSURE YOU OF QUICK PICKUP & FAST DELIVERY



No this is not an atomic power plant. This is part of ARTISTIC'S modern equipment—pumping 20,000 gallons of constantly purified solvent . . . to give you a better cleaning job.

Artistic

CLEANERS

"It must be— just so"

Huffs Came Here in June 1906

An old fashioned covered wagon pulled by a team of [illegible] horses, [illegible] the sand at [illegible]th and Broadway. The date was June [illegible] 1906.

Driving the team was Frank [illegible] Huff [illegible] near Alexandria, Ind., to improve his economic situation in the new Steel City. Riding in the wagon were his wife and eight children.

It took them 10 days to make the trip from Alexandria in [illegible] county, twelve miles north of Anderson, to Gary, a trek of about 150 miles. They slept at night in a tent along the roadside.

Upon arriving here Huff was given permission to settle [illegible]

THIS TENT AND SHACK settlement where 3rd avenue now runs west of Broadway was the first Gary home of Jacob T. Huff, superintendent of mails, when he arrived here in 1906. It was here his daughter, Gary Rose, the first child to call Gary its birthplace, was born in the fall of 1906.

Jacob Huff, Gary's first mail [illegible] who has been superintendent of mails at the Gary [illegible] office for nearly 15 years [illegible] avenue was [illegible] of huts built on the [illegible] The Huffs lived in a shack on Euclid for about two years. To the south was a wooded area and at the spot where Hotel Gary now stands was a lake where Jacob remembers skating.

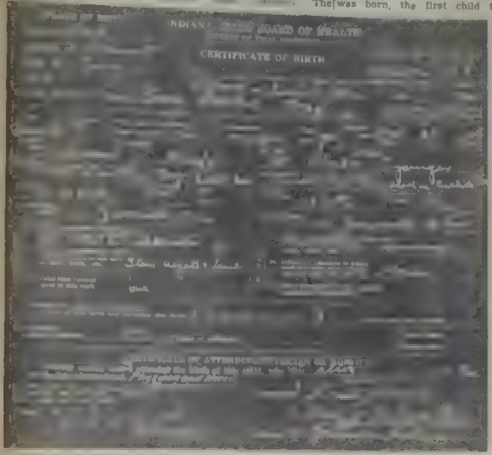
In the fall of 1906, a big event happened at the Huff shack. There Gary Rose Huff was born, the first child to claim Gary as its birthplace. She is now Mrs. Donald Fisher of Battle Creek, Mich., who this year will celebrate her 50th birthday.

When Judge Ora Wildermuth, then a young lawyer without a client, was hired by Tom Knotts, town board chairman, to become Gary's first school teacher, Jacob Huff was one of the first 18 pupils. He was, in fact, the 8th grade class.

On the first day of school in October, the one-room school house erected on the east side of Broadway, north of 4th avenue, was not ready and young Huff was one of the boys who helped Wildermuth floor the school room the day school began.

Huff went on to high school, when classes were held in the Jefferson School and in the office of the Gary Land Co., but he did not graduate.

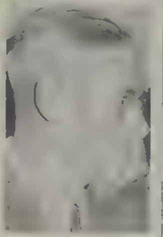
He did, however, play on Gary's first football team for two years. There were only 10 high school boys available, so a grade school boy was drafted for each game to complete the squad of 11.



INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

THIS IS A COPY of the original birth certificate of the vital statistics division of the Indiana State Board of Health attesting to the birth of Gary Rose Huff in Gary, Ind., on Sept. 27, 1906. It was the first birth certificate to be issued in Gary. The certificate was signed by Fred Couk; Mrs. T. E. Knotts, the wife of Gary's first mayor, and C. Oliver Holmes, who was then town clerk. Gary Rose is now Mrs. Donald Fisher of Battle Creek, Mich.



JACOB T. HUFF

Suit Over Land A Long Fight By Carr Family

FRED CARR SR.

The fifth generation of the family founded in Miller by William and Druscilla Carr in 1874 still calls the sandy beaches of the lake its home.

It is home, but in a much more restricted sense than the pioneer couple at first envisioned.

William and Druscilla engaged in one of the most famous of all of Indiana's land suits when they fought the U. S. Steel Corp tooth and nail for their lake property which they claimed as their own through the old law of "squatters' rights."

The steel company based its right to the valuable property on the $59,053 in tax liens on the property.

After a quarter of a century of battle which saw the suit make the rounds of all the courts of the state . . . and back again . . . the Carrs lost.

But they stayed on what they described as "the most beautiful land in the world."

Today Fred Carr Sr., 73, his son Fred Jr., and the younger man's family live and work in the area for which William and Druscilla fought so hard to call their own.

Serving the Public in Gary Since 1917

ARTHUR ORBESEN INC

917 Madison Street Gary, Indiana

Arthur Orbesen, Inc.

General Building Contractor

This Building Has Housed . . . and Is Housing The Offices of Many of Gary's Vital Enterprises

1085 Broadway . . . first important building to be erected in the Midtown section . . . has served an interesting variety of tenants since it was put up, as a two-story structure in 1923. These have been as varied as a Rifle Club and a WPA sewing project, but more typically they included general offices of such companies as the Gary Railways Company, Chicago South Shore and South Bend, the Shore Line Motor Coach Company, Calumet Gas and Electric Company (parent organization of Northern Indiana Public Service), the Industrial Relations department of Midland Utilities and a considerable number of Labor Unions.

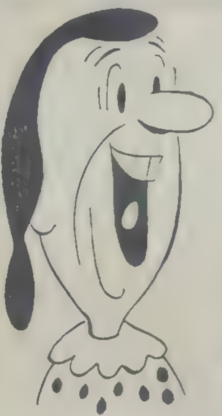
Insurance and finance companies now are among the important tenants. Now that we will be next-door neighbors of The Gary Post-Tribune in its new home, we expect to continue as one of this city's most convenient office buildings.

1085 remembers when a third story was added in 1925, when an additional wing also was provided. Within the past three years, the building has been completely renovated and modern elevator service has been provided.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING CO.

FRANK C. HERSCHBACH, President

1085 Broadway



Abagail says:

"CONGRATULATIONS GARY ON YOUR 50th BIRTHDAY"

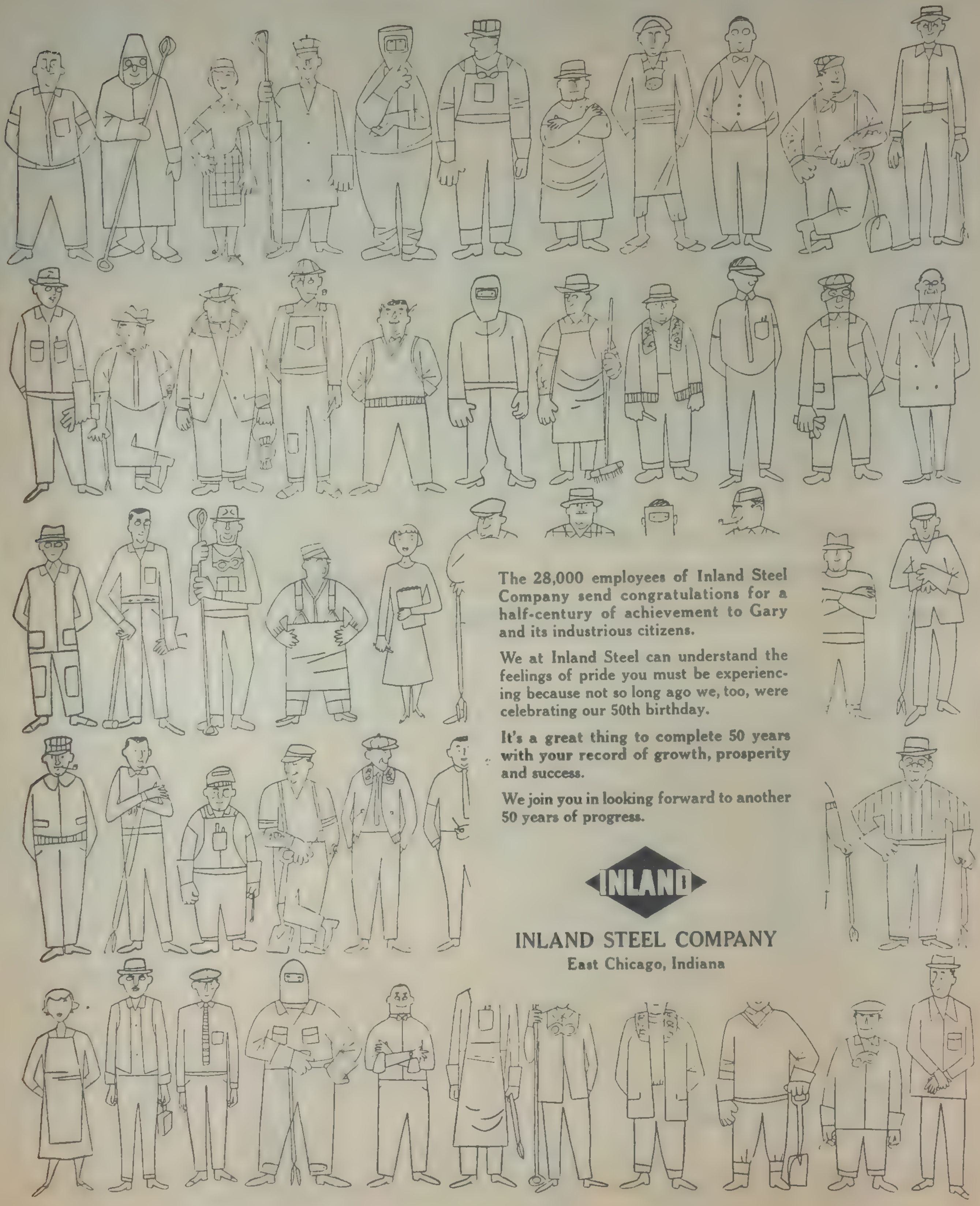
MORNINGSIDE DRUGS

TU 4-4602

4720 BROADWAY

from one steel city to another...

HAPPY GOLDEN JUBILEE!



The 28,000 employees of Inland Steel Company send congratulations for a half-century of achievement to Gary and its industrious citizens.

We at Inland Steel can understand the feelings of pride you must be experiencing because not so long ago we, too, were celebrating our 50th birthday.

It's a great thing to complete 50 years with your record of growth, prosperity and success.

We join you in looking forward to another 50 years of progress.

INLAND

INLAND STEEL COMPANY

East Chicago, Indiana

CONGRATULATIONS

GARY...

From a friendly neighbor!

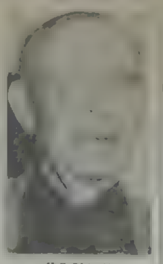
Your 50 Years of Growth and Progress
Have Contributed Significantly
to the Prosperity
of Neighboring Cities and Industries
Such as Ours . . .

THE INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
VALPARAISO, INDIANA

World's Largest Manufacturer of Permanent Magnets for the Electronics, Communications and Instrument Industries for Over 47 Years.

Ike Bloom Got Start In Coal

Builds Business With Hard Work



IKE BLOOM

When Isaac (Ike) Bloom of 115 W. 5th Ave. took his first job in Gary's mills in 1907, he did it with a sense of frustration.

He was born in Steubenville, O., and as a boy had worked around his father's coal business, learning the methods of operating a fuel firm and building up a yen to some day have his own coal company.

He found his opportunity to establish such a business in Gary limited by two factors . . . there were but few individual homes and but one available site for a coalyard.

And that site at 8th Ave and Pennsylvania St. already was occupied by a coal dealer.

Two years after he took his mill job the city had expanded enough for him to form the core of what was to become a thriving enterprise.

He got mules and a wagon borrowed the use of scales owned by M. H. Dills and he was in business.

That business, in the days before power equipment came along, was dirty and exhausting with all the work being done by hand. This meant shoveling the coal from the cars which delivered it to Gary, reloading it into wagons to fill orders and then handling it again by hand at the point of delivery.

But young Bloom was in his element.

Two years later the picture got even brighter when he finally managed to buy out the owner and move his business into the Pennsylvania St. [illegible] yard.

"Those were the days," he recalls, when people only ordered as much coal as they needed at the time. There was no planning ahead in the matter of fuel. After World War I coal like many other things was strictly rationed during that period and people learned that it was much better to have a full bin, even if not needed than to not be able to get even a shovel full when it was needed," he said.

The enterprising transplant from Ohio found the summer lulls in business too frequent and too unproductive. So he turned his hand to working with contractors who were kept on the jump filling demands for new homes in the swelling city.

His horses and mules were hooked to scrapers and digging equipment and he began excavating basements for houses while waiting for coal orders to come in.

Bloom's interest in the advent of the automobile was natural enough as transportation was the life of his business, but he carried it even further and became one of the first persons in Gary to own a "pleasure" car.

Some of the hard work was taken out of coal handling near the end of the first World War when hopper cars came into use, Bloom remembers.

"The thing that had held back the improvement was the weakness of the bridges over which the coal cars had to move. Eventually these were reinforced so that the heavier loads could be moved safely," he said.

The depression proved an ill wind that blew some good to Bloom.

During the worst part of the gloomy period, people were so broke they couldn't buy fuel . . so they cut down thousands of the trees so carefully planted by Gary's founders.

To replace these trees, suitable soil had to be provided.

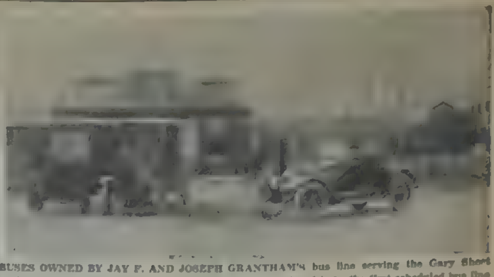
Bloom helped provide this hauling the rich black earth from Plainfield, Ill., to avid Gary buyers.

It was during this period a lot of Gary's lawns came into being, he said, and much of today's green grass sprouts from loam delivered by his firm.

He sold his coalyard in 1949 and today is secretary and treasurer of the Inland Rivers Transit and Coal Corp. at 115 W. 5th Ave.

But memories of Gary's early days still linger in the dues books of the fraternal organizations he helped start.

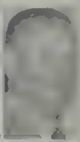
He is the only living charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge which he helped found in 1908, holds a life membership in the Gary Elks and [illegible] year member of the Masonic order of the city.



BUSES OWNED BY JAY F. AND JOSEPH GRANTHAM'S bus line serving the Gary Sheet and Tin Mill in 1916. Their transportation system is believed to be the first scheduled bus line in the United States. Buses are shown here at entrance to mills.

Gary Club Formed as Social Group

Maisel



Hodges

When the Gary Chamber of Commerce decided to abandon the social atmosphere and the operation of the club lounge that had been built into Hotel Gary for the Gary Commercial Club, a group of the members who believed that such quarters were essential for community life in Gary organized the Gary Club and perfected its incorporation.

A charter dated April 28, 1952, was obtained from the state and when 200 charter members had been secured a lease was executed for the quarters and the ne[illegible] [illegible]es made to establish the [illegible] on a firm basis.

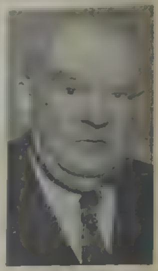
The first officers elected in [illegible]2 were Dr. F. H. Maisel [illegible]ident; Thomas M. Hodges vice president; Robert C. Gasser, treasurer, and W. P. Cottingham, secretary. The first directors were Harley D. Davenport, Edward J. Flannery, Glenn F. Hannah, Arnold E. Heeter, Joe Janowski, Milton Levenberg, Xen McNair, Henry R. Sackett and Bancroft Yarrington.

On July 1 Urban Boehler will succeed Hodges, the second president; Davenport will be vice president, Fred Allen, treasurer and Cottingham, secretary. The club continues to be on a sound operating basis and is rendering a considerable service to the Golden Jubilee by making its fine quarters available as a hospitality center for the many oldtimers who will be returning for that occasion.

Granthams Started First U. S. Bus Line

J[illegible] F. Grantham p[illegible]eer Gary real estate promoter and owner of Oak Hill Cemetery, arrived [illegible] Jan. 10, 1908, from Scottsville, Pa., where his father was in the construction business.

He obtained a job as a straw boss for the Illinois Improvement and Ballast Co., which was building the Gary Works harbor.



JOSEPH GRANTHAM

Shortly, Grantham got into the real estate business. He started a project called Central Park subdivision, between 19th and 25th avenues, from Grant to Roosevelt streets.

He graded the property and put in drives but the lots did not sell very well. In 1910, Grantham took stock in a company that was organizing to build a cemetery, as there was no burying grounds in Gary, except for the cemeteries in Tolleston and Miller.

Forty acres were purchased at the northwest corner of 45th and Harrison and developed for cemetery purposes. It was called Oak Hill. There were not many funerals in Gary in the early days, Grantham said, because most bodies were shipped elsewhere for burial.

The cemetery property was purchased from L. H. Hiney, who had lived south of Ridge Road since 1889. Besides Grantham, the other incorporators were Charles A. Johnson, formerly Lake County auditor; C. Oliver Holmes, Gary city clerk; W. A. Brink of South Bend and James Wehlind of Staunton Wis.

Eventually Grantham bought out the other stockholders and now is the exclusive owner. More than 25,000 persons have been buried in Oak Hill, including many of the city's pioneers, and there is room for approximately 20,000 more graves.

In 1912 Grantham and his brother, Jay, went into the auto business and organized a bus line with Joe as treasurer. The bus line was liquidated after street car service was provided for workers of the Sheet and Tin mill and Kirk yards.

24 YEARS SERVICE TO GARY

GARY OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO.
FEATURING THE FINEST PRODUCTS MADE . . . BRAND NAMES

DICTIONARIES
All Styles

RUBBER STAMPS
Quick Service
Many Styles

BOOKKEEPING SYSTEMS
ACCOUNTING SHEETS

FILE CABINETS
HOME FILES
FIREPROOF BOXES

TYPEWRITER TABLES

EXPOSURE METERS
General Electric
Weston
Skan
Norwood

GADGET BAGS
Perrin
Diamond
Craftsman
Ruko

SCREENS
Radiant
Da-Lite
Knox

FILM
Kodak
Ansco

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Skan
B.V.E.
Golde

CAMERAS
Bell & Howell
Graflex
Kodak
Ansco
Argus
Realist
Revere
Rolleiflex
Minolta

BUSINESS MACHINES
SMITH-CORONA
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CLARY
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VICTOR
ELLIOTT
KODAK VERIFAX

QUALITY STATIONERY
RYTEX
WHITE-WYCOFF
SOUTHWORTH

ALL OCCASION Greeting CARDS
RUSTCRAFT

EVERSHARP
SHEAFFER
PARKER
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GARY OFFICE Equipment Co.
"Gary's Largest Office Outfitters"
25 WEST 6TH Phone 5 0280

America's Foremost Fashion Lines Have Helped Us in

Keeping Gary in Style Since 1916 . . .

And Now . . .

We're Building
a Bigger HUDSONS
. . . to serve a growing GARY

Since we were among the early builders of Gary, we join now in the rejoicing over the phenomenal progress of our ever-growing City.

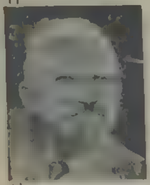
We, too, are growing! We are in the process of enlarging and remodeling, to bring to Gary one of the most beautiful stores in Northern Indiana . . . a new source of pride to our City.

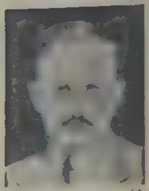
Hudsons
755 Broadway

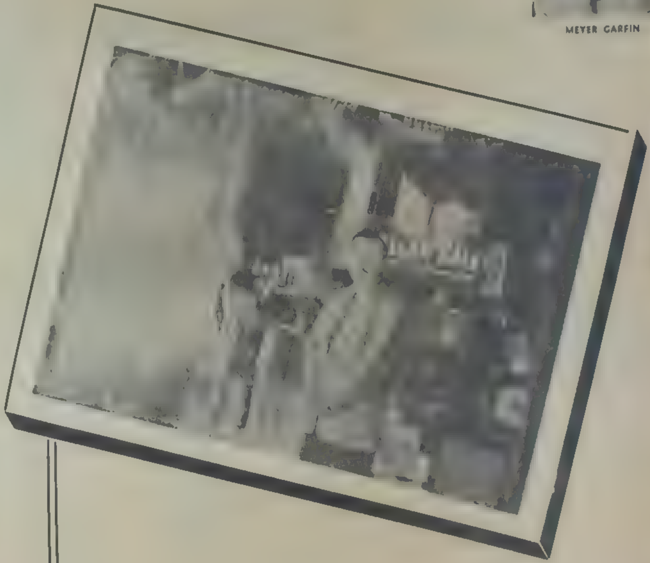
GARFIN

FURNITURE HOUSE

THEN . . . *and* . . . NOW!


MORRIS GARFIN


MEYER GARFIN



the home of the 3 room OUTFITS!

We have been selling home furnishings and appliances in Gary for 30 years and at this time wish to thank all of our thousands of customers and friends who, over this period of years, have enabled us to succeed and expand with the great growing city of Gary. . . . It has been our pleasure to serve you and we earnestly solicit the continuation of your patronage -- with the promise to give you the very best at all times.

649 WASHINGTON

Baseball Gary's First Big Sport

First Gary Teams In Action During Summer of 1907

Baseball was Gary's first sports love, both as a participant and spectator sport.

Gary was born in an era when baseball probably was more the national pastime than it is today.

Every hamlet had a team. Town baseball teams were the rage and their loyal fans followed them and backed them with folding money.

Gary wasn't [illegible] becoming the baseball center of North[illegible] Indiana and [illegible] a century. [illegible]

The advent of [illegible] automobile robbed town baseball of its [illegible] interest slackened as it became possible for fans of the Gary area to take in baseball's best at Comiskey Park or Wrigley Field.

But before the day came when fans shifted their loyalty and patronage from the town teams to one or the other of Chicago's 2 major league clubs, [illegible] teams which could hold their own in the fastest company.

First mention of baseball appeared in The Gary Tribune of June 28, 1907:

"Baseball in Gary will start in earnest Sunday with a regular game between the Civil Engineers and the Falkenau team on the grounds back of the Falkenau office. The first game 2 weeks ago resulted in a victory for the construction company by the score of 3 to 1.

Put Up Snappy Game of Ball

"Both teams have fast players and put up a snappy game of ball. The Civil Engineers have been practicing in front of the post office every evening after working hours and are in good shape. Several of the boys played ball while in college.

"The Falkenaus have a strong man in Captain Dick Smith, who put up a fine article of baseball throughout his 4 years at Northwestern. He is playing shortstop. Franklin Glenn captains the stake and level men and holds down first base for his team. Harry Miller is managing the Engineers and expects to slate some high class teams for them to meet.

"Last Sunday [illegible] Though they won the game [illegible] with a [illegible] strike [illegible] the ball."

The rap[illegible] interest in the Magic City is revealed in the following story from The Gary Tribune of July 5, 1907:

"McBride's Ramblers, a new planet in Gary baseball, flashed out brightly in their first game against Tolleston last Sunday. The game took place at Tolleston. The support of the home crowd seemed to have little effect, for the Tolleston men could count up only 3 runs against the Ramblers' 15. J. Heely, who also manages the team, pitched a remarkable game, striking out 18, giving out 3 bases on balls and allowing only 2 hits. The lineups:

"Tolleston—Emil Schroeder, 1b; Congdon, 2b; Fred Bode, 3b; G. Behnke, c; Lewis Meyer, p; Lewis Papka, cf; Emil Lucy, lf; Williams, ss; C. Detman, rf.

"Ramblers—T. Kelly, c; C. Davis, ss; J. Healy, p; Bill Deuzer, 1b; John Bills, 2b; James Matthews, cf; Fred Spanier, lf; E. Reid, rf; C. Groat, 3b.

"At the same time of the Ramblers game in Tolleston, the Iron Workers got revenge on the Falkenaus by beating them 10 to 8 in a close, exciting game at Gary. The victory of the Iron Workers even up the score, as they were defeated by the Falkenaus a month ago."

Further evidence of baseball's growth by leaps and bounds in Gary's early days is revealed in another story in The Gary Tribune of July 5, 1907:

Talked Professional Ball Club

"A league larger than any existing in Gary now is being urged by several men of the town to include, Tolleston, Miller, Hobart and perhaps Whiting. Gary will have 3 teams in such a league—the Engineers, the Falkenaus and the Iron Workers. A regular schedule will be arranged if the project is carried out, with a championship pennant for the season's winner. There is room and material, besides plenty of interest, for such a league. The difficulty of suitable grounds could be overcome easily if the game was pushed in earnest."

Plans for a professional baseball club in Gary got headlines in The Gary Tribune of Aug. 16, 1907:

"Mr Edward Steinke, assistant purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Chicago, was in Gary on Tuesday consulting with various people on the possibility of locating a professional baseball club with a first-class fenced-in field in Gary next spring. Mr. Steinke has followed the baseball game for many years, being a well known 'prairie league' umpire.

"He has for some time been looking for an opening in the managerial field, but considers Chicago over-crowded, and has found that almost all the other towns in the vicinity have a team if they are able to support one. After reading a prospectus of Gary he came down to look over the possibilities here.

"To a Tribune reporter he said: 'Yes, it is true that my main object in coming here was to see whether the condition of the town would warrant my placing a professional baseball team here. I would like to build a real league diamond and field, and schedule Saturday and Sunday games with other professional teams in Indiana and around Chicago. But the fact that Indiana laws prevent gate receipts on Sunday has delayed my decision. I cannot tell yet what I shall do, as it is impossible to tell what Gary will be next year. I shall come out when the mills are in operation and the city is built up and make my final decision then.'"

Played Whiting for $200 Purse

Town baseball teams didn't play just for fun or peanuts in those early days. From The Gary Tribune of Aug 16, 1907:

"The Falkenau baseball team plays Saturday for a purse of $200. The game is with the Whiting team which the Falkenaus defeated at Whiting a month ago by the score of 16 to 12. The contest will take place on the field south of Falkenau Inn. The lineup is as follows:

"Fox, c; Schmidt, p; Forst, 1b; Lamonte, 2b; Thoney, 3b; Dick Smith, ss; Berry, rf, Kentworth, cf; Fairbrothers lf."

Whether the Falkenaus won or lost the $200 purse never was revealed by The Gary Tribune and the final story on baseball in 1907 appeared Sept 13, 1907.

"One of the best baseball games of the season was played at Tolleston Sunday between the Tolleston regular team and a team composed largely of employes of the Gary Lumber Co.

"Although the Gary aggregation was made up of men who had almost forgotten the game, their opponents, who have practiced every evening, were given a close tussle. As a result, the former won by one run. Wilson of the Gary team pitched the first half of the game and did clever work.

"Shackleton, a college man better known on the gridiron than on the diamond, held second to such an advantage that the neighbor boys who succeeded in passing Wolf at first found it hard to get around the veteran quarterback.

"Thus the entire infield played a good game and was well supported by those in the tall grass in the outfield was proved by the way the score was held down in each inning.

Played In American Legion

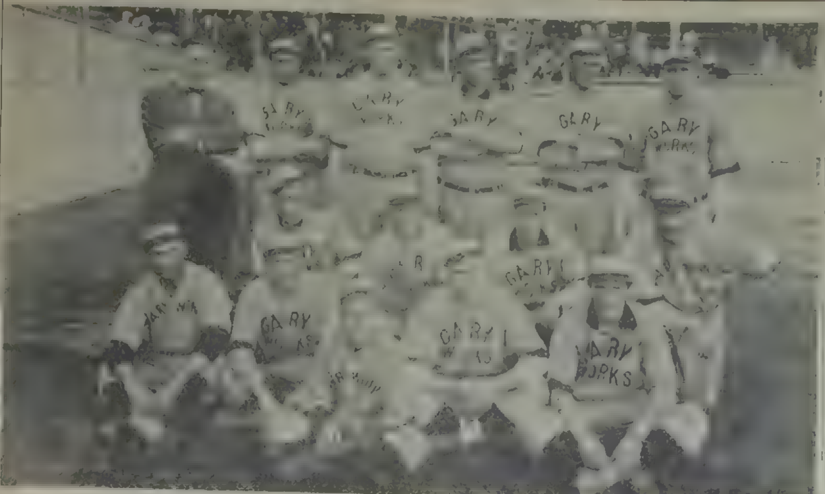
"One of the Gary team's strong points was Schafer, who came from behind the plate in the latter half and pitched the remainder of the game. Schafer at one time played in the American League, and his work was one of the elements that helped defeat [illegible] nervy youngsters from Tolleston. When he entered the [illegible] left-handed delivery puzzled the boys and they fanned in [illegible] of 3.

"With a team of this sort Gary has proved that she has men that can play ball and next season will probably see the organization of [illegible] regular teams. The lineup for the lumber team [illegible]:

"[illegible]fer, c-p, W. Wilson, p; W. Wolf, 1b; R. Shackleton, 2b, A. [illegible], 3b; C. Glaser, ss; G. Baird, rf, Charles Allen, lf; Joe [illegible], cf."

Baseball began to move into the big business stage in Gary

See FIRST GARY TEAMS—Next Page



GARY WORKS OF 1912—Rated as one of the strongest clubs ever to represent Gary Works on the diamond in the early days was the team of 1912 pictured above. In the rear row, left to right, Art Umpleby, Fritz Steinbrecher, "Ski" Sauer, Peterson, Sherry and Clayton Brading. In the middle row, left to right, Scotty Schussler, Fred Lacey, Lou Diamond and Tommy Quigley. In the bottom row, left to right, "Biff" Lee, "Chuck" Adams, Sam Cullison and Johnny Kinnally. The bat boy is unidentified.

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE

JUBILEE SPORTS

GARY, INDIANA, SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1956

Played Among The Foothills

(The Gary Tribune, Aug. [illegible], 1907)

For 9 innings the Civil Engineers were jostled between the sand dunes, the sloughs and the umpire last Sunday with one run and that a counterfeit, all to show for the afternoon's work. The game, if by analogy it be called so, was played in Miller. The Millerites, flushed with the glory of new incorporation, conscious that they were no longer representing a bunch of houses somewhere in Indiana, but [illegible] real town, [illegible] the aid of the umpire, and smote the Garyites hip and thigh.

They smote them full 7 times while the engineers were able to land only one short arm jab. And that jab was slipped in while the umpire w[illegible] In [illegible] someone [illegible] Powers ran from second base almost through the pitcher's box to get to the plate, forgetting in the excitement that there was such a [illegible] forgetfulness is a mighty good thing now and then when the ump is asleep.

IN MILLER FOOTHILLS

The scene was laid in the foothills of Miller. The infielders had a fairly comfortable time in the grassy plain, along the sides of which bubbling riverlets lisped. The athletes in the outfield were stationed on knolls near the clouds. [illegible] right fielder and center fielder a beautiful valley stretch[illegible] Starred with white water lilies [illegible] slough sprawled in the [illegible] between the left fielder and the center [illegible] a splendid golf course.

[illegible] rolled up his trousers so as to field the floating grounders. [illegible] became waterlog[illegible] once and sank with a gurgle for the third time while the [illegible] fielder was still wading toward [illegible] The remainder of the game had to be played with [illegible]

L. Zelibor, cf, [illegible] rf, J. Zelibor, lf; for Miller [illegible] the Engineers, McLain, rf; Pow[illegible] 1b, Shackleton, 2b, Fox, [illegible] McClure, 1b; Lukens, lf [illegible] cf; Frost, p; Smon[illegible]

Score by Innings

Gary Engineers 000 000 010—1

Miller 110 101 30x—7

Baseballers Arrested for Trespassing

(The Gary Tribune, June [illegible], 1909)

[illegible] made home ru[illegible] station Sunday aft[illegible] Houren took the umpire's job [illegible] game with warrants [illegible] in a baseball suit [illegible] ready for mak[illegible] grand entrance [illegible] world on the [illegible] field at 27th Ave [illegible] when Attorney [illegible] spied them and rushed in demanding that they get off the [illegible]

[illegible] players regarded the order with undue levity [illegible] tinued to gambol about over the [illegible] armed himself with [illegible]

MARCH TO STATION

[illegible] by each other [illegible] guarded by two policemen and Houren, marched to the station [illegible] geant Rambo as they crossed [illegible] having seen the men [illegible] went his way [illegible] on their own [illegible] against each one of the pla[illegible] Bryan the owner of [illegible] had ordered him to [illegible] the playing of baseball on [illegible] who will defend the teams [illegible] called for a jury [illegible] turned over to 12 [illegible] for a decision.

1908 Box Score

[illegible]

Sand Adds to Baseball Hilarity

The Gary Tribune, July [illegible]

Gary, like the rest of these United States, is becoming wildly excited over baseball. [illegible] in the field, and a couple more are being talked of. [illegible] the sand is covered with clay, the game will be played, however, under difficulties which would make even Comiskey or Murphy, with all their baseball ex[illegible] to the tall timbers.

[illegible] sand interferes with every department of the game. [illegible] running is out of the question. [illegible] sand—kerchug—[illegible] frog diving into a pond [illegible] a cupful of sand with it. Some [illegible] sand and lets [illegible] slip out [illegible] Sunday, the Ramblers were hav[illegible] outfielder [illegible] ants and other insects that were [illegible]

FIRST TO OUTFIELD

[illegible] his [illegible] brushed it off. Just [illegible] field sailed out [illegible] the first run for Tol[illegible] The left fielder prompt[illegible] ball [illegible] cussed, and began to take inter[illegible] The next man [illegible] grounder but the man after that lifted a high fly. Just then he saw he had misjudged the ball [illegible] the ball dropped into his rib[illegible] more runs for Tolleston.

[illegible] playing harder and the [illegible] been [illegible] result would probably have been reversed.

LOTS OF SAND

[illegible] Tolleston [illegible] the [illegible] had picked up splashing grounders [illegible] other had slid head first into second base. The base stealer presented a novel appearance with sand misting out of his hair and trickling out of his [illegible] The members of each team emptied their shoes every inning before going out to the [illegible]

Gary Gun Club's First Shoot

(Gary Tribune, June 23, 1907)

The shoot took place in the beach near Miller, a[illegible] Martin, guard of the Steel [illegible] Gary, and Fred Carr [illegible] Blank, of Miller [illegible] Westergreen of [illegible]

The Gary Gun [illegible] among the men of [illegible] get. The membership at present [illegible] Requirements for [illegible] are $[illegible] good sportsmanship.

Athletic Stag In Tent

(Gary Tribune, Sept. 17, 1907)

The first big athletic stag in Gary was held last night in [illegible] tent erected on the lots adjacent to B[illegible] of the Michigan Central tracks [illegible] consisted of 4-round bouts between Kid Walsh [illegible] Fred O'Neil and Bud Smith and [illegible] battle royal b[illegible] gentlemen of color and a 10-round go between Kid [illegible] and Willie Murphy of Chicago. The entertainm[illegible] by the Gary Chapter of the Or[illegible] and was under the direction of Cal Harris, of the Broadway Theater.

Gary Hunters On the Trail

(Gary Tribune, Nov. 1, 1907)

[illegible] been taken out in [illegible] a large flock of brant near the Little Calumet River at the south end of Broad[illegible] The migration of the birds [illegible] a number of people from Gary armed with shotguns and clothed in khaki and rubber boots were hot on [illegible] The birds were wary however and it is not reported [illegible] considerable number of them were killed.

WITH WHITE SOX—Gorham (Dixie) Leverett, moving to Gary from Fayetteville, Ark., around 1915 was one of Gary's early athletic greats. Employed at the American Bridge, 'Dixie' played football with the Gary Elks and pitched for semi-pro baseball teams before being signed by the Chicago White Sox in 1922. His last known address was R.F.D., Beaverton, Oregon.

Gleason Field First Good Gary Baseball Park

Lack of a proper baseball park and an Indiana law which prohibited charging an admission fee for baseball games on Sundays were major handicaps which kept baseball on a hit-and-miss basis during Gary's early days.

The baseball picture began to brighten early in 1909 when Sunday baseball was legalized and Gary Works began showing an interest in the game. From The Gary Tribune of Feb 26, 1909:

"Indianapolis—The Brolly bill, which permits the charging of an admission fee for baseball games on Sunday in Indiana, today passed the senate by a vote of 30 to 18. Before its passage the bill was amended to forbid Sunday playing of baseball upon grounds within 1,000 feet of churches or public or private hospitals. This clause strengthened the bill, as it could not be construed as being against ball players.

"The bill, which had already been passed by the house, now goes back to that body for concurrence in the amendments. It is expected that it will receive favorable action again, and that it will then be signed by the governor.

"There has been a bitter fight against the Sunday baseball bill. Its opponents had claimed that even if it passed the senate it would be by only one or 2 votes."

[illegible]rst story concerning the interest of officials of Gary Works in the organization of a baseball team appeared in The Gary Tribune of April 30, 1909:

W. P. Gleason Is Interested

"Preparations are now being made to organize a crack baseball team among employes of the Indiana Steel Co. in Gary which will be entered in a league composed of steel players in Joliet, South Chicago, Indiana Harbor and Gary.

"Officials of the local plant are interested in the formation of the ball team and Superintendent W. P. Gleason is taking a prominent part in affairs of the team.

"The steel corporation will provide a ball park for the local [illegible] and officials are now looking about, it is stated, for a suitable location. The park will probably be located to the east of the first subdivision, although no definite decision has been reached."

Later events proved the advent of the contemplated baseball park still was many months in the future. But a Gary Works team was organized and did play some games, although the newspaper records are none too clear on this point.

[illegible] game of the season in 1909 was reported in The Gary Tribune of April 30, 1909.

"[illegible] baseball team was defeated at South Chicago in [illegible] game of the season Sunday afternoon by a score of 2 to 0 but the defeat at the hands of the Alma Maters of South Chicago showed up the material of the team and a great future is predicted for the team this season.

"The Alma Maters are one of the strongest semi-pro teams in Chicago, having tied for the Chance Cup last season.

"The lineup of the Gary team will no doubt be kept in the same order in which it appeared Sunday as the men are the best that could be found in the city and all have had years of experience in the game."

The Gary lineup in that game included Maher, 1b; Curran, 2b; Strands, ss; Jackson, 3b; Knapp, p; Grimes, c; McNally, cf; Curran, rf, Shepherd, lf.

Definite announcement that Gary Works would field a baseball team appeared in The Gary Tribune of May 14 1909:

"Baseball enthusiasm is running high at the mills these days, and in all probability a first class team will be put in the field early in the summer.

Gleason Elected Club President

"There are over 50 ball players who achieved standing in the past now employed in the mills. Many of them played on strong semi-professional teams, and while of course they are a little out of practice it will not take long to get them into trim for play on the Gary nine.

"An election was held Saturday and a full corps of officers [illegible]ted for the baseball club. The officers will hold their [illegible] throughout the season. The officers elected are: [illegible], president; L. E. Yost, vice president; W. H. [illegible] R. P. Shepherd, captain.

"[illegible] men were picked to fill positions on the team and will constitute the first lineup:

"Buchannan, c; Britt, p; Strands, 2b; McLaughlin, cf; Brennan and Grimes, ss; Meyer, 1b; Jackson and Meyers, 3b; Shepherd, lf; Crane, rf.

"[illegible]e yet been arranged but the team will go into practice at once."

A trip to South Bend for the Gary team and its followers merited the following story in The Gary Tribune of May 28, 1909:

"A special train on the South Shore road will take the largest crowd of baseball fans to South Bend Sunday that ever has followed the home team on one of its conquests. The supporters of the team have every reason to believe that Captain Shepherd's team is a winner and a crowd of more than 100 will go on the trip hoping to see the team strike a winning streak.

"Sam Sax chartered 2 special cars this morning and they will be placed in readiness to leave Gary at 9:15 Sunday morning. [illegible] have been placed on sale at Sax and Savage, Brennan [illegible] fellow, and at the Club Cigar Store.

Get Pitcher From Three-I

"[illegible] lineup of the team that appeared against South [illegible]nday will be used again except that Mallally may [illegible] the box instead of Britton. Mallally is a former [illegible] Ill., team of the Three-Eye League."

[illegible]ently beset the Gary team quickly. The following [illegible] The Gary Tribune of July 2, 1909:

"[illegible] baseball club will now take a new lease on life, with [illegible] the remainder of the season in creditable style [illegible]d, thereby making up for the time that has been [illegible] the team was organized.

"New life has been given the team by the addition of John T. [illegible] an experienced baseball man, as business manager.

"The first game that has been scheduled will be played July 4 at either Riverdale or West Pullman. An excellent date has been arranged for July 5 at Valparaiso. The new manager also has [illegible] with fast semi-pro teams in Clinton, Iowa, [illegible] Kalb, Joliet, Streator, Aurora and other fast [illegible]

"[illegible] Men's team will meet the Calumets Saturday [illegible] Calumet's South Side Park, 25th and Broadway."

[illegible] happened to the Gary baseball club in 1909 never [illegible]led in newspaper accounts of those days but the Calumets wrapped up at least one notable victory. From The Gary Tribune of July 9, 1909:

"Joe [illegible]ris' Calumets, in one of the best games that has been put up by a Gary team this season, won the first game from the famous Old Chicagos at the South Side Park, 25th and Madison, Sunday afternoon, the final score being 4 to 3.

Calumets in High Class

"The game demonstrated [illegible]ility of the Calumets and [illegible] the team in a high class as the Old Chicagos is among the [illegible] teams of that city. An unusually large crowd witnessed the game and assisted in rooting for the Calumets and helping along toward the vi[illegible]

Baseball sputtered along through the remainder of the 1909 and all of the 1910 season. Teams organized and disbanded at a rather rapid pace. It wasn't until 1911 that baseball got a solid foothold in Gary with the opening of Gleason Field. From The Gary Tribune of May 22, 1911:

"In the opening game [illegible] at the Indiana Steel Company's new ballpark Saturday afternoon, the Gary Works team showed [illegible] composed of experienced players. The local [illegible] squares in the last half of the fifth [illegible] a score of 1 [illegible]

"The game was ca[illegible]h inning because of rain.

See GLEASON FIELD FIRST—Next Page

First Gary Teams

Continued From Preceding Page

well ahead [illegible] of the 1908 season. From The Gary Tribune of [illegible]:

[illegible] a [illegible] organization and [illegible] team [illegible] will be [illegible]. The [illegible] has been [illegible] and a charter has been applied for. The following [illegible] officers have been elected:

[illegible] president; [illegible] vice president, Ora Wildermuth, secretary; [illegible] treasurer; B. Goldman and [illegible] managers.

The company has leased 6 acres of ground at Main St. and [illegible] Ave. for a period of 5 years, with the privilege of buying at the end of that time. Work will soon be commenced on an up-to-date baseball park. The entire plot of ground will be enclosed [illegible] and a grandstand and bleachers will be built. So far as [illegible] the team will be composed of Gary talent.

"Another [illegible] baseball meeting was held last Thursday evening [illegible] Hall. The meeting was a number of business men who [illegible] to organize a team which would ably represent Gary. [illegible] arrangements were made for securing grounds. The following officers were elected:

"T. Binzen, president; J. W. Gillis, secretary; William Muller, playing manager; Long, treasurer; Clark, business manager.

"At the time this meeting was held the members had not heard of the organization of the Gary Baseball Club and both teams will probably be turned over to the Gary Club."

Binzen Heads Gary Baseball Assn.

From those 2 organizations came a third known as the Gary Baseball Association. From The Gary Tribune of April 10, 1908:

"The Gary Baseball Association, which was organized recently, is now preparing for an active campaign, not only in the baseball field but in advertising the city of Gary. It is the intention of the association to form an aggregation of baseball players within a short time and be prepared to send this team about the country to play the national game with other teams.

"In order to do this work the association is sending out circular letters asking the support of the business men of Gary. The advertising [illegible] of the scheme is believed to be [illegible] and if the people take to its support the team will be organized before the summer and Gary will be known in sporting as well as in investment circles. The officers of the association are:

"Theodore Binzen, president; J. W. Gillis, secretary; H. D. Long, treasurer; P. J. Clark, playing manager; board of directors—J. J. Kelley, chairman; G. H. Manlove, H. E. Corbett, Morris Weil and C. H. Maloney, auditor."

First story of a baseball game in 1908 appeared in The Gary Tribune of April 24:

"The first game of the season for the Commercial Baseball Association team was played at Chesterton last Sunday afternoon before a large crowd of enthusiasts, Chesterton winning the game by a score of 9 to 4. The aggregation from Gary which took the Lake Shore train was in the neighborhood of 50.

"A return game will be played next Sunday in Chesterton between the Gary team and the Chesterton Tribunes.

"Work is now being done on the ball park being built near Tolleston for the Gary Baseball Association, and the company expects to open the season early in May.

"A team is being selected by B. Goldman and several games have been scheduled with teams of surrounding towns. O. L. Wildermuth, M. E. Gallions and J. Ash, members of the association, have taken charge of the sale of stock and they have disposed of more than 140 shares. The entire amount sold will amount to $3,000 at $10 a share."

Verplank Draws Ball Park Plans

Getting an enclosed park took time in those days as today as revealed in the following story appearing in The Gary Tribune of May 1, 1908:

"Architect J. J. Verplank has drawn plans for the construction of the grandstand and bleachers which will be erected for the Gary Ball Park Company at the corner of 26th Ave. and Main St. The park, which was purchased 2 weeks ago from the Koepke estate in Tolleston, will be surrounded by an 8-foot fence. The grandstand, with a seating capacity of 650, will be placed in the rear of the park while bleachers will be erected at either side of the baseball diamond. The total seating capacity will be over 1,800.

"The entrance to the grounds will be at the corner of 26th Ave. and Main St., and a carriage entrance will be placed on Main St., off 26th Ave."

Whether plans for all of those baseball parks and teams ever materialized isn't revealed in The Gary Tribune of those days. Next baseball item of note appeared in The Gary Tribune of June 12, 1908.

"The Gary Baseball Club team will leave next Friday night for its first trip through northern Illinois and Iowa to play a number of games that have been scheduled with towns in those districts. The towns that will be visited and the dates of the games are as follows:

"Muscatine, Ia., June 20 and 21; Elizabeth, Ill., June 22; Galena, Ill., June 23 and 24; Mt. Carroll, Ill., June 25 and 26; Cascade, Ia., June 27 and 28; Platteville, Wis., June 29 and 30. Games will also be played with teams at Monticello, Dyersville, Davenport, Oldwine, Volga City and Dubuque, Iowa, but the dates have not as yet been definitely decided.

"The club is planning to issue a 22-page booklet containing photographs, reading matter and advertising concerning Gary. The trip will be a means of advertising the town of Gary at every point where it can be done. A dance will be given by the club next Wednesday night, the proceeds of which are to be used to defray expenses of the trip."

Professionals vs. Business Men

"Ball Teams to Play for Blood," was the headline over the following story in The Gary Tribune of Aug. 28, 1908:

"The third meeting of the veteran professional ball players and those of the business men will take place tomorrow at [illegible] at the Cubs ball park, 27th Ave. and Broadway. This time instead of for the mere fun of playing, the gates will be closed, the knot holes in the fence stopped up and the 2 teams, each with a victory to its credit, will go to the field for their opponent's blood.

"The utmost secrecy is being kept about the lineup of both teams and the men on each side are planning for nothing but a sweeping victory. The names of the players have been kept safely stored away but they were discovered by accident in a pile of waste paper carried out by the janitor of the building in which the heads of the 2 teams have offices. At the risk of spoiling all the plans of several weeks the lineups of veterans of each side is presented herewith:

"Professionals—Gillis, 2b; Schaible, cf; Hunter, 1b; Long, rf; Erickson, 3b; Carnduff, ss; Dunn, lf; Drager, Mays, p; Hall Smith, c.

"Business Men—Van Liew, 2b; C. Nuppnau, cf; Causer, 1b; Sax, rf; Kelley, 3b; Savage, ss; P. Nuppnau, lf; Huettner, p; Grimes, c; Joseph Cothery, umpire."

Those were some of the trials and tribulations of baseball's foundling days in Gary. Brighter days were ahead, details of which will be found in another story in this section.

FIRST GARY WORKS TEAM—The first baseball team to represent Gary Works was assembled in 1909 by J. T. (Jimmy) Considine (far right rear row), then Gary Works yardmaster, on orders from W. P. (Pop) Gleason, Gary Works superintendent and dyed-in-the-wool baseball bug from away back when. Only players of whom identification has been possible among surviving baseball fans of those days are Fred Crane and Scotty Schussler, left to right at the left in the second row.

First Diamond on Tennis Court

(Editor's note—The following story about baseball in Gary's early, early days was written by the late Clyde Hunter, pioneer sports enthusiast, for the Silver Anniversary edition of The Post-Tribune, June 4, 1931.)

Looking back over the pioneer days, my first sports picture is that little, I might almost say heroic, crew of tennis players who molded out of clay Gary's first tennis courts on lots between 5th and 6th Aves. on the east side of Adams St.

Over the virgin sand we spread the blue clay that had been removed from the water tunnel then being dug 80 feet underground from Jefferson Park to Lake Michigan.

It was slimy, slippery clay when we got it, but a few days in the sun made it as hard as flint. Undaunted, the crew pitched in with hammers and bowling pins borrowed from the Christ Church alleys 'when they were not looking' and the courts were literally beaten into fair playing condition.

In this tennis club were Dr C. A. DeLong, the champion, Joe Gillis, captain of Harvard's first basketball team, good at tennis, dandy ball player; Dr J. Harding Long, always an eager and enthusiastic sports supporter, Harold Mauzy, quiet, unassuming and efficient; Carroll Woods, Herb Heavenrich, George Scott, George Guffin, Ernest C. Simpson, Clyde Hunter, Roy G. Parry, John Fox, Joe Frost, Mark Goodenow and others whose names have slipped my memory.

This was an organization few things could stop, although they did meet an early defeat on the courts in their first encounter with Gary's justly famous mosquitos.

FAST INFIELD

These courts were not used for tennis alone, for it was on them that the early Gary baseball games were played. The courts made an infield so fast that the ball whizzed by you before you heard it hit the bat. And the outfield—well it w[illegible] good old Gary and to the early comers, nothing more need be added.

And as the sand swept across the infield, filling eyes, ea[illegible] nose and mouth the professional men trimmed the business men as we did later on the diamond at 27th and Broad[illegible] [illegible] men were [illegible] players and equally hard losers as Don Van Liew, he of the old roundhouse curve, and Art Savage.

This game was played before the rule requiring the batter to make an attempt to get out of the way of pitched balls. It was the custom for some of us to take one on the body to get on base. But that boy Huettner, with his terrific speed, certainly broke yours truly of that practice when he was pitching against us. Carl had a beautiful hop and nice curves, but we beat him.

John Lyddick played the outfield for us on one occasion wearing pretty pink suspenders. Judge Ora Wildermuth, high stepping I. U. sprinter, and Art Carnduff, with his red Hobart High School uniform, were others who played on this professional men's team.

OTHER TEAMS

Besides playing the business men we also had games with the E. J. and E. team headed by Hollis Bowlby and Jack Turner and with Bill Causer and his Delaware Hotel team and both of them were pretty tough outfits to beat.

Marc Kelly, now one of Hearst's great sports writers in Los Angeles, caught one game for us after our regular catcher hesitated to go behind the plate without a mask, our mask having mysteriously disappeared.

There were other ball teams in what is now Gary in those early days, notably Bill Kunert's Tolleston team with Klem Dennis and Lee Curran, Louis Myers, Conrad Berick, Condon Behnke, LeRoy Water and Art Kunert. Skinny Schenamann and later a trim young M.D. from the University of Michigan, Frank J. McMichael, Fred Baldwin and others joined them.

Joe Morris had several good ball clubs. Art Savage and Sam Sax owned and managed the Sandfleas, a traveling team on which Ward (Bill) Calder starred at first base and as a hitter and later on an Elks team.

TOLLESTON OF 1909—The Tolleston baseball club of 1909 was one of the tougher foes faced by the new Gary's original baseball clubs. In the top row, left to right: George Behnke, L. Meyers, D. Wicks, Al Michaely, W. C. Kunert (manager), Dr. Frank McMichaels and Herbert Erickson. In the bottom row, left to right: Paul Conrad, F. Jackson, Frank Klemenski, Dennis Curran and E. Armstrong.

1912 FIRE DEPARTMENT TEAM—The Gary Fire Department was represented in baseball in 1912 by the individuals pictured above. They practiced on the vacant lots across from the then central station on which Memorial Auditorium now stands. In the rear, left to right, Clyde Walker, Adam Seifert, Hiley Walker, George Wagner, John Shineberger, Glenn Smith, George Oliver, Fred Fogo, Jimmy Rogers Jr., Mike Shannahan, Michael Rafferty and Mike Sullivan. In front, left to right, Fred Schmidt, Paddy Rogers, David Grand and Eugene Sullivan.

First Indoor Baseball in Binzenhoff

(The Gary Tribune, Jan. 17, 1908)

The first indoor baseball game of the season was played in Binzenhof hall Wednesday night. Walter Acker's team, which was composed of a number of young men of the town, met the Rogers Park team from Chicago in a fiercely contested game and scored their first victory, the final score being 8 to 7 in favor of the Gary boys.

In the first half of the first inning the Gary boys went to the field and the visitors began the game by making a series of safe hits, and when 3 outs had been chalked against them they had a lead of 3 runs.

LACKED PRACTICE

The Gary team showed at first that they were slightly handicapped by their lack of practice, the team being organized only a short time ago. Fortune, however, was with the home team, and when the inning closed Gary had tied the score.

From then on the score was held even. Each side played fast ball and no errors were made. The Gary rooters who had gone to the game with but little confidence in the team, became enthusiastic and loyally supported the players.

The first half of the ninth inning left the Rogers Park boys one score ahead, and when the Gary team had scored twice in their half, the game was called off.

R. Smith, Gary twirler, received credit for 13 strikeouts, while Mulfinger, of Rogers Park, sent 15 to the bench without a hit. Seven hits were made by the home boys and 9 by the visitors.

Organize a Hockey Team

(Gary Tribune, Jan. 31, 1908)

Walter Acker, who organized the Indoor baseball team of Gary, promises the lovers of sport an invincible hockey team. During the cold weather the rivers have frozen and a number of Gary young men have been playing the game among themselves.

Victory's Banner Flaps Over Gary

(The Gary Tribune, July 16, 1909)

There is absolutely no use in finishing the baseball season this year spending the hot weather in sweltering through long, uninteresting games, for the championship is definitely settled in the minds of the professional men of Gary. It is their's without question since the defeat of the professional men of Michigan City Thursday by the fine large score of 22 to 12 in favor of the lawyers, doctors and other professionals of Gary.

There was probably never a game with so many professional features and, though neither team was frugal with its scores, the game resolved itself not into a contest for scores but of brilliant individual plays, both teams partaking in the contest with unusual vigor.

In the first inning Baldwin and Gilles scored, McMichael, Carnduff and Craig being out on bases. In the second inning Hunter went out at first and Long traversed the perimeter of the diamond, receiving a mark on the score sheet as a reward. McMichael followed with relay runs around the field and after being duly recorded Craig stopped the second round by making the third out by failing to hit the ball.

And so the game went merrily on until the sixth inning when an important change was made in the lineup, Causer being entered in place of Dr. Schaible.

LUNGS FAILED

It should not be suspected, however, that the physician was taken out of the game on account of inability, but because his lungs failed to perform their usual functions.

During the time he was in the game Dr. Schaible made 2 2-base hits and 2 home runs, but could not run out either of the circuits on account of failing wind. In each case the ball was still far away in the field when he reached third but he could go no further, so by taking a short respite on third sack he was enabled to finish the score in a much refreshed condition. After the sixth inning, however, he resigned in favor of Mr. Causer, who finished in good shape.

The game brought out another remarkable feature which is seldom witnessed even on the big league diamonds, and it was executed with great skill and daring.

In the sixth inning both teams were on their toes. The contest had become a fierce struggle for the Michigan City team was only 9 or 10 scores behind and was liable to run in a dozen at any moment.

Dr. Craig, the catcher for the Gary team stepped to the plate with a determined look in his eyes. He was there to uphold the honor of his team. A quiet so deep that silence could be heard plainly in every part of the field reigned as the Michigan City pitcher drew back his arm to throw the first ball.

Then he let it go and it would have passed squarely over the plate had it been 10 feet to the right. "One ball," said umpire Jones quietly.

CRAIG WALKED

Again the pitcher delivered the sphere and this time it went far over Dr. Craig's head. The umpire showed remarkable mathematical ability and remarked "Two balls." Again the pitcher sent the ball whirling far away from the batter and still another time after which the umpire prodigy, figuring on an envelope, announced the sum "Four balls; take a base."

Then came the deed. The doctor had been deprived of the privilege of amputating the cover from the ball with the bat so with grim determination still in his face he sprinted to first and while the game went on at the north end of the diamond he committed grand larceny by stealing second, third and home thereby increasing the lead of his team to 11 scores which, no doubt, helped to win the game.

Knapp gave but two bases on balls, while Gary got 7 from Hall of Michigan City. Eighteen assists, 20 hits and 13 errors are credited to the Gary team, while 16 assists, 14 hits and 17 errors is the record of the Michigan City team.

Gleason Field First

Continued From Preceding Page

The Gary boys succeeded in hitting the Chicago pitcher at frequent intervals and batted the ball all over the field. [illegible] the Gary Works team is something to be [illegible] send a fly to the outer garden [illegible] not gathered in by the home boys in first class style.

In spite of the inclement weather, which spelled rain early in the afternoon, the Virginia St. park grandstand was filled with [illegible].

[illegible] composed of Steel Company and city officials, [illegible] people as well as those connected with the plant and the [illegible] were urged to victory from the very start of the game.

[illegible] the boxes in the grandstand were [illegible] Councilman Gibson, City Engineer [illegible] Chief Martin, Councilman Fire Chief Feely, Councilman Srymour [illegible] Wildermuth, H. G. Hay Jr., J. J. [illegible] Captain Norton, H. G. Hay Jr. [illegible] W. P. Patterson, Dr. J. H. Long, Assistant [illegible] H. A. [illegible] superintendent and Mrs. W. P. Gleason and City Attorney Davis [illegible] party.

The game was called at exactly 3:30 o'clock. The Logan Squares went to bat with Superintendent Gleason pitching the first ball.

"The visiting team was shut out completely in the first 3 innings, while the Gary team scored 4 runs in the first inning. In the [illegible] the Gary made 2 more runs which made the score [illegible] to 0. In the fourth, however, the Logan Squares succeeded in [illegible] the Gary team. This made the score [illegible] 4 runs [illegible] the Gary team. In the fifth both teams scored 2 [illegible] in favor of the home team. In the fifth both teams scored 2 [illegible] which brought the final score up to 10 to 6 in favor of Gary as the game was then called on account of rain.

Logan Squares One of Best

"The Logan Squares are considered one of the best semi-pro teams in Chicago and the Gary players are entitled to congratulate themselves upon winning the opening game of the season.

[illegible] was [illegible] by Ward's Band, which also led the parade of [illegible] automobiles which followed the players to the [illegible] over the principal streets of the city."

[illegible] the 1911 season the Gary Works team was firmly established [illegible] weekend racked up 3 wins in 4 games. From The [illegible] Evening Post of Sept. 5, 1911:

"Three victories for the Gary Works and one defeat in 3 days [illegible] team might be proud, especially [illegible] defeat was probably the hardest contested [illegible] and the most interesting game of the entire season.

"The [illegible] up a game yesterday afternoon to [illegible] the morning had not given an inkling. It [illegible] the locals in the morning. But the afternoon game was [illegible] body's until the last man was out in the ninth.

"The locals won from South Works as had been expected, and they also took the game from the Nebraska Indians without [illegible] with South Works looked easy until [illegible] the visitors bunched 4 runs, but they [illegible] the big lead obtained by Gary earlier in the game.

"The game with the Indians might have been closer had not their star pitcher been injured while trying to field a ball, but the locals showed higher class and would doubtless have won anyway.

Gary Works Just About Supreme

"The series of games goes to further prove that outside of the big leagues, the Gary Works aggregation is just about supreme. And those who saw the game yesterday say it was as good as anything that ever has been played in the big leagues.

"The morning game yesterday was a slugging match from beginning to end, and everybody got 2 or 3 safe swipes at the ball, some got more. It was an easy victory for Gary, the score being 13-8. The Gary batters started out for blood in the first inning, and when they got through there were 7 scores chalked up on the locals' score sheet. It was a bat feast in which almost every member of the team took part, and it looked for a time as though the visitors would remain in the field throughout the afternoon.

"The game settled down after that and the visitors were able to pull themselves together somewhat. However, there was another soiree in the fifth in which Gary annexed 4 more runs, and in the next inning the Cubs duplicated the performance.

"In the afternoon game the Cubs showed a complete reversal of form. With Griffin pitching a fine game, they were able to hold down the locals to a 1 to 0 score. It was easily the best played game off the season on the local grounds and a large crowd was present.

"Crozier and Griffin were in fine form and were supported brilliantly. Crozier had one bad inning in the sixth when the Cubs got their lone run. Rodgers was hit by a pitched ball, Coleman sacrificed and Wallace singled, scoring Rodgers.

"Burgwald made a pretty play in the fourth when he caught Rodger's liner with his bare hand and robbed him of a hit. The home boys made a bid for the game in the ninth. Martin led off with a single. Kelley's bunt went for a single. Jones sacrificed but Boyle sent a short fly to left and Burgwald grounded to Watson and was out at first.

Defeated Nebraska Indians, 8-3

"The Gary Works aggregation easily defeated the Nebraska Indians Sunday by a score of 8 to 3 before a good sized crowd. Crozier and Diamon pitched fine ball, allowing only 5 hits between them.

"Scott carried off the batting honors, getting 2 doubles and a triple out of 4 times at bat while Jones pulled off a clever catch and by a perfect throw to Kelley in the second completed a double play which robbed the Indians of 2 runs.

"In the sixth the locals cinched things by getting 4 hits and a walk, netting 4 runs. Jones doubled, Boyle walked and Jones was out at the plate on Burgwald's hit to McCanse. Schwind out, McCanse to Blaine. Wilkins singled, counting Boyle and Burgwald. Crozier doubled and Scott did the same, scoring Wilkins and Crozier.

"It was better teamwork, knowing the game and playing it, that gave the game with South Works to Gary. There was a good deal of rivalry between the teams, but there was never much doubt as to the result after play started. Diamon started the game for the locals, but he was so wild that Crozier had to be substituted. The visitors got 4 more hits than the locals, but they couldn't get them at the right time."

And that was baseball as it came to Gary in the early, early days.

1911 Box Score

GARY WORKS

	R	H	PO	A	E
P. Callahan, 2b	0	0	1	0	1
Copeland, lf	3	3	0	0	0
Rockstraw, 1b	1	2	1	1	1
Kelly, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Crane, rf	2	2	2	1	0
Craig, 3b	1	0	4	3	0
Scott, ss	1	2	1	1	0
Wilkins, c	0	2	4	5	0
Crozier, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	10	12	15	8	2

LOGAN SQUARES

	R	H	PO	A	E
Pelletier, ss	0	1	0	1	0
Ward, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Schreiber, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Hertel, 1b	0	0	2	0	1
Shannon, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Darling, 3b	0	2	0	2	1
J. Callahan, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
O'Connell, c	1	0	2	1	0
Hansen, p	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	3

Logan Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]—6
Gary Works	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]—10

Two-base hits—Crane, Schreiber (2). Sacrifice hit—Craig. Stolen bases—Copeland (2), Rockstraw, Kelly, Shannon. Bases on balls—Off Hansen 3; off Crozier 1. Wild pitches—Crozier, 1; Hansen 1. Struck out—By Crozier [illegible]; by Hansen [illegible]. Umpire—[illegible].

Promises a Better Team

(Gary Tribune, Dec. 2, 1907)

The last football game of the season for the Gary Tigers was played Thanksgiving Day at Valparaiso with the team from the Calumet Athletic Club of Chicago. The victory for the Gary boys on that day was one of the most decisive in their career, the score being 52 to 6.

The team, which is composed [illegible] of civil engineers from Gary [illegible] Valparaiso [illegible] has made an [illegible] out [illegible] team will be [illegible] practically [illegible] will be made to capture [illegible] championship of northern

Hotels Want to Catch Overflow

(The Gary Tribune, June 18, 1909)

The hotelkeepers of Gary are now planning to catch the overflow of the immense crowds that are already flocking to Crown Point from every part of the country to witness the Cobe trophy races which take place Friday and Saturday.

Crown Point is already filled to overflowing crowds and many private residences have been turned into boarding houses and still there are people who have no place to stay.

The races have interested Gary people to a great extent [illegible] that they have been [illegible] the speed tests are one of the chief topics of conversation in the city and both Friday and Saturday there will no doubt be a large number of people representing Gary [illegible].

[illegible] in all of the [illegible] in the city have been [illegible] for parties for several days and the numerous owners of the automobiles are planning parties for attending both days of the races.

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1959 BROADWAY, GARY

Gary Boy Scouts Organized in '15

Membership Grows to Nearly 5,000; Council Included Many City Leaders

[illegible] Boy Scouts have been organized in Gary. In the [illegible] years the Scout movement has been directed by Ralph G [illegible] executive of the Sauk Trails Council, who wrote this [illegible] scouting in the area.)

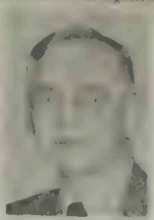
Since scouting began in Gary in 191[illegible], an estimated 25,000 Gary boys have taken the oath to do their best to do their duty to God and country, obey the Scout law and keep themselves physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

The early record of scouting the first three years is no longer available, but [illegible] contains the names of [illegible] registered as new scouts, bringing the total registration at that time to 261. By the end of 1919, there were 471 enrolled.

By 1929 there were 921 scouts in the city, but the enrollment dropped to 580 in 1932 due to the depression. Gradually more and more boys found scouting an exciting adventure, and by 1940 the enrollment reached 1,939. In 1941, it rose to 2,124, and by 1950 the number grew to 3,548. At the end of 1955, Gary claimed 4,842 scouts of all ranks in 210 units.

Thirty-eight years ago in July the Gary Council, Boy Scouts of America, was organized as the 158th 1st Class Scout Council in the United States.

Officers of this council were William F Hodges, president; W. P. Gleason, Captain H. S Norton and A. B. Dickson, vice presidents; George M Pinneo, commissioner; Henry G. Hay, treasurer; John A Brennan, secretary, and Ralph G. Clarke, scout executive.



RALPH G. CLARKE

This council was the outgrowth of a Second Class council that began functioning in 1915. At the close of its first year a total of 261 boys had [illegible].

Cub scouts were first organized in 1931 and now number 2,302 boys. The senior group now known as Explorers were first organized as Sea Scouts in 1932, later Air Scouts in 1942, and Explorers in 1952. They now number over 700 members between the ages of 14 and 16.

Later the territory of the Gary Council was expanded to include 5 townships in Lake County and one in Porter County and resulted in the change of the name to Sauk Trails Council, which more adequately describes the area covered with Gary, Hobart and Crown Point as operating centers.

The record of achievement is the result of the work of our friends and co-workers, the thousands of devoted pack leaders, scoutsmasters, explorer advisers, commissioners and committeemen working in harmony with chartered institutions using the Scout program.

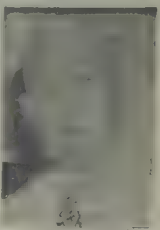
As evidence of this [illegible] ice and devotion the [illegible] Council since 1931 has awarded to 52 leaders of the Gary council the highest local award. The Silver Beaver is presented annually to outstanding leaders for having given noteworthy service to boyhood within the council territory.

In April, 1919, the council leased its first camp site of [illegible] acres at Tremont in the Dunes. This was later purchased and operated until 1936, when it was sold to the state of Indiana as part of the Dunes State Park.

In May, 1941, the council acquired 115 acres on Salt Creek in Portage Township, as a year round camp site. Last year 10 [illegible] recorded as [illegible].

[illegible] sites, cub [illegible] range, equipment building [illegible] boathouse. All this was made possible by the generosity of friends of scouting.

In 1955 the long cherished swimming pool became a reality. In cooperation with the Community Chest, the council has, since 1938, operated the summer camp at the Tippecanoe State Park near Winamac, known as Camp Tepicon.



WILLIAM HODGES

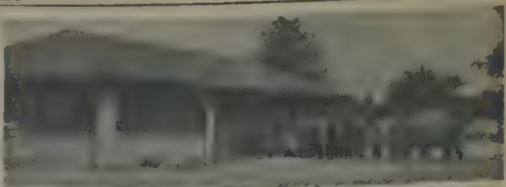
In national activities the council has been represented in all three of the National Jamborees at Washington, D. C., in 1937, Valley Forge in 1950 and California in 1953. Gary Scouts also took part in the Jamborees in [illegible] Paris, France and Niagara Falls, Canada.

During World Wars I and II and the Korean War, the Scouts of the country and of our council were called upon in many ways to help out in the war effort. Scouts also gave service annually to the community efforts and institutions sponsoring scouting programs.

The following have served as council presidents: William F. Hodges, H. L. Arnold, George Webb, George Barnes, I. C. Frush and R. J. Welsh. Following Henry Hay as the first treasurer were: L. H. Glueck, James Hansen, P. H. West, F. N. Tyler and J. J. Schuster.

The following have served as Scout commissioners: G. M. Pinneo, L. R. McNamee, Alex Pendleton, Nelson Reck, Frank J Sheehan, G. V. Dugan, W. C. Boehlke and William R. Eberle.

Officers for the council of Sauk Trails in 1956 are: Eskil Eskilson, president; Bancroft Yarrington, Roy Montz, Robert M. Dering, vice presidents; J. J. Schuster, treasurer, and Eberle, commissioner.



THIS SHELTER HOUSE with huge fireplace was erected by the Gary Lions Club for the Sauk Trails Council in 1949 at a cost of $8,000. It is used extensively for picnics and can be enclosed for winter use.

ROBERT J. WELSH, longtime president of Sauk Trails Council; John Hayworth, Eagle Scout and now high school principal who took a Scout group to Europe in 1955, and Eskil Eskilson, 1956 president of council, at annual meeting at which Hayworth was speaker.

WITH THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT and historic Potomac River as a background are 35 Gary Boy Scouts and their leaders at the American Boy Scout Jamboree in the Capital in July 1947. Leaders who appear in center of back row are Ralph B. Silcott Jr., Arthur B. Martin, Fred Konley, Harvey E. Jackson and Thomas Riley Jr

CYO Sponsors Broad Program

Social, Cultural, Athletic, Spiritual Need of Youths Served by Group

The early history of the Gary Catholic Youth Organization suffers from obscurity. The exact date of its inception is unknown, but it has been [illegible] with Gary for 20 years. There are records written as early as March, 1936, which refer to it as an existing and operating entity. Although it is not a direct affiliate of the Chicago C Y O which came into being in January of 1930, it, perhaps, received initial impetus from there.

When Bishop John F[illegible] Noll of the Fort Wayne diocese instituted the C Y O, he stated that its fundamental unit must be founded on a parish level. The general program would include, according to the Bishop four phases of activity, namely spiritual, cultural, social and athletic and that it would be opened to all youth, beginning with those of grammar school age and including those through the twenties.

The Bishop launched the youth program here with the cooperation of 26 pastors in the Gary Deanery. It began to grow in Gary as well as in other deaneries of the diocese and Rev. Vincent Mooney was named diocesan director. A short time later a director for each of the deaneries was appointed and Rev. Frederick J Westendorf became the first director of the Gary Deanery Catholic Youth Organization.

As the youth movement became better known in Gary, the people began to support it, but further advancement depended upon financial assistance.

In March, 1939, the late Msgr Thomas Jansen, Dean of the Gary Deanery, appointed a lay board of directors to help Father Westendorf carry on the program, and soon after that the Gary Community Chest [illegible] the Gary CYO as one of its agencies. Mrs. D[illegible] Stanton was elected [illegible] president of the lay [illegible] served until 1943.

The newly acquired funds made possible the renting of the athletic department of the Knights of Columbus building for a nominal sum and the engagement of a part time worker. The organization later rented office space in the K of C building, and set up its headquarters there.

Rev. William J Faber replaced Father West[illegible] the organization's [illegible] a temporary basis [illegible] remained until September, 1942. Rev. Lawrence T Grothouse was appointed to succeed Father Faber in the fall of 19[illegible] and with the appointment of the new director the organization experienced a renaissance.

Father Grothouse resold the C.Y.O. to the people of Gary and to the Community Chest and was awarded a substantial budget increase. This allowed the hiring of an office secretary and a full time athletic director. The program began to expand in all fields. The cultural phase [illegible]ed a new emphasis when a C Y O band was inaugurated. A part time teacher was hired to teach children of parochial schools the reading of music and instrumentation. Gratton V Dugan succeeded Mrs. Stanton and the Boy Scout movement in the parochial schools received special attention along with the other phases.

The social activities increased and weekly dances were sponsored by the organization and chaperoned by members of the board. This phase found the younger set so responsive as to have them form a club whose chief purpose was to further promote social activities. This group was known as the Sheil club. It has been active for now more than ten years. A spiritual project of the club was to sponsor a Solemn Requiem Mass in memory of Gary's fallen heroes of World War II. The mass was celebrated in the Memorial Auditorium on Nov. 11, 1946.

It was under the direction of Father Grothouse that the P[illegible] Cana conference came into be[illegible]. These conferences were held for young couples who were about to be married. They were conducted by members of the clergy, the medical profession and by succ[illegible] couples. The Pre[illegible] Cana conferences have been g[illegible] for 11 years, they [illegible] held during the season of Lent.

In recent years a baton twirling and flag swinging program was [illegible]ted by the C Y O and over [illegible] hundred children, mostly [illegible] are presently engaged in [illegible] activity. The entire program conducted by a competent instructor has included two national contests in which as many as 600 contestants have participated in each and ten states have been represented.

The band, now under a full-time professional teacher, has been "graduating" young musicians at the rate of about ten a year for the past eight years. Most of these young parochial school band members continue their interest in music in the high schools. The present band, numbers 125 and is made up of parochial school children from seven of Gary's schools.

The need for a youth center to provide supervised leisure time activities for the young people of Glen Park was met by the CYO when the director [illegible]nted space at 32 E. Ridge Road and furnished it with training equipment, a ring for boxing, billiard tables, television, good reading matter and [illegible]

[illegible]anization had [illegible]gaged in summer camp activities, the need for a nearby campsite was met when Father Grothouse acquired a tract of 80 acres near Valparaiso. The camp is being used for picnicking, but long range plans envision a permanent summer camp for Gary's youth.

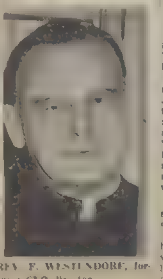
During the presidency of Leo Rafferty, athletics and boxing were emphasized. D[illegible] Innis succeeded Rafferty and the social phase enjoyed an ascendancy. Mrs. Frank Pfister's regency as president saw the religious phase dominate. While John Norris was president the camp project received some special attention. Under the presidency of Joseph J Schuster who has served since 1951, the cultural program seems most dominant.

The staff now includes a full time athletic director, a full time boxing coach at Glen Park, a boxing coach at the K of C building, a girls [illegible]structor and a swimm[illegible]. Activities go on through out the year with the sport in season claiming most of the attention, although boxing is a perennial sport.

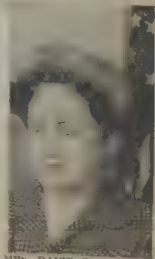
Last year 160 boys took part in the five-team parochial school football league. There were 56 boys teams and 26 girls teams in last season's basketball program. Besides regular league play, other games were played under CYO supervision especially those games played by the personnel of the anti-air craft batteries in the area.

Eight baseball teams play a season of scheduled games in the city's parks during the summer and fourteen men's mushball teams play their games on school diamonds. Table tennis occupies the attention of over a hundred boys and girls [illegible] the annual tournaments.

ACTIVITIES AT CYO GLEN PARK Center. Rev. Lawrence T. Grothouse, CYO director, left; Charles Bodak, right, director of Glen Park Center, kibitz while boys enjoy game in new center at 32 E Ridge Road in 1949. Insert at lower right, Joseph Schuster, CYO president, 1956.



REV. F. WESTENDORF, former CYO director.



MRS. DAVID P. STANTON

THIS LARGE WHITE FRAME BUILDING was the hunting lodge of the Tolleston Gun Club, built in the vicinity of what is now 25th avenue and Clark road in the late 1800s. The hunting lodge was used by Chicago financiers, businessmen and industrialists who hunted, fished and trapped along the Little Calumet River.

1880 Tolleston Gun Club Site of Many Bitter Fights

Small Farms residents don't know [illegible] 1880s was referred to as the "dark and bloody land of the Calumet."

The swamplands lining the Little Calumet River in those [illegible] comprised one of the richest hunting, trapping and fishing areas in the country.

In the waters of the river were bass, pickerel and pike. On them in season rested hundreds of thousands of migratory ducks, a rich prize for sportsmen.

In the swamps lining the river lived a fortune in mink, muskrat and other fur-bearing animals.

Shortly after the Civil War rumblings ceased, in 1868, the financial giants of Chicago organized themselves into the Tolleston Gun Club of Chicago and purchased the broad tract in the vicinity of what is now 25th avenue and Clark road extending south to the Little Calumet River as a private hunting preserve. Their hunting lodge, a large white frame building, was constructed at what is now the intersection of 25th avenue and Clark Road.

For the next 25 years native Hoosier hunters and trappers fought a feud along the Little Calumet from Black Oak to Liverpool to gain control over hunting and trapping in the preserve.

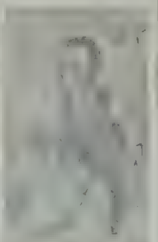
Game wardens hired by the gun club smashed the boats, took guns and lines and confiscated the traps of Hoosiers who poached on the private game preserve.

The war to keep the native hunters, fishermen and trappers out of the private hunting wilderness was a bloody one.

Hoosier natives refused to accept the dictates of the sports group. They invaded the preserve at night to hunt and trap and tolerated the inconveniences of having their guns and trapping equipment confiscated and their boats smashed by the club's game wardens.

Local hunters and trappers were killed and wounded in pitched battles with the club's wardens. Others were beaten with brass knuckles. Assaults and murders were frequent occurances in the area. Hoosiers charged that the club owners brought hired sluggers into the marshlands as wardens.

The marshland violence ended when the state legislature passed a bill making it legal for hunters, trappers and fishermen to enter wildlife areas where land was not under cultivation. The bill made it illegal for owners to forbid trespassing and Calumet hunters returned to the banks of the Little Calumet.



T. A. CROSE, pioneer Gardy photographer, whose camera recorded for history the shack and pioneer days of the Steel City. Crose has been dead for many years.

Early Auto Needed Mechanic

Motorist Recalls Trials of Road

(This is a reprint of a story in The Gary Post-Tribune 25 years ago written by the late Mayor Roswell O. Johnson who recalled memories of motoring in the Gary area in 1908. His 1906 Auburn was one of the first five horseless carriages in the Steel City.)

By ROSWELL O. JOHNSON
Three Times Gary's Mayor

I owned an automobile in the early days of Gary and despite the numerous tribulations it caused me I developed an immense affection for it. I called it "Queen Lil'." Its motive power was generated by two wheezy cylinders located underneath the chassis. One wound it up with a crank which protruded from its side.

"Queen Lil'" was one of six "horseless carriages" then being operated in Gary.

In 1908 a mechanic was almost as essential to the satisfactory operation of a motor car as a steering wheel. Everyone who owned an auto also employed a mechanic-chauffer. If he didn't, he generally left his car in the barn or somewhere beside the road and walked.

One morning early in June, 1908, Mr. Goering, Mr. Gurter, a Dr. Frazer and myself (and the mechanic) started for Gary from Kendallville in "Queen Lil'."

We had made ample preparations for the long journey of 100 miles, and in order to avoid the traffic of farm wagons, buggies and bicycles, we stuck to the by ways. We drove at the furious rate of 20 and 25 miles an hour as we made our way toward Gary, then hailed as the "Magic City."

We lost a great deal of time stopping the car and helping to still the fears of panic stricken farm horses which we encountered enroute. They didn't seem to like "Queen Lil's" color, which was carmine.

While we sought to calm the horses we also strove to comfort the farmers' wives and children, at the same time defending "Queen Lil'" as the farmers declared heatedly that the durned contraption would be the ruination of the country yet!'

But anyway, chugging along with now and then a puncture to break the monotony, we arrived at 25th avenue in Gary where we met Joe Verplank, pioneer Gary architect, in a two-lunged Reo. Verplank's shuddering steed was a good match for "Queen Lil'."

It was a good thing that we met Verplank. "Queen Lil'" with a hoarse gasp, had settled down in the middle of the road and stubbornly refused to budge, despite the impassioned entreaties of our mechanic. Investigation showed that the last spark (we used dry cells in those days) had departed from our batteries.

Verplank gave us one of his auxiliary cells and so we limped safely into George Verplank's garage, then located at 6th and Washington.

"Queen Lil'," which I forgot to mention was a 1906 model produced by Auburn, was the car that inspired Tom Cannon of The Post Tribune to christen his daily column in that newspaper, "Flue Dust."

I took Tom for a ride one day. We rattled down Broadway at the then breakneck speed of 25 miles an hour. Afterward Tom, describing the wild ride of his cronies, declared: "We just flew; you couldn't see us for dust!"

One day when real estate activity in Glen Park was at its peak, I met J. J. Kelley, then president of the Gary city plan commission, at Ridge Road and Broadway. I was heading for Gary in "Queen Lil'."

"Want a ride back?" I offered. Kelley did and hopped in. Somewhere along about 34th avenue, traveling at her customary break-neck pace "Queen L[illegible]" tripped over a pile of crushed stone. Kelley left the seat but "the queen" paid no attention and kept on going. I didn't miss Kelley until I reached 25th avenue.

I met J. J. the next day. "You're a h— of a fellow," said he. "Why didn't you stop and pick me up?"

"I didn't miss you until I got uptown," I replied. "I thought maybe you were in a hurry and got out and walked."

I sold "Queen Lil'" one day, and I've never stopped regretting it. She was a sinful old gal, but she left me a lot of pleasant memories!

SAND AND SWALES AND WILDERNESS didn't necessarily confine themselves to Gary's early days. Here's a scene of 1936, believe it or not, on the road into Chicago. It shows workmen pushing through the wild scrub oak as they hewed out a section of Industrial Highway near Clark Station.

THIS DWELLING STOOD FOR 72 YEARS at the corner of 43rd and Georgia street before it was torn down two years ago. It was built in 1882 by Louis Rhodes, the son of a pioneer farmer who settled in Calumet Township in 1834. Rhodes was a prosperous farmer who sold milk, butter, eggs and produce to early settlers in the Glen Park area. He was among the first to deliver milk to early day residents of Gary. Rhodes' son-in-law, Charles W. Prott, took over the South Gary Milk Co., which Rhodes founded in 1905, following his death in 1929. The Protts lived in the old homestead many years before building a new home at 4545 Georgia St., where Mrs. Prott now lives. Mr. Prott died last November.

Early Settler Built in Glen Park

One of the Gary area's first settlers was Charles Rhodes who settled on an 800-acre homestead in what is now East Glen Park over 140 years ago.

A descendant, Mrs. Jessie Prott, lives at 4525 Georgia St., a few blocks from her birthplace on her grandfather's farm which was deeded him by U. S. President James Buchanan.

According to Mrs. Prott's recollection of Gary's early days, her grandfather's main farm crops were wheat, oats, cattle and cranberries. She said that Rhodes cultivated 40 acres of cranberries alone.

Recalling her early days when Gary was nothing but sand dunes, Mrs. Prott said one of her chores was to get up at 5 a.m. every day and help milk the family's herd of 30 cows. The milk was taken to the Liverpool settlement, she said, and then transported to the Chicago market.

Mrs. Prott's grandfather donated the land for the first Calumet Township School, which at that time was a one-room building heated by a wood-burning stove. Mrs. Prott recalled that there were about 25 students attending the school when it was moved to the present site of the Glen Park School. Etta Henderson, one of the first teachers, was paid $40 a month salary.

Collects Bill, Makes Gary His Home

Boyd

A young business man from [illegible] came to Gary in January 1908 to collect some money from a person who was indebted to him. He never returned to Canada. The bustling [illegible] new city captivated him. For more than [illegible] years he has been a Gary resident.

The man was Lee Boyd who entered the real estate and insurance business and is still active as a broker of business property. His office was in the [illegible] building at [illegible]th and Broad[illegible] [illegible] Arthur [illegible] agreed to let him [illegible]

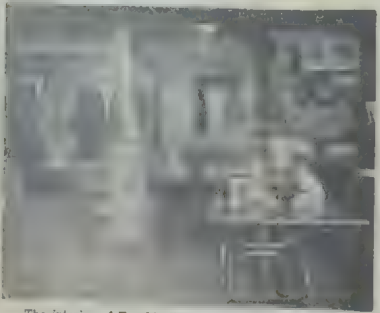
He [illegible] founders [illegible] Estate Board and served a term as vice president of the [illegible] Board of Realtors.

Boyd [illegible] Republican and served as a precinct committeeman for [illegible] years. He served [illegible] as president [illegible] He ran [illegible] for county commissioner [illegible] for state senator but [illegible] the Republicans [illegible] were defeated [illegible] served as the [illegible] registration [illegible] He [illegible] member of the YMCA [illegible] Gary [illegible] and the First Con[illegible] He played [illegible] the Congre[illegible] in World War [illegible] Minute [illegible] He is a member of the Masonic lodge.

In the early days, Boyd was convinced Gary would be developed to the west. He started a subdivision in the West Gary area, but the city's development went south instead. That was his only subdivision.

FRANK KELEMENIC SR

SINCE 1912



The interior of Frank's first tailor shop speaks sharply of the early days of Gary. Frank, an ardent photographer, took this picture of his 2129 Washington St. tailor shop.

Glen Park has welcomed the eager achievement of father and son helping to build a greater Glen Park. . . . A brand new Franks at 3837 Broadway was the ultimate in design, fixture, apparel . . . and the effervesent customer service . . . and friendly atmosphere.

FRANK KELEMENIC JR.

3837 Broadway — Franks STORE FOR MEN — In Glen Park

Hello there . . .

I'm Tom Olesker, and I want to thank you for doing business with me. In three short years in Gary, you've shown me that you love the "Tom Olesker Look" in smart men's fashions. We are style creators, and spend a great deal of time and effort to keep our clothing ideas ahead of the average men's wear stores. When you wear a Tom Olesker Original you are a leader among men.

believe this, mister . . .

We know that without you, our continued growth and success would not be possible . . . the sale we make to you is only the beginning of our service . . . we are interested in your clothes . . . how they fit how much favorable comment they cause . . . and what you think of US. We are proud of our lifetime "perfect fit" offer to alter your Tom Olesker Originals, if your weight changes . . . anytime. We hope our friendly atmosphere and constant striving for perfection will continue to please you . . . for the next fifty years!

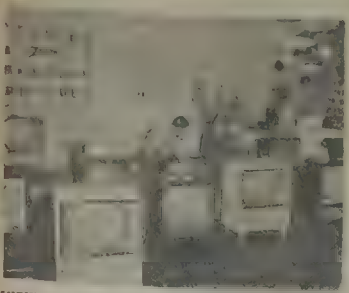
Tom Olesker

TOM OLESKER CALIFORNIA ORIGINALS

760 BROADWAY • TU 2-6825

WE ALSO SALUTE GARY . . .

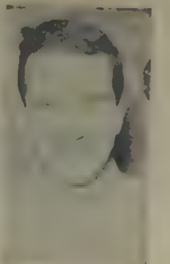
ON ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE



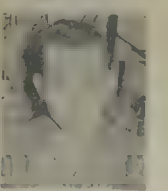
VIEW OF DISPLAY ROOM SHOWING 1956 MODELS RCA — MOTOROLA — ZENITH AND PHILCO

EXTERIOR VIEW — DOORS

Open Mondays and Fridays 'til 9 O'Clock



RUDY KOMISARCIK
Owner



ANDREW BOBIK
Technician

WILLIS WEAVER
Technician

ARKAY TV
SALES & SERVICE
2210 W. 11th
PHONE 5-2158

Girl Scouts Movement a Lesson In Service, Ideals, Leadership

By GRACE RITSON
Executive Director, Gary Girl Scouts

Reaching out to newer and wider fields in guiding young girls in the paths of democratic living, the Girl Scout organization has had a [illegible] growth in the last [illegible] years.

Following the pattern of the national organization Girl Scouts [illegible] for the [illegible] of Girl Scout character and [illegible] as prescribed by the late Juliette Gordon Low, beloved founder of the movement in the United States.

From the files of Mrs. Thomas Garner, one of Gary Girl Scout founders, now residing in Florida, came the information that she headed a troop from 1916 to 1919. It was made up of Emerson girls.

The late Mrs. Louisa Quillen of 4326 Connecticut St. was leader of a troop from 1922 to 1930. She also supervised activities of some 50 other Girl Scouts. Through Mrs. Quillen's interest a Girl Scout Council was formed with Mrs. Philip Patterson as temporary head.

Signifying their willingness to serve on the first council were some 15 women among them being Miss Orpha Maud Peters, Mrs. R. O. Johnson, Mrs. Jo[illegible] Winter, Mrs. H. E. Graham, Mrs. Marvin Fuller, Mrs. A. H. Jones, Mrs. John R. Lane. Capt. H. S. Norton and Coach J. E. Gilroy were also among the active supporters. This council did not remain long in existence.

Troop 1, formed in November, 1933, with Mrs. Don Datisman as captain, proved to be the first continuing troop. Prior to this time Horace Mann and Emerson School had only temporary troops. Out of Troop 1 came Margaret McEwan, now director at Des Moines, Iowa, and some of our present day leaders. Some of the early leaders included Mrs. Arthur Hungelmann, Miss Cleone Hanson (still leading) Mrs. H. H. Hoffmeister, Mrs. David P. Stanton, Mrs. Fred Bowlby, Mrs. Thomas Garner, Mrs. H. Lower, Miss Louise Clarke, Mrs. Helen Batey Hobart, Mrs. Leo McCarney, Mrs. Paul Wagner, Mrs. Ray Strong, Mrs. H. P. Woodward, Mrs. F. D. Erdman and Mrs. Frank Collins and Mrs. R. C. Goetze.

By 1936 there were five active troops in Gary, one each for Horace Mann, Holy Angels, East Side, Brunswick and Glen Park. By October, 1936, our need for a council was realized and after some help from the national office, our charter was issued October, 1936, with Mrs. Don Datisman as the first commissioner.

[illegible] of the first council members were Mrs. Walter Hadley, Mrs. C. C. Doege, Mrs. P. E. Schleicher, Mrs. Glen Slick, Mrs. B. L. Dorsey, Mrs. H. M. Baltinger, Mrs. Frank Collins, Mrs. Harold Woodward, Mrs. M. Mowry and Mrs. D. S. Pritchard.

Other board members who gave much time and thought to Girl Scouting were Mrs. George Millet, Mrs. William Mettler, Mrs. F. O. Latshaw, Mrs. Lewis Long, Mrs. W. W. Gasser, Mrs. Clifford Deck, Mrs. S. M. Jenks and Mrs. Arthur Lewis.

By 1937 we were in need of a fulltime professional staff and we felt we could support one since we had been admitted as a member of the newly organized Community Chest.

Miss Dorothea Carlton became the organization's first full time director in the summer of 1935 and served through 1939. Mrs. Frank Collins served as commissioner from 1939 to 1941. The office moved to 6th and Broadway from 11th and Broadway.

After Miss Carlton left Mrs. John Crombie served as acting director from 1939 until Miss Marie Kelly arrived in June of 1940 to serve as executive and camp director.

Our first camp was sponsored in 1936 by Troop 1 and was held at Indiana Dunes State Park. About 50 girls, representing all five active troops attended.

The council leased Camp Paxton in 1937 for a two week period. In 1938, the National Park Service at Winamac turned their brand new camp over to Gary Boy and Girl Scouts for the summer months.

It was named Camp Tepicon and includes 5,000 acres of beautiful timber land with the picturesque Tippecanoe River running through it. It is well equipped, with 44 buildings and an infirmary.

Along with the established camp the council has a day camp. For the first three years Riverside Park in East Gary was used, then later the Dorman estate in Hobart and now we have day camps in Crown Point, Hobart, Camp Meadowbrook and Valparaiso.

Mrs. C. C. Deck was commissioner during the year of 1942 and Mrs. Wilson Woods for 1943-1944.

Mrs. Daniel Redding was elected commissioner from Jan. 1, 1945 to Jan. 1, 1947. Miss Grace Ritson directed Camp Tepicon during the summer of 1944 and [illegible] the executive [illegible] in January of 194[illegible] [illegible] with the Girl Scouts.

The Girl Scout membership had grown to 1,[illegible] registered Girl Scouts in 19[illegible]. The former golf course, with a small cabin and garage, now was the site of the day and troop camping for two years but the girls wanted a camp they could claim as their own.

Meadowbrook subdivision was purchased in April of 1946 for $9,000 from the John Bowers estate. This tract of land consisting of 49 acres is a wooded, gently rolling country with the Little Calumet River as a boundary on the south.

This camp was purchased with the profit received from cookie sales and from five card parties put on by Mrs. Peter Seyl and her daughter Clara. A lodge, which accommodates [illegible], constructed from [illegible] donated by the U. S. Steel C[illegible] [illegible] of the additional material was furnished by Gary contractors and labor unions.

A caretaker's cottage was built and a second lodge was constructed by the men's service clubs of Gary—the Kiwanis, Rotary of Gary and Glen Park and the Lions Club.

Mrs. Clyde Hare was commissioner during the year of 1947. Mrs. Blair Isenberg served as commissioner during 1948 and 1949. Mrs. H. H. Feierabend served as commissioner for 1950 and 1951.

Mrs. William Eberle was commissioner during 1951 and 1952. In 1951 Gary sent a team of girls to a regional encampment at Rhinelander, Wis. In 1951 a team of Senior Scouts camped with Girl Guides of Toronto, Canada at their camp Bonita [illegible]n in Northern Ontario.

In 1952 Gary Girl Scouts received an award from the American Heritage Foundation for outstanding performance in support of all-out vote campaign. The girls went house to house all over Gary asking people to register. The girls acted as baby sitters in homes and at the polls so mothers could vote. They distributed sample ballots and informed newcomers to the city of the places to vote.

In January, 1953, the Gary Girl Scouts' territory was expanded to include east Lake and Porter counties instead of just the boundaries of the city limits of Gary. This new organization [illegible] for two additional [illegible] staff, making a [illegible] of four.

Mrs. Ogden Nickerson of Ogden Dunes became president of the new organization which has an enrollment of 6,008 Girl Scouts and 1,[illegible] volunteer adults.

In March, 1954, the council purchased 89 acres of land 5½ miles south of Michigan City.

The camp was used last summer by 40 Senior girls. This summer we will have a Mariner Scout encampment, a Junior Audubon Camp, and four weeks of primitive camping for our [illegible].

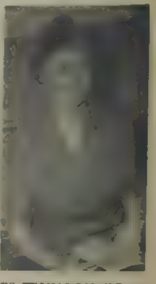
Girl Scouting is not all fun. This past year our Girl Scouts gave 927,608 hours of service to the community of Gary in acting as Hospital Aides at Methodist Hospital, making bandages, stuffing envelopes for TB, Crippled Children, dying eggs for Red Cross, [illegible] tray favors, games, etc., for veterans, baby sitting for PTA meetings and planting bulbs along the streets in Gary.

CAMPING IN WOODS is recreation for Girl Scouts. Preparing "chow" at Meadowbrook Camp are girls of Troop 87, Joan Burg, Bennette Ridgeway, Alma French and Inez Dixon.

GRACE RITSON

Mrs. Nickerson

Mrs. Datisman



MRS. THOMAS GARNER, one of the founders of Girl Scouting in Gary in 1916. She now resides in Florida.

1906

...WE HAVE SERVED GARY'S SPORTING NEEDS FOR YEARS

Congratulations Gary! We have been happy to serve you the finest sporting goods for years.

1956

For the Finest in Sports It's—

Wholesale and Retail

NATIONAL SPORT
132 W. 5TH AVE., GARY

YWCA Provided Leisure Activities

Started in 1920 to Serve Women Employed in Mills, Stores, Schools

By MRS. RUTH C. WILES
Executive Secretary, Gary YWCA

After World War I a number of leaders of women's groups in Gary were [illegible] about the need to do something for young women of this new town, particularly the need for leisure time activity. By then there were many women employed in the mills, the stores and public schools.

As early as August, 1919, these women were discussing this need and in February, 1920, Mrs. Ralph Ross, president of the Civic Club, invited a group of women to her home. In this group were Mrs. William Hodges, wife of the mayor, and Miss Orpha Maude Peters, head of the Gary Library. Committees were appointed to collect data on the possibilities of setting up a YWCA in Gary.

A financial campaign was outlined with a quota of $[illegible]. The drive was to begin May 24, 1920, which was designated as "YW Sunday." A parade was held on Saturday to start the campaign.

Although the quota was not reached in the campaign the women never lost hope. They resorted to several other ways of raising funds. Tim Englehart donated a lot on Ridge Road (at that time far out in the [illegible]) and the American Legion raffled it off for the benefit of the YWCA. The profit from this venture was $249.50.

The women then made up a brochure on the work of the YWCA and the need in Gary and Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. W. G. Seaman traveled to New York to see U. S. Steel chairman Elbert H. Gary about a gift from the steel corporation. A sizable gift of steel stock was given by this company which made possible the setting up of the association.

Members of the Provisional Committee considered the question of a building and finally decided in September, 1920, to buy the Baker Building on the corner of 6th & Massachusetts Street. This building then was occupied by the Stimson Furniture Co.

The first Board of Directors was elected in September, 1920. This body included: Mrs. W. G. Seaman, Mrs. C. W. Chase, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Charles [illegible], Mrs. P. W. Seyl, Mrs. O. [illegible], Miss Mabel [illegible], Miss Ina Martin, Mrs. T. G. Hamilton, Mrs. A. B. Frankhauser, Miss Elizabeth Ames and Dr. [illegible].

Mrs. Hodges was elected the first president and her associate officers were Mrs. Ralph Ross, Miss Orpha Maude Peters and Mrs. A. F. Wickes. At this time the board voted to apply for affiliation with the National YWCA of the United States of America. This affiliation became a reality in March, 1921.

Coming to Gary February [illegible] Miss Maude Corbett became the first general secretary.

During the time the building was being remodeled and the rooms enlarged to embrace the various departments the secretary's office was in the Gary Library.

The following fall C. L. Wickes was called in as architect to draw up plans for the remodeling of the Baker Building. Alterations were made and furnishings purchased during the winter of 1921-22. The building was opened formally May 14, 1922, with a full program of Girl Reserves and health education activities.

The facilities of the YWCA building were expanded during the summer of 1940, when the third floor was added. This alteration added the Pine room and several small rooms to the plant.

The International Institute which was in the early days a branch of the YWCA started in Gary in 1919 before the [illegible] YWCA itself. The Institute functioned as a part of the YWCA until 1933 when it became a [illegible] in the [illegible] association when it was [illegible] into the newly formed Community Chest.

As the program developed a need seemed to be arising for a branch center. This was set up at Tyler Park in 1945, to specialize in the work with the foreign-born and the Negroes in their own neighborhood. The center however was given up [illegible] as it became clear that a better service would be rendered by bringing all groups into the downtown building for program.

Through the years the Gary YWCA has [illegible] a number of annual events. The annual meeting, a time for progress reports and looking ahead; Hanging of the Greens, a traditional celebration at which time guests help decorate the building; YWCA week, a special week for interpreting the national and local YWCA program; World [illegible], at which time the members and [illegible] of the YWCA are made [illegible] with the [illegible] activities of the YWCA throughout the world.

During the years the YWCA's program of [illegible] has changed several times, always reflecting the interest and needs of the community. In the early years, the Health Education department was first in importance. Basketball leagues, gymnasium classes, all phases of physical education took priority. Today, the gymnasium is used for dancing, fencing, group gatherings, but very little for actual gymnastic activities.

A little later clubs for business girls occupied the most popular spot in the program. Today most of the employed women are involved in social activities in their own employment or church groups which fill their needs.

During the last few years the Gary YWCA has developed classes and interest groups, one of the most popular of which is the ceramics and art department. A well equipped workshop which was opened about five years ago is used six days a week. Classes in dancing, languages, millinery, bridge, make up a prominent part of the program.

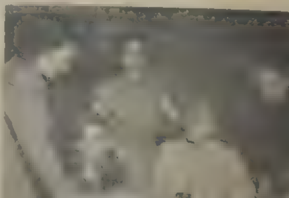
A growing trend is the co-ed phase. Men are now admitted to most of the activities offered. A Co-Ed Drop Inn, or open house, for young adults is a weekly event. Groups included in the program today range from classes for children from 6 to 12 years old through junior high, Y-Teen groups for high school girls, young adults, both married and single, and older [illegible] English classes for [illegible] two evenings a week; a special class for young adolescent girls occupies our third floor five afternoons a week throughout the school year. The Visiting Nurse Assn. conducts a class one afternoon a week for expectant mothers.

During the year 1955, 50 different organizations used the YWCA [illegible] given free use of the rooms because they were community serving organizations.

The Board Members and the staff are conscious of the fact we need to look ahead and change our program with the changing times. A long range [illegible] committee composed of people active in the YWCA and some leaders in the Gary community is now studying carefully the kind of service which the association should be rendering in the next 25 years. This involves questions as to remodeling or expanding of the present building and some possibilities of branches in outlying areas. The YWCA is still [illegible] Directors.

Mrs. Floyd Williams is the 1956 president of the YMCA. Other officers include: Mrs. George Kerr, vice president; Mrs. R. Morris Standley, treasurer; Mrs. Earle Hemerick, recording secretary; and Miss Josephine Santos, corresponding secretary.

PLANNING YWCA REDEDICATION service in fall of 1955. Oldtimers conferring with Rev. James E. Foster, at left, are, Mrs. William F. Hodges, first YW president, Mrs. Charles Swisher, member of first Y board, Mrs. A. E. McArthur, one of organizers of International Institute, an early subsidiary of the YWCA; Mrs. B. Boyd, member of first board.



YWCA STAFF MEETING IN [illegible]. Left to right are, Mrs. Edward J. Mitchell, director young adults, Mrs. Leslie Dawson, board president, Miss Marjorie Flask, secretary teen-age groups, Mrs. Ruth Wiles, executive secretary, and Miss Fern Merrifield, public affairs director.

Mrs. Williams

Mrs. Seyl

Patriotic Assn. Founded In 1912

Organized by Group Of Spanish War Vets

The Gary Patriotic Assn. was organized by a group of Spanish War Veterans in 1912 under the leadership of Joseph Morris who was the first commander. He served in that post for 30 years when he was succeeded by Everett E. Davis, who has headed the association since 1942.

The main purpose of the organization was to sponsor the annual Memorial Day observances and to mark the graves of all veterans buried in Gary cemeteries.

The first Memorial Day exercises were held in Gary in 1910. Services were held in the morning in the Jewish temple, Temple Israel, and Rabbi Tobias Schoenfarber of Chicago delivered the address. In his address he said that "the dispute between capital and labor is as serious a problem to the people of the United States today as was the question of freeing the blacks a half century ago."

There was no parade, but a service was held in the afternoon in Assembly Hall, at 8th and Washington street. John W Call, postmaster, presided. Music was provided by Cecilia Kirk, accompanied by Mrs Hugh E. Corbett, and Mrs. Hemmingham. A boy soprano, Royden Benford, also sang.

There were speeches by Col A. C. Mayo, Atty. Henry C. Price and School Supt. William A. Wirt, who declared that "each generation must prepare for the one to follow by keeping up the standards of the generations of the past."

A Chautauqua salute was given five veterans of the Civil War—A. C. Mayo, John Dowling, W. H. Kliver, John Kay, J. W. Walker and J. L. Taylor.

In 1911, Memorial Day was observed with a program in Assembly Hall in the morning and parade in the afternoon. Postmaster Call again presided as chairman of the committee, which included Kliver, who had become the city's first building commissioner, Colonel Mayo, J R. Bruner, W. J. Schelley and S. L. Eisler.

There were addresses by John McFadden, commander of the Gary post of Spanish American War veterans, Col. Mayo and Rev. Avann of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was noted that a piano solo was played by Prof F. H Smith, organist of the Art Theater, and Mrs. E. M Pripps rendered a solo that was well received."

On May 30, 1912, the Memorial Day services were held in the Eagles' Hall on Washington street near 8th avenue. School children gathered wild flowers from vacant lots on Broadway to decorate the hall. Twelve Civil War veterans and a number of Spanish War veterans were present. Bishop Quale of the Methodist Church was the principal speaker.

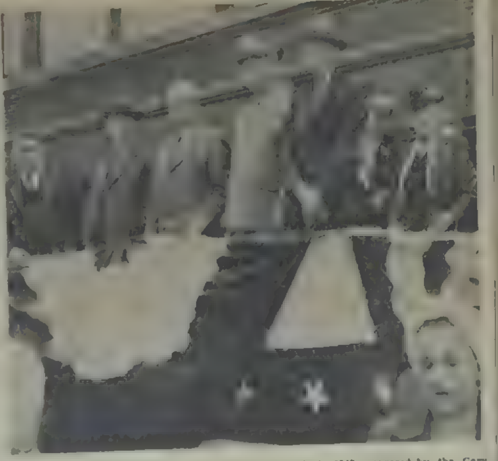
The Memorial Day ceremonies have continued throughout the history of Gary. In 1916, however, Gary aided Hobart and Hammond in their observances. A motor caravan took veterans to participate in the Hobart parade in the morning and went to Hammond in the afternoon. The caravan was led by a police squad and Mayor R. O. Johnson.

One of the biggest parades was held in 1919, when hundreds of veterans of World War I had returned and marched in uniform. John Ditter, Tolleston's oldest resident, having lived there since 1881, took part in the parade as the oldest veteran of the GAR.

The principal address was made by Hon. Webster Davis, who was assistant Secretary of the Interior in the McKinley administration. Maj. Jay A. Umpleby, just back from Europe was given an ovation. Mayor Hodges and Capt. H. S. Norton rode at the head of the parade.

All the patriotic organizations have been represented on the Memorial Day committee of the Gary Patriotic Memorial Assn since World War I. Memorial services are held in all cemeteries in the Gary area and graves are decorated. More than 1,000 war dead now lie buried in Gary cemeteries.

Davis, a veteran of World War I, has continued to head the organization. Sam Bushemi a World War II veteran, is vi commander; Mrs John H Hedges, secretary, Mrs. Clyde Graham, treasurer; Robert Maxwell, chaplain and Edward Page, sergeant-at-arms. The annual memorial services are held in Buffington Park. Mrs. Blanche Wake, a daughter of the Civil War, who long served as secretary of the organization, died last year.



THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN at the Memorial Day parade in 1947 sponsored by the Gary Patriotic Assn. On the reviewing stand that day were, left to right, Everett Davis, president of the association; Col. Thomas Hamilton, Ralph L. Becktel, Lt. Col. Chauncey Hayden, ROTC commander; Capt. H. S. Norton; Mrs. John Hedges, secretary, and Mrs. John Wake, treasurer. All but Davis, Becktel and Mrs. Hedges have died since this picture was taken.

G. P. Rotary Chartered In 1924

The Glen Park Rotary Club chartered by Rotary International on March 20, 1944, had its inception at a meeting of Glen Park business and professional leaders in the hall of the 43rd Ave. Presbyterian Church on Feb. 3, 1944.

When it was chartered, Glen Park Rotary was one of the first dual clubs in the Rotary world within the corporate limits of any city. Prior to that time, only one Rotary club was permitted in any city.

The first president of Glen Park Rotary was John B. Shaver, automobile dealer. The first vice president was Sam Wagner, manager of the Glen Park branch of the Gary National Bank. Herschel Moore was treasurer and Jack Laskosky secretary.

Original charter members besides the officers were Emil W Schroeder, Clifford Striegel, Y B. Elisha, John Lewandowski, Herman A. Green, Floyd Asher, Dr. Paul Asher, Claude Klingaman, E. P. Kuppler, Matt J Vlasic, the Rev. Lawrence Grothouse, Frank Wanic, I. H. Mellman, Willy Kuehnle, Sam Bramlett and Eugene Kirtland.

Of the original charter group, 12 are still members. Kuppler and Vlasic are deceased. Moore, Wanic and Mellman have moved from the city. Striegel and Grothouse have resigned.

The club now has 51 members.

Of the original charter members, two still maintain a 100 per cent attendance record. They are Kuehnle and Laskosky. Moore, until he left Gary the first of February, had a perfect attendance record.

During the first years of its existence, the club erected the first public drinking fountain in Glen Park at the corner of Ridge Road and Broadway.

It took an active part in all of the war activities.

It promoted for several years a Christmas party for the kiddies of Glen Park.

Through its donations and support, the activities of the Glen Park summer play centers were enhanced.

It established in Gleason Park a midget racing car track.

It sponsored the model airplane contests, a national project.

It provided shelters for the school patrol.

It provided transportation for a polio victim as a student at Lew Wallace School and currently is paying the tuition and all expenses of a retarded boy at the Indiana University School for Retarded Children at Indianapolis.

Glen Park Rotary has taken an active part in district and international affairs of Rotary International. One of its members served as district governor and as a member of one of the international committees.

The present officers are M R. Bosak, president; Frank R Brown, vice president; Donald K. Stimson, secretary, and Earl LeClaire, treasurer.

Harry Hall Steel City Leader Since 1907

A veritable reservoir of Gary history is 82 year-old Harry Hall one of the city's aggressive builders who came here in 1907 and has been for many years one of its top civic leaders.

Born in Sheffield, England, a steel city he came to the United States in 1888 and settled in Joliet, Ill. before being attracted to Gary.

He and his brother, Frank found Gary to be like a western frontier town when they arrived.

Here business men carried guns on their person and displayed them in their primitive offices. Harry tried staying in one of the shacks on Washington street, but he couldn't sleep so he retreated to a sand dune where Jefferson park was developed later.

His brother, however, found lodging in the "Patch," a disorganized community south of the Wabash. When he woke up in the morning another fellow was in bed with him. "I was tired and couldn't find a place to sleep, so I just crawled into bed with you," the stranger explained.

As dwelling places were so scarce, Harry Hall found temporary lodging for himself and his family in Hobart.

Later Hall built a tarpaper shack on the northeast corner of 8th and Jefferson street and brought his wife and two children to Gary.

It was not until 1909 that he erected a two-story home.

The building boom in Gary already was under way and one of those who took advantage of Gary's opportunities was Col Francis M Savage, a Washington D C banker who formerly lived in Joliet and was acquainted with the Hall brothers. He became one of Broadway's heaviest investors and Harry Hall became his agent.

Within a short time he had three buildings going up on Broadway.

Hall knew little about building when he came to Gary, previously having worked for the Illinois Steel Co and for Armour and Co. However, he learned contracting fast by hard study and after Colonel Savage came down to inspect work on his buildings he made Hall general contractor for all his work.

Hall later concentrated on real estate and insurance, his brother Frank handling the construction work. Hall still is agent for the Gary properties of the Savage estate.

Hall went on a business trip to Pittsburgh late in 1912 and when he returned, he learned that the Republican convention had nominated him to the city council to which he was elected in 1913. He then was appointed to the school board serving from 1918 to 1921.

Hall's civic activities are legend. He was one of the early presidents of the Chamber of Commerce; past president of the Gary Real Estate Board of which he was among the founders, and was campaign chairman of the United War and Community Chest drive in 1945. He was the Gary chairman of the United China Relief fund a national war fund agency. He is a past president and life member of the Gary Rotary Club. For 35 years he served on the vestry of Christ Church Episcopal and several years ago was named warden emeritus.

HARRY HALL

Christian Businessmen Dates to '47

BY DR. WALTER M. BEHN
Chairman, Christian Business Men

The first Christian Business Men's Committee was organized in Chicago, in 1930. Those responsible for the origin of the movement represented six different denominations.

These men became deeply convinced that God was calling for [illegible] evangelistic movement. [illegible] were also conscious of the great need of making Christ known as Saviour and Lord and that the organized church had not been able to effectively reach many with the gospel, especially business men.

The local organization known as the Christian Business Men's Committee of Gary was started by a group of local men in the spring of 1947 with a [illegible] luncheon [illegible] the Y W C A.

The group el[illegible] committee composed of [illegible] H Clarke Bailey, Charles Sutherlin and Ralph Swanson. Because of the sustained interest in the luncheon meetings, it was decided to set up a permanent organization. It also was voted to affiliate with the rapidly growing Christian Business Men's International Committee with headquarters in Chicago. The first permanent officers were elected in [illegible] 1948 and consisted of [illegible] chairman G. W. Blinn, vice chairman William Olson secretary and Bailey, treasurer.

The committee undertook a number of projects such as Holy Week services at City Methodist Church with Dr Harry Hager of Chicago as speaker. A series of "Minute [illegible]" was prepared by members of the C B M C and published on the church page of The Gary Post Tribune.

An ambitious undertaking of the young organization in the summer of 1949 consisted of sponsoring a unique [illegible] series of "Sermons from [illegible]ence" demonstrations at Memorial Auditorium. The Auditorium was well filled at all services.

The interest of Christian Business Men's Committees has been in the direction of spiritual activities for laymen. In this connection the local committee has sponsored services in churches, jails and missions. It has also cooperated with the city wide evangelistic meetings held in Gary by Dr Hyman Appelman and such interdenominational activities as Youth for Christ and Child Evangelism.

The local committee was instrumental in helping establish the Gary Rescue Mission, an agency much needed in the city of Gary. A dinner sponsored by C B M C in December 1948 resulted in $1,600 being raised to help purchase the property at 951 Adams where the mission is now located.

Throughout the years C B M C has brought religious services to our city and county jails resulting in many changed lives. Many of the unfortunate men contacted have become responsible citizens in the community.

Young Lawyer C. V. Ridgley Arrived in Gary in 1906

Two young lawyers, who played important roles in the development of Gary arrived here on Labor day 1906 to appraise the volume of legal business in the new city-to-be.

One was Claude V. Ridgely who had just obtained his sheepskin from Northwestern University law school, the other was William F. Hodges, who had a law degree from Valparaiso University law school.

The two men who had been students together at Valparaiso, had agreed the year before on a partnership. Hodges, born in Kentucky, earned degrees in science and civil engineering and then taught school three years, before returning to Valparaiso for a law degree.

Ridgely

Ridgely, born on a farm in southern Illinois received his elementary education in a county school and Southern Collegiate Institute. He then attended Valparaiso University, graduating in 1904, and then spent two years at Northwestern to get a law degree.

After getting off a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train Ridgely and Hodges walked north on what was to become Broadway to McFadden's Flats. R[illegible] but $5 in his [illegible] Hodges about [illegible] their temporary residence where the charge was only 25 cents a cot per night.

After two nights they checked out, Hodges returning to his home in Rensselaer, and Ridgely to get work to eke out a livelihood. He applied to O'Connor and Johnson road contractors for a job grading Adams street. He landed a job driving a team and scoop that paid him 20 cents an hour, 12 hours a day six days a week for $14.40.

The contractors had a tent in which their workmen could sleep nights. It was pitched on the site where Christ Episcopal Church stands today on 6th Ave at Adams.

In November however, L. L. Bomberger then town attorney came to Ridgely's rescue and hired him as secretary, a position he held until March 1907 when Hodges returned and they hung out a shingle in a new building erected by A. R. Hoover in the 700 block where the Jackson Jewelry store is now located on Broadway.

Hoover was Gary's first undertaker. In his building were located the First National Bank on the ground floor and the undertaking parlor, Dr E E Geisel's and Hodges and Ridgely's offices and a tailor shop, each separated from the other by blankets.

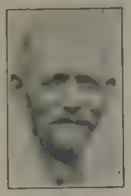
The first fee Ridgely earned as a lawyer amounted to $175 paid to him by O'Connor and Johnson, his earlier employers. He also collected $500 from the town for defending its $500 license fee for saloons. Mayor Knotts opposed paying the fee but J Ralph Snyder, city clerk prevailed upon the mayor to pay it.

The partnership of Hodges and Ridgely continued for 48 years until Hodges, Gary's World War I mayor, died in 1954. Ridgely has continued his law work with other associates in the firm.

Both were honored with election to high offices. Hodges became a power in the state legislature in the 1920's after serving as mayor.

Ridgely was appointed judge of the Lake Superior Court room 4 in 1927 and was elected to a four year term in 1930.

John Owens
GARY'S FIRST
FLORIST
and
GREENHOUSE



JOHN OWENS, Founder

JOHN H. OWENS, Owner

JOHN H. OWENS, JR.

Serving Gary for 3 Generations

1910 —:— 1956

Forty-five years ago, John Ownes founded Gary's first florist shop, originally known as the Gary Opera Floral Co.—located in the old Gary Theatre Bldg.—it later became the Union Floral Co. In 1932, his son, John H. Owens, became owner and in 1946 with a new shop on W. 5th Avenue it became known as the John Owens Florist. At the present time Mr. Owens with his wife co-owner and their son, John H. Owens Jr., who entered the business in 1953 after serving 3½ years with the U. S. air force, are in the process of moving to their latest and newest shop at 404 W. 5th Avenue., and will reopen about June 15th. John Owens Florist brings Gary three generations of florist know-how and are proud of its long service to the community.

JOHN OWENS—FLORIST
404 West 5th Ave.

FIRST . . . *in good taste*

1907... to...1956

IT'S BEEN ATKINS THE "Family Style" Ice Cream

Atkins Ice Cream joins in the celebration of Gary's Golden Jubilee . . . proud of 49 Golden Years of serving Gary its favorite dessert manufacturing ice cream since 1907.

The Atkins family has always been quick to make use of every scientific advance in the art of ice cream making. They can claim many "FIRSTS IN GARY."

first in Gary

- To Use Electrical Refrigeration
- To Use Motorized Delivery
- To Use Automatic Packaging
- To Use Stainless Steel Equipment

To assure you of purest quality . . . Atkins makes its ice cream directly from fresh cream and milk pasteurized in their own plant . . .

Exclusive Northern Indiana manufacturers of Eskimo Pie products, Atkins Ice Cream is a member of the Quality Checked Ice Cream Association . . . an organization of 37 independent, locally-owned ice cream manufacturers . . . foremost in their community for the proven purity and delicious flavor of their products.

BUY THE PACKAGES WITH THE BIG RED CHECK MARK!

Atkins Quality Chekd

457 Washington

ICE CREAM

A Timely Sprinkle Often Saves Millions...

Our company not only has taken a leading part in the development of modern sprinkler fire protection, but we have had the opportunity to make many of the finest and largest installations in this part of the country.

We are happy to have been selected to provide such positive and effective protection for The Gary Post-Tribune's modern newspaper plant, now under construction.

Rockwood Sprinkler Company
220 S. STATE ST. CHICAGO 4

Congratulations to Gary from the land of sky blue waters!

Today, Hamm's Beer lifts a toast to this memorable birthday in the life of Gary.

All the folks at Brumm Distributing Co., Inc., extend greetings to all the folks in Gary. May your 50th Jubilee be long remembered.

Hamm's

Theo. Hamm Brewing Co., St. Paul, Minn. and San Francisco, Calif.

Hamm's
PREFERRED

Brumm Distributing Co., Inc.
Hammond, Indiana

National Guard Here In 1921

Armory Construction Completed in 1924

Wheeler Stimson

Gary was a promising young giant back in 1921 when Uncle Sam and the State of Indiana honored the Steel City by establishing the headquarters and training site of the 113th Engineers here

The call for volunteers to serve as citizen soldiers was answered promptly and heartily by many of the Gary men who had served their country in France and Germany during World War I. Within a month's time, three line companies were organized and mustered into service as National Guard units.

Before a suitable site was found for the location of an Armory, drills and ceremonies were held in the ballroom of the Commercial Club, later in the Military Hall at 567 Broadway, and then in the old vacated Williams and Burns Funeral Home on Washington, between 6th and 7th avenues

By the end of 1922 the site at 11th and Madison was chosen as the location for an Armory In "the old days" this spot had been a favorite fishing spot for the boys of the neighborhood because a small stream found its way through a slough in this area

Work on the Armory building was started in 1923 and was completed in the following year Plans for the Engineers' home were made by Uno Larson of the Larson Lumber Company In the early 30s, the Armory was doubled in size by an addition to the original buildin

The ample space provided in this building has served down to the present day both as a training area for the 113th Engineers and as a center for many of Gary's sports and social functions

The advent of mechanized warfare necessitated the addition of garage space for the Armory to house and service the many motor vehicles of the modernized 113th Engineers These garage additions were begun in 1949 and finished in 1950. Despite the space taken up by the Armory buildings, enough room was left for an ample parking lot.

To most of Gary's residents, the formidable-looking building on the northwest corner of 11th and Madison has become a familiar landmark, but few people give more than a passing glance at the inscription over one of the doors: "Essayons." This is French for: "There ain't no such word as 'can't

The motto of the Engineer Corps is: "Service and Fidelity," and the men of the Gary area who have served with the 113th Engineers have upheld the honor and traditions of this specialized corps through peace and war

The history of the National Guard in Gary actually began Sept. 1, 1917, when a battalion of the state militia was formed, five months after America declared war on Germany. The battalion was united with West Virginia and Kentucky units on Sept. 19 and designated as the 113th Engineers for the 38th division. It arrived in France Sept. 28, 1918, and was mustered out June 24, 1919 It was stationed at Konz, Germany, in the Army of Occupation

It takes many hours of training and study to prepare a military organization for any eventuality. The men of the Steel City have met this challenge and have worked hard through the years to make and to keep the 113th Engineers an efficient and reliable unit.

This preparedness paid off when the Engineers were called to the aid of stricken areas in southern Indiana during the great Ohio River flood of 1937 Thousands of evacuees owed their lives to the efficiency of Gary trained men. Recent peacetime Calumet region disasters in which the Engineers have played a vital role were the October, 1954, flood in the Woodmar section of Hammond, and the Whiting oil refinery fire of August, 1955

But the true temper and fidelity of Gary's "own" Engineers was proven in the dark days of World War II. When the 38th Division was called into service on Jan. 17, 1941, the 113th Engineers went to Camp Shelby, Miss., for training

Repeated calls for efficient and well trained men as solid fores for new outfits scattered the old "113th" men to the far corners of the world. Only a few of the men who originally entered federal service with the 113th Engineers remained with their old outfit throughout the war

The few that did found themselves in the Hawaiian Islands for their jungle training before being shipped to the Philippine Islands for the invasion of Leyte on Dec. 6, 1945. After Leyte came Luzon and Bataan, where the 113th Engineers assisted the 38th Division in earning the nickname: "The Avengers of Bataan." With victory in the Pacific theater, the Engineers returned to the States and were deactivated

But Gary had been too long the home of the 113th Engineers, and the Armory could not remain empty for long. On Nov. 29, 1946, the first company of the post war Engineers [illegible] activated as a National [illegible]rd unit. Again Gary's vet[illegible] answered the call for citizen soldiers and brought with them many of the younger men who had not seen wartime service

Today the Armory at the corner of 11th and Madison houses the headquarters and three companies of the 113th Engineers. The weekly Tuesday night drills and the summer encampments have developed the efficiency of these units to the point where they have won the highest honors in competition with all the other units of Indiana's 38th Infantry Division

Among the men who have brought high esteem and honor [illegible] lers of its National Guard unit. It was largely through the efforts of Col. A. P. Melton that the Steel City was chosen as the home of the 113th Engineers after World War I. Under his leadership, the first units were formed and the Armory was built.

Other men who served as commanders of the 113th with ability and devotion were Col. E. C. Simpson (1932-33), now deceased; Col. Frank L. Gray (1933-39), now retired, and Col. John Ward Wheeler (1939-41), also retired

It was Col. Wheeler who led the regiment to Camp Shelby, Miss., in January, 1941, for induction into the Army for service in World War II. Wheeler was shortly transferred to undertake the supervision of construction of the Alcan highway to Alaska. He also was awarded a medal for his part in the Rhine River crossing in Germany in 1945.

One of the line sergeants of the first company formed in Gary on April 21, 1921, rose through the ranks and as Lt. Col. Alex D. Torie reorganized and led the 113th Engineers after World War II. After his retirement in 1949, his place was taken by the present commander, Lt. Col. Donald K. Stimson Jr., who also rose through the ranks to his present command.

Gary's men have been proud to serve in the 113th Engineers, and Gary has been proud to "Keep Its Guard Up."

COL. A. P. MELTON, left, was the moving spirit in the efforts to get Gary its National Guard Army home in the early 1920s. He is shown with Col. E. C. Simpson who commanded the guard unit in 1932 and 1933.

GARY'S NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY was built to house the city's rapidly growing 113th Engineers. Since its origin, the building has been doubled in size by additions erected in the early 1930s and by the garage space built to house mechanized units in 1949 and 1950

Jack Farrell Was Two-Fisted Boss of Tough 'Patch' Area

Gary's arm long list of present day restaurants grew from [illegible] cook tent erected in [illegible] the site of the current [illegible] Shore railroad station by one of the city's most colorful pioneers John J (Jack) Farrell

Farrell was a two-fisted character in those days of rough and tough living and established himself early as boss of the [illegible] the sprawling shack town that grew up south of the Wabash tracks when Gary was [illegible]

Old timers still remember Farrell's Jefferson House which he built at 10th Ave and Jefferson St as a combined hotel [illegible] first saloon [illegible] pioneer po[illegible] shaped their part [illegible] with the aid of the [illegible] saloon keeper

Farrell, a staunch Democrat, came from Chicago [illegible] had lost a leg, and immediately became one of the busiest politicians in the new Steel City.

He was the right hand [illegible] behind Gary's [illegible] Thomas F Knotts [illegible] held a political office [illegible]

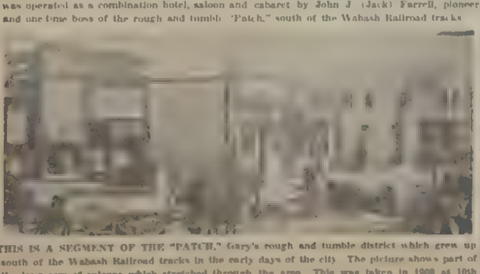
In addition to h[illegible] rell also was keeper of the city's first police patrol wagon

[illegible] the use of it for his [illegible] when it wasn't busy [illegible] law breakers from [illegible] "tie-up" [illegible] and the town

[illegible] of these jail customers were [illegible] picked up [illegible] the [illegible] police men they were handcuffed or tied to trees around the [illegible]

Then they were rounded up later in the day by Farrell [illegible] patrol wagon and carted off to the tiny lockup which then stood at the southwest corner of 7th Ave at Massachusetts

THIS BUILDING at 10th Ave. and Jefferson St., now headquarters of the Gary Rescue Mission, housed the first saloon ever to be licensed by the city when it was the Jefferson House. It was operated as a combination hotel, saloon and cabaret by John J (Jack) Farrell, pioneer and one time boss of the rough and tumble "Patch," south of the Wabash Railroad tracks



THIS IS A SEGMENT OF THE "PATCH," Gary's rough and tumble district which grew up south of the Wabash Railroad tracks in the early days of the city The picture shows part of the long row of saloons which stretched through the area. This was taken in 1909 at 10th Ave. at Washington.

Glen Park Christian Church Founded in 1910

By REV. H. H. HOSIER
Glen Park Christian Church

The Glen Park Christian Church was organized in November, 1910, in the home of George H. Hilton, at what is now 4133 Adams St. The charter members were: George W. Hilton, Mrs. Cora E. Hilton, Harold, Donald, Dorothea and Francis Hilton, [illegible] C. E. Thieband, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Borton, Mrs. James Allen, and the Rev. H. H. Trimble

At this period of the development of Gary there were no public transportation facilities extending south of 25th Avenue on Broadway The difficulty of attending services at the downtown Central Christian Church and the fact that Glen Park gave promise of development were incentives in the organization of the Glen Park Church.

The new con[illegible] met in [illegible] school building at 38th and Broa[illegible] during the winter of 1910-1911 Tw[illegible] lots at 3119-3121 [illegible] were purchased. On March 1[illegible], 1911, plans were formulated for the building of a house of worship

Carpenters and other workers from [illegible] Gary and Glen Park [illegible] the [illegible] day services were [illegible] in this new place of worship on that first evening and Sunday servi[illegible] the following day

During the early years the growth of the congregation was slow but steady. Much credit is due the early leaders the ministers wh[illegible] rved sacri[illegible] [illegible] of Central Christian Church Later an option was taken on four lots at the southwest corner of Adams and 42nd. Plans were made for the erection of a new church edifice and a parsonage.

The project did not mature except for the building of a parsonage on the third and fourth lots. The present parsonage is located at 4128 Adams [illegible]

[illegible] present church building [illegible] 4149 Adams St. was [illegible]ted in 1925 [illegible] sanctuary [illegible] and now [illegible]

In 1952 a new heating system was installed and the basement was completely overhauled. At present the building is adequate for worship, education and social purposes.

[illegible] following ministers have [illegible] Church B. F. Born [illegible], 1910-1911, Donald C. Ford 1911-1913; George Coughlin, Layman Troy, and D M Sayles (students), 1914 [illegible] James W. Cory, 1914-1915, Frank Nickerson, 1915-1916; Myron A. Settles, 1916-1917; Rayborn L. Zerby, 1917-1921; John F Norman and Harry Reed, 1921-1923, B. W. Carrier, 1923-1927; Clarence A. Hill, 1927-1928; Fred B. Osborne, 1928-1933; C. L. Stauffer, 1933-1934; Eugene Mry, 1934-1945; J. Robert Smudski, 1945-1946; Gerald Eugene Timbrook, (Interim), Oct. 1946-Mar.16, 1947, and Feb. 15, 1948-June 27, 1948; Russell S. Kilmer, March 23, 1947 to February 8, 1948; H. R. Hosier, July 1, 1948 to the present time. Tom Walmsley served as youth minister, October, 1953, to June, 1955

The Church has a well organized Bible School, departmentalized throughout. The women of the church have served devotedly through the years, since 1936 as the Christian Women's Fellowship. The men have functioned well in many capacities, briefly as a Christian Men's Fellowship, and throughout the years on the general board of the church.

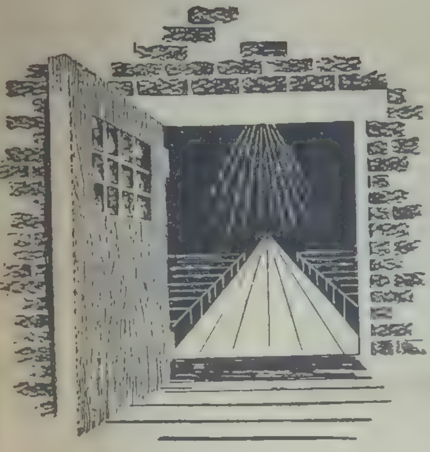
The young people of the church are well organized in the Christian Youth Fellowship and the Chi Rho Fellowship. The[illegible] serve well at home and support missions through the Christian World Friendship Fund.

Through the years the missionary and benevolent spirit has increased among the members. For a number of years they have been leaders in gifts to the National [illegible] Assn. that maintains homes for orphans and for the aged of the Christian Churches (Disciples).

An annual Week of Compassion offering is given for the relief of human suffering throughout the entire world. Support is also given the Purdue Christian Foundation, the Indiana Student Work and State Camps for Youth. The church is affiliated with [illegible] Council [illegible] Council of Churches, the National Council of Churches, and the World Council of Churches.

The doors are Open

Today-for a greater Gary Tomorrow



Tomorrow's progress depends upon how well we follow God's way in all things we do today.

Help yourself and your city to a better tomorrow. Attend the church of your choice. Find the true keys to happiness and continuing progress. The doors are always open.

SPONSORED BY

FELLOWSHIP OF GARY MINISTERS

GARY INDIANA

ST. PAUL BAPTIST CHURCH

[illegible] Adams St.
Staff: Rev. L. K. Jackson, B.D., D.D., Minister
Date of Origin: July, 1916
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Sunday School 9:00 A.M.
Worship Services 10:45 A.M. and 7:00 P.M.
B.T.U. 6:00 P.M.

TEMPLE BETH-EL

3184 West 5th Ave.
Staff: Rabbi Irving Miller
Date of Origin: September, 1908
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Daily 7:00 A.M.
Sunday 9:00 A.M.
Sabbath Services 9:00 A.M.

BETHEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

6th Ave. and Lake St.
Staff: A. E. Falk, S.T.D., Pastor
Date of Origin: June 26, 1874
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Worship 8:30 A.M. and 11:00 A.M.
Church School 9:45 A.M.

CITY METHODIST CHURCH

575 Washington St.
Date of Origin: October, 1906
Staff: Rev. Elbert C. Cole; Dr. Raymond V. Johnson
HOURS OF SERVICE
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Morning Worship 10:45
Youth Services 4:00, 7:00 & 7:30 P.M.

TARRYTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH

4125 West 21st Ave.
Date of Origin: October, 1955
Staff: Rev. E. G. Johnson, Pastor and Founder
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Sunday School 9:45 A.M.
Worship Services 11:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M.
B.T.U. 6:30 P.M.

ISRAEL C.M.E. CHURCH

2337 Washington St.
Date of Origin: November, 1916
Staff: Rev. Holman W. Evans; Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett
Rev. J. L. Edwards, Assistant Pastor
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Sunday School 9:15
Worship Services 10:45 and 7:00 P.M.
Christian Youth Fellowship 6:30 P.M.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

2810 Adams St.
Staff: Rev. Ralph E. McCormack, Minister
Date of Origin: October, 1913
HOURS OF SERVICE
Sunday School 9:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M.
Worship Services 9:00 and 11:00 A.M.

ST. LUKE A.M.E. ZION

2401 Adams St.
Date of Origin: July, 1934
Staff: Rev. W. Felix Moses, Pastor
HOURS OF SERVICE
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Worship Services 11:00 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Christian Education 6:00 P.M.

GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

1344 West 5th Ave.
Date of Origin: March, 1912
Staff: John S. Hoenstine, Pastor
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Worship Service 10:45 A.M.

EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

3956 Washington St.
Date of Origin: 1925
Staff: Rev. Donald M. Weber, Minister
HOURS OF SERVICE
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Worship Services 8:30 A.M. and 10:45 A.M.

FIRST A.M.E. CHURCH

2001 Massachusetts St.
Date of Origin: 1890
Staff: Rev. S. S. Morris, Jr., Minister
HOURS OF SERVICE
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Worship Services 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.

BRUNSWICK UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

601 Ralston St.
Date of Origin: 1926
Staff: E. O. Ralston, D.D., Pastor (since 1944)
HOURS OF SERVICE
Sunday School 9:45 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Youth Fellowship 6:30 P.M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

626 West 21st Ave.
Date of Origin: 1908
Staff: Rev. Robert F. Penn, Minister, Rev. Samuel A. Roberts
HOURS OF SERVICE
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Worship Services 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
B.T.U. 6:00 P.M.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Adams at 19th
Date of Origin: April, 1927
Staff: Rev. Wallace L. Wells, Priest-in-charge
HOURS OF SERVICE
9:00 A.M. Church School
7:30 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. Morning Worship
6:00 P.M. Youth Fellowship

GALILEE BAPTIST CHURCH

10th Ave. and Madison St.
Date of Origin: September, 1925
Staff: Rev. D. George Lewis, Minister; Rev. W. P. Williams, Associate Minister
HOURS OF SERVICE
10:45 A.M. and 7:45 P.M.

FIRST EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH

5th Ave. at Pierce St.
Date of Origin: 1910
Staff: James M. Johnson, Pastor
HOURS OF SERVICE:
9:45 Sunday School
11:00 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Worship Services
7:15 P.M. Mid-week Prayer Service

CHURCH OF GOD

2101 Washington St.
Date of Origin: March, 1917
Staff: H. B. Mitchell, Pastor
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Worship Service 10:50 A.M. and 7:00 P.M.
Youth Fellowship 6:30 P.M.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

6th and Grant
Date of Origin: 1906
Staff: Rev. John D. Schofield, Minister
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Sunday School 9:45 A.M.
Morning Worship 11:00 A.M.
Youth Fellowship 7:00 P.M.

CHRIST CHURCH

565 Adams St.
Date of Origin: 1907
Staff: James P. Foster, rector, James W. Curtis, curate
HOURS OF SERVICE
Worship Services 8:00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M.
Church School 11:00 A.M.

BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

1025 West 6th Ave.
Date of Origin: 1913
Staff: Rev. Kenneth Farb, B.D., Pastor
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Sunday School 9:45 A.M.
Worship 11:00 A.M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

6th Ave. and Monroe St.
Date of Origin: October 29, 1908
Staff: Ministers—Victor Brown, Curtis M. Glick, Stanley Tozer
HOURS OF SERVICE
Church School 9:30 A.M.—Classes for all ages
Worship Services 9:30 A.M. and 11:00 A.M.

TEMPLE ISRAEL

445 Adams St.
Date of Origin: October 19, 1910
Staff: Carl D. Miller, Rabbi; Garry J. August, Rabbi Emeritus
HOURS OF SERVICE
Friday Evening 8:15 P.M.

EAST SIDE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

701 Pennsylvania St.
Date of Origin: Sept. 7, 1909
Staff: Rev. Henry H. Ford, Minister
HOURS OF SERVICE
Bible School 9:45 A.M.
Worship 11:00 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Youth Groups 6:15 P.M.

THE SALVATION ARMY

824 Washington St.
Date of Origin: 1911
Staff: Sr. Major and Mrs. Walter Miller, Corps Officers; Lt. William P. Norris, Assistant

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH

7th Ave. and Jefferson St.
Date of Origin: July 19, 1908
Staff: Forrest L. Brock, Pastor
HOURS OF SERVICE
9:30 A.M. Bible School
10:45 A.M. Worship Hour
5:00 P.M. Chi Rho Youth Meeting
6:00 P.M. Christian Youth Fellowship

FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

609 Madison St.
Date of Origin: July, 1921
Staff: Rev. Robert F. Ross, Th.B., B.D., Pastor
HOURS OF SERVICE
Sunday School 9:45 A.M.
Worship Services 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Youth Services 6:30 P.M.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST

157 Massachusetts St.
Date of Origin: July, 1918
Staff: Rev. Julius James, Pastor
HOURS OF SERVICE
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Worship Services 11:00 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Youth Services 6:00 P.M.

43RD AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

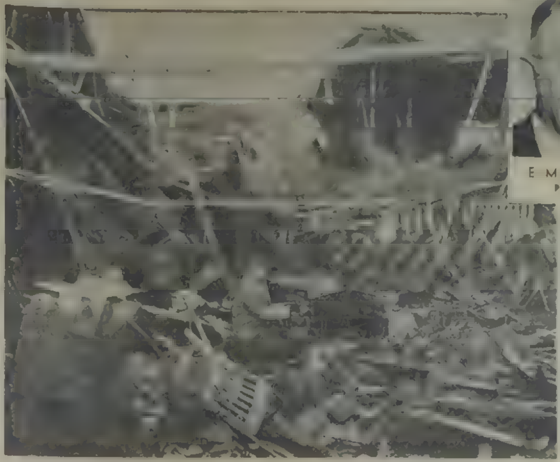
43rd Ave. and Washington St.
Date of Origin: October, 1924
Staff: Ministers: Rev. John W. Goodpasture, D.D., Rev. Paul H. Shults, Rev. John F. Dodson
HOURS OF SERVICE:
Sunday School 9:30 A.M.
Morning Worship 9:30 A.M. and 11:00 A.M.

JERUSALEM BAPTIST

1737-47 Fillmore St.
Date of Origin: October, 1923
Staff: F. B. Joyner, Minister
HOURS OF SERVICE
9:30 A.M. Sunday Church School
10:45 A.M. Sunday Young People's Service
11:00 A.M. Morning Worship
7:30 P.M. Evening Service

A disastrous fire destroyed our building and stock on Feb. 18th, 1956. Thanks to the cooperation and help of our friends we will soon be back in business at the same location, with new improved facilities.

We Are Happy to Live and Work in Gary the "Young Men's Town"



E M KIRTLAND
PRESIDENT

36 Years in Gary

We are operating from temporary offices and temporary warehouse at 2518 West Ridge Road.

HEATING & COOLING
SUPPLIES EST. 1939
ENGINEERING SPECIALTY CO., INC.
900 West Ridge Road **Phone TUrner 4-1117**

Wounded Veterans Organize

Purple Heart Chartered in '39

By WILLIAM SIMANSKI

William Garrioch wrote in March 1939 to Archie Benson, Chicago, then State Commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart in Illinois, about the organization of Purple Heart chapters. Benson recommended organization of a chapter in Gary and referred Garrioch to [illegible]

[illegible] with Harold A. van Dusen, a Gary veteran, who wrote to Myles. A meeting was called in Van Dusen's home, but only eight attended. Ten were required. The eight agreed to get sufficient applications to obtain [illegible] was held at which sufficient ap[illegible] for a charter, and it was granted.

In the Veteran's room of Gary Superior Court Building a meeting was held to el[illegible]

Van Dusen

Smiley

[illegible]

The installation of officers [illegible]

A state convention was he[illegible] Invitations were extended to Maj Gen Heinrich A Pickett [illegible]

SOLDIERING RAN STRONG IN THE VERPLANK family. This is a picture of Albert Verplank, recently retired Hobart service station owner, taking an oldfashioned ride in France during World War I. He fought with the 309th Engineers. His father, Joos Verplank, was one of Gary's last two survivors of the Civil War. The elder Verplank died in 1943 at the age of 99, three months before his 100th birthday.

M/SGT. CLINTON PHILLIPS of Gary won two Silver Star awards, one for heroism in World War II and the second for [illegible] action in the Korean War.

TOM HARMAN, LEFT IN PHOTO, is shown with the plane and crew at the time he crashed in French Guiana in April, 1943. Harmon, a graduate of Horace Mann and an All-American football player at the University of Michigan, made his way to safety after that crash only to be shot down over China Dec. [illegible] of the same year. He downed two Japanese Zeros in that flight and was awarded the Silver Star for the action. He escaped from Jap-held China Dec. 29, 1943. He now is sports director for CBS and lives in North Hollywood, Calif

37 years of PROGRESS with Gary

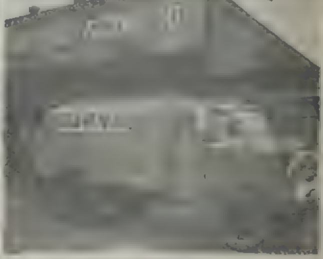
This is one of the ultra-modern streamlined delivery trucks we used in 1924 to give the folks in Gary the same prompt courteous service that we're still proud to offer

One of 12 units in our fleet used in making BARNES ice available at over 66 different locations throughout Northern Indiana.

As beautiful as any diamond

. . . So smart to use
. . . So convenient to keep in your freezer
. . . So economical for parties and picnics

FOUNDED IN 1919



[illegible] of delivery units [illegible] to the pub[illegible] Gary. Our product and service is without equal

[illegible] located automatic vending [illegible] for the [illegible]ping of beverages and ice

BARNES ICE & FUEL CO.
1085 BROADWAY
TUrner 5-7676

THE LAST FOUR "BOYS IN BLUE" in the Gary area are shown on Memorial Day in 1941 as they paid their respects to a former comrade, Jacob Eppler of Gary, former national chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, at his grave in Ridgelawn Cemetery. Left to right, are the Rev. George Streeter, 93, Hammond; Dr. James Henry Garnett, 94, Gary; John R. Taylor, 98, Lowell, and Joos Verplank, 97, Gary

GARY'S UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS TURNED OUT on Memorial Day in 1947 to decorate the monument at 4th avenue and Broadway. They were, left to right, Theodore Cook, W. F. Camery, Adolphus (Gus) Berg, Edward W. Page, R. S. Newlin, William Wilson, Otto Bast and Edward Megquier. Berg is now commander of Gen. Arthur MacArthur camp of the USWV.

Gary Gave Her Sons, Resources in Three Armed Conflicts

UNITED THEY STAND AS WAR VETERANS. This picture, taken in 1940 at a meeting of officers of the Gary Council of Consolidated War Veterans, shows a group of World War I veterans and Joseph Morris, dean of the city's Spanish-American War veterans, now deceased. Seated are John F. Devaney, left, and Morris, a past department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans. Standing, left to right, are Richard Thomas, Peter Demonja, Thomas G. Mackenzie, William Garrioch and Fred S. Bogden.

ONE OF GARY'S MANY FIGHTING BROTHER teams in World War II were the Bushemis, John, left, and Sam. John, a former Post-Tribune photographer, lost his life to the enemy at Eniwetok in the South Pacific on March 1, 1944. He was a noncombatant photographer for Yank Magazine. A plaque in the Memorial Press Center in New York City honors his memory as does Glen Park's VFW John Bushemi Post. Sam, former state representative and now Lake County assessor, served in the Marine Corps as a photographer and fought on Okinawa.

Lt. Col. Vladimir B. Kedrovsky, Gary, son of the Rev. Benjamin Kedrovsky, who led the battalion that captured the German gold horde toward the end of World War II

GARY'S VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS have produced several state commanders, among them Henry O'Neal, left, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Harold I. Morris, head of the American Legion. In addition, Joseph Morris headed the Indiana USWV many years ago.

Maj. Lofton R. Henderson, one of the early heroes of World War II who dove his disabled Marine plane into Japanese aircraft carrier during the battle of Midway.

Veterans Goups Keep Alive Memory of Nation's War Dead

The three major wars which shadowed Gary's first 50 years of life found the Steel City contributing lavishly of blood, suffering, sorrow and production

Although cold statistics make a poor yardstick with which to measure grief, death, pain or patriotism, the mass of spontaneous individual effort makes it almost impossible to pluck more than the most shining threads from the human pattern.

The survivors of the three wars have raised lasting memorials to those who fought. The several American Legion and VFW post and similar, patriotic organizations in the city are growing tributes to those who served the nation.

Of the three conflicts, World War I perhaps gave Gary its most painful internal impact. The young city's mixed racial fabric was ripped by dissenting opinions with supporters of both the Allies and Central Powers being open and loud in backing their separate causes.

Long before America stepped into the war on April 6, 1917, Gary had felt the results of the hatred and bitterness which accompanies global conflict

This dissent brought to life a hard bitten group whose [illegible] purpose was to interfere with the output of industrial plants. Activities of the group were climaxed by a mysterious explosion which wrecked the nitroglycerine plant of the Aetna Powder Co and filled Gary's loyal citizenry with apprehension and wrath

An organization of public speakers was formed and with the solid backing of the newspapers managed to stamp out much of the dissension

This campaign brought about what was described at the time as the "biggest patriotic demonstration ever held in Indiana" when 30,000 persons 60 per cent of them foreign born, followed Mayor R. O. Johnson in a parade down Broadway.

Gary's active participation in the overseas fighting came as early as 1916 when Serbians, Poles, Italians, Greeks, Slovaks, Czechs and others left to fight in the armies of their native [illegible]

[illegible] than 7,500 men from Gary wore uniforms during this [illegible] number that may look [illegible] now but which represented a high per cent of the city's population of that day. There [illegible] who failed to return.

Gary's women were not idle during the war days as more than 5,700 of them worked for the Red Cross supplying sweaters, socks, first aid kits and other relief material for the soldiers.

The city also rallied to the [illegible] financially. Three Liberty Loan drives here netted $9,359,000, and a final Victory Loan campaign produced $2,683,000

Gary's hodge-podge of nationalities, languages and customs produced a king sized headache when the national conscription act was passed and the 20,000 men interviewed for draft status required the help of 52 interpreters in their talks with the three draft boards.

The harbor and debarkation port at Brest, France, still stands as a memorial to the contribution of skilled workers from the Calumet area. They [illegible] recruited by Gary's Arthur P. Melton, a captain in the engineering corps, and built the big harbor facility under his direction

Bridging the years between World War I and World War II are Gary's 13 American Legion and four Veterans of Foreign Wars posts whose representative membership is drawn from veterans of these two wars and the Korean conflict, the third great war which Gary has experienced

Some of the names of these posts are direct pointers to heroes of America's, and Gary's fighting men

The Legion's Kosciusko Post honors the Polish hero of the Revolutionary War, while the VFW's John A. Bushemi Post is named for the former Post-Tribune photographer who died from wounds suffered on Eniwetok Atoll in March, 1944

Bushemi was but one of 460 [illegible] men who gave their lives in the long struggle against Germany and Japan, and but one of 20,000 who marched away from their homes here to take part in the fighting

Most of those who died went to their deaths without fanfare in the flame of battle giving their all in the line of duty

Hamilton

Riley

Some, among them Maj. Lofton R. Henderson, chose to die in a manner which emblazoned their names in unforgetable letters for all time.

Henderson was a Marine air squad leader who dove his flak wracked plane down the funnel of a Japanese warship during the battle of Midway Island in June, 1942. Henderson Field on Guadalcanal and the Major Henderson Unit, Marine Corps League Auxiliary, perpetuate his name

Doubly grievous for those left behind was the loss of two members of a family to the guns and bombs of the enemy

Among these brother dead in Gary are Herman and Leo Kutch, Henry and Peter Dombrowski, Kenneth and Carl Flaherty, Nick and John Kelleman Jr, Joseph and Sam Panepinto and John and George Vlarich

Two members of The Post-Tribune-sponsored Gary "Vulcanaires" air recruit group fell in action. They were Lt. Ben Kerr of the Marines and Ens Henry Warnake of the Navy who perished in the South Pacific fighting

Enemy steel and lead ripped other Gary flesh and spilled Gary blood, but left the victims alive. Purple Heart awards for wounds were given to 687 Gary men who suffered injuries in all theaters of operation during World War II

Many of those who suffered did it in the misery of Jap and German prisoner-of-war camps. Their spirits, as well as their bodies, were forced to endure untold indignities, the memories of which no medals could ever assuage

Early in 1942, Corregidor and Bataan fell to the Japanese and Bud Bardowski, now Gary Civil Defense head, was taken prisoner as one of the last defenders. His tenure as a POW ranks with the longest of any U.S. prisoner in the war

Another survivor of the holocaust which enveloped the world in the early 1940's was Lt. Col. Vladimir B. Kedrovsky who won acclaim for a major contribution to the fall of Germany

Kedrovsky, commander of a tank company, threw a ring of armor around a salt mine in Germany and prevented the enemy from removing a cache of gold valued at millions of dollars

It is the veterans of these three most recent wars, and others before them, who have kept the nation conscious of their contribution through the various posts and camps in Gary

From the youngest of these organizations, the Barreiro-Serrato Post VFW, to the oldest Camp 47, Gen. Arthur MacArthur Post, United Spanish War Veterans, are interspersed others dedicated to the welfare of both the living veterans and the children and widows of the dead

Like the Bushemi Post, the Barreiro-Serrato group was named in honor of two war dead, the first and last Mexican youths to die in World War II and was founded April 16, 1955

Gary also had the distinction of becoming the home of the last Grand Army of the Republic Post formed in the United States

This organization came into being on Feb. 9, 1923, almost 58 years after the close of the Civil War and was named the William A. Ketcham Post

It was this post which brought the G.A.R. encampment of the group to Gary in June 1927 for a four day convention which drew 200 delegates and thousands of visitors

The post was closed out officially when Gary's last two veterans of the war died

They were Joos Verplank who died at 99 in 1943 and Dr. James Henry Garnett whose life ended a month before his 100th birthday in 1946

At a special ceremony on Oct. 2, 1946 the charter of the William Ketcham post was given to the Gary Public Library for safekeeping and the group passed out of existence

Oldest of Gary's current war veterans are those of the Spanish American War, many of whom are members of the city's two United Spanish War Veterans organizations, Col. Charles Young Camp 72 and Gen. Arthur MacArthur Camp 24

Among the survivors of the MacArthur Camp are Gus Berg, commander, Theodore Cook, adjutant, Edward E. Megquier, quartermaster, William Wilson, John J. Lennon, J. K. Thompson, Allen Mummery, George A. Page, John Moffat, James T. Baldridge, Walter M. Fillmer, John F. Kenney, John Shaw, Martin McNeill, Robert J. Leffler, W. E. Graham, Ernest H. F. Benneke and William H. Cole

Still active in the Col. Young post are Edward W. Page, commander, Roscoe D. Guy, Ira O. Guy, Arthur Johnson, Robert B. Putnam, William M. Washington, Virgil Stallings [illegible] Cobb and Edward Clark

All but Clark are charter members of the post they helped found on April 15, 1919

One month after the founding of this post Gary's first American Legion Post was born in the basement of the Public Library

This first meeting was held on April 15 and the temporary organization formed. First election of officers was held Nov. 21, 1919 and Dr. [illegible] Young [illegible] the city's first permanent legion post [illegible] named "Memorial."

Prior to this, however, Gary had an [illegible] and in the birth of the national legion when two of the Memorial Post's future charter members, Col. Thomas G. Hamilton and Capt. Thomas J. Riley, attended the caucus in Paris early in 1919 when the American Legion dream became a reality

The first of the city's four VFW posts came into [illegible] March 22, 192[illegible] and was [illegible] in honor of James A. Mac

zie. Its first [illegible] Thomas Godfrey Mackenzie

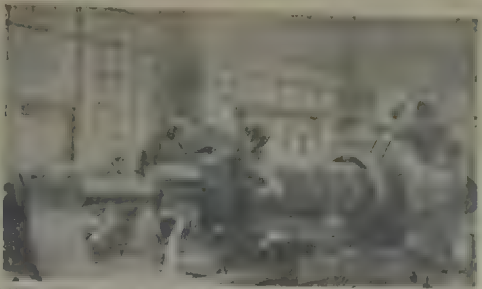
Among other patriotic organizations active in Gary are the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Daughters of the American Revolution, [illegible] ters of Union Veterans, Women's Relief Corps, Children of the American Revolution, Marine Corps League, American War Mothers, Mothers of World War II, Canadian Legion, Jewish War Veterans, Disabled American Veterans, Polish American Legion and the Navy Mothers Club.

[illegible] on the city's 50th birthday, these organizations will raise [illegible] banners [illegible] mother taps [illegible] while the [illegible] memory

WORLD WAR II AND KOREA WERE REPRESENTED in this presentation last January when Zenon (Bud) Bardowski, center, Gary Civil Defense director, received a flag for his office from Bill Goodman, right, commander of the John Bushemi Post, VFW. At left is Tom Spencer, post chaplain.

REMEMBERING SAN JUAN, Edward W. Page, left, [illegible] Charles Young Post, USWV, and William M. Washington look over an old [illegible] roster of the days when they rode with Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders. Both men were [illegible] Army men. Page retired as a first sergeant, Washington as a sergeant major. Page has been a familiar Memorial Day figure for many years as he marched in the parade down Broadway in his old Army uniform.

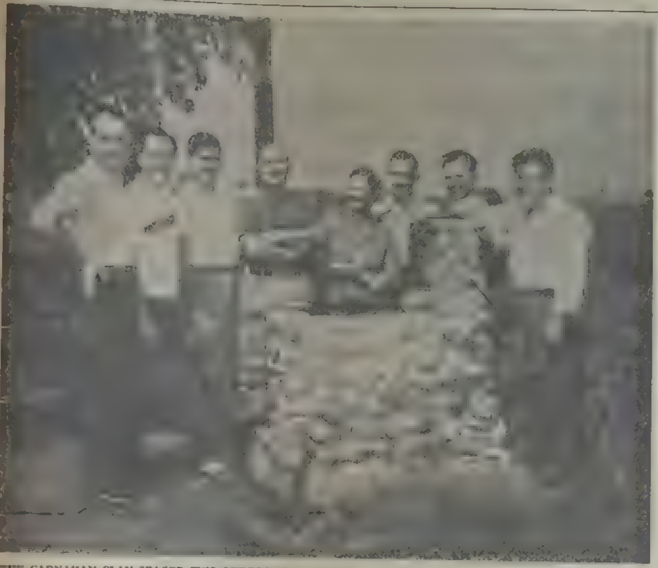
GARY WAS AN ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY and industry played its first important war role in World War I. Here is an old scene that shows the American Bridge plant's machine shop No. 1 busy boring out forgings that became big guns on the western front in France.



GARY'S WOMEN DIDN'T CONTENT THEMSELVES with sewing, knitting and wrapping bandages during the frantic days of World War I. Like their sisters of Wold War II, they donned rough working clothes and sought jobs in the factories and mills of the booming Steel City. This picture, taken during the first World War shows a Gary woman tending a huge lathe in the American Bridge Co. Shop No. 1 as it slowly bores its way into a forging which became one of the big guns on the western front as the Allies repulsed the armies of the Kaiser and the Central Powers of Europe.

GARY'S MEN AND WOMEN who stayed behind in World War II pitched in to the best of their ability to keep their brothers, sons and friends supplied with arms and war material. This is a scene in 1943 of blood donors contributing plasma at a clinic at K. of C. Hall.

Men, Women Did Part to Win on Home, War Fronts



THE CARNAHAN CLAN STAGED THIS GET-TOGETHER at the end of the Korean War when the six "Fighting Carnahans" returned to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Carnahan, center, of Wheeler. From left to right are Geoge, Eugene, Elbert, Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan, James E. (Ray), Edward and Carl. (Post-Tribune photo)

Fighting Carnahans On Land, Sea, in Air

It has always been a question in Gary as to why GI's of World War II and Korea ever picked the slogan "Kilroy was here."

After all, the military service had Gary's "Fighting Carnahans" and the six of them girdled the globe while serving under the sea, in the air and on the ground.

Name a theater of war and you will find a Carnahan from Gary has been there.

Leading the brigade of scrap happy sons of Mr and Mrs Vernon Carnahan, now residents of Wheeler, was Lt. Col George H Carnahan, an artillery expert, who won citations in both World War II and in Korea.

George, selected from the ranks of enlisted men by competitive examinations, was graduated from West Point in 1940 and caught in the holocaust of Pearl Harbor two years later.

He still is in the army and is stationed at Ft Leavenworth Kan.

Dogging his older brother's footsteps, Eugene enlisted in the navy in 1939 and served seven years in submarines. He won a citation for bravery while on war patrol and left the service as a chief yeoman's mate.

He and his family now live at 1210 Allen St and he is in business on Oak Ave.

First of the Carnahans in the air and still in it, was Maj James R (Ray) Carnahan who won his wings in 1943 and then proceeded to win the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with five clusters and a presidential citation.

"Ray" now based at Montgomery, Ala. flew 101 missions over Sicily, Italy and France during World War II and then changed his Mustang planes for jets and flew 104 more missions over Korea.

Elbert G Carnahan also picked the air force for his service when he enlisted two days after Pearl Harbor, but he became a specialist, rather than a flier.

As an expert on propellers he carried the Carnahan name the length and breadth of Africa as he aided the French in making their transition to American planes to dislodge the Germans.

He now is a teacher at Horace Mann School and lives at 520 Harrison St.

Vernon Edward Carnahan became an air force flying cadet in 1942 when he reached his 18th birthday and joined his older brothers in their efforts to bring the war to a swift conclusion. Both he and Elbert were discharged as sergeants in the air force. He now works in the tube mill and lives with his [illegible]

The baby of the family Carl L. had to wait until his graduation from Emerson High School at the age of 18 in 1946 before he could follow what his five brothers had made almost a family tradition.

He then climbed into an army uniform in time to add another Carnahan name to the roster of those who kept the Communists from overrunning Korea.

Carl now is a draftsman for the American Bridge Co. and lives at 3535 E Oakdale.

And those are the "Fighting Carnahans" a scrapping family that kept its fight for the enemy and added a brilliant page to the annals of Gary's men in the service.

Sabinski Family Miller Pioneers

Richard (Dick) Sabinske 76 the last of some 80 members of his family who sprung from the sands of Porter Beach dunes who still lives on the sands of the beach.

He maintains the family cottage all by himself, but he contends he is not alone. He has too many memories of a lifetime spent in his beloved dunes to ever feel lonely.

The Sabinskes arrived in Miller in 1886 and the mother and father, Mr and Mrs Albert Sabinske and their 10 sons and daughters lived there until the parents died and the offspring grew up and moved away.

All but Dick who still holds forth as the remaining member of one of the area's earliest permanent settlers.

Silver Bell Club Served As Sports, Service Center

By ALBERT BANASKI
Former President Silver Bell Club

A group of 26 young men of Polish extraction in the early part of 1925 banded themselves together to form an organization. Participation in various fields of sports and good sportsmanship was the primary objective.

At its first meeting Leo Korwek was elected president, Bennie Pinkowksi, vice president; Joseph Krol, recording secretary, and Dr Thad Brudzinski, financial secretary.

To assure themselves of lasting unity, they became a part of a national organization, the Polish National Alliance. The Gary club was the 2365th group to join the Alliance. Therefore, the Gary club was known as Lodge 2365.

To distinguish this lodge from a mere number, the membership decided to be known as the Silver Bell Club. Its first affair was in June, 1925, at the White Eagle Hall, 17th and Maryland street, where the first installation of officers was held.

Major sports activities at that time were baseball and basketball. The members not being well versed in organization work often went into debt. To prevent these deficits, the club instituted a four treasurer system, for paying insurance assessments, for social activities, for athletic expenses and for a fund to build clubrooms.

By this plan the club began to forge ahead. The membership began to increase and so did the sports activities. Boxing was added in 1927, then came golf, bowling and ping pong. A softball team was in existance for several years.

Meetings were held in the White Eagle Hall and in the 30s the club survived what seemed like sure doom, but through the unity of the club it overcame its financial difficulties.

The club wanted to keep the members informed of all activities, so in June, 1943, the Silver Bell News, a monthly publication, was launched. In the latter part of the same year, the members were urged to get a clubroom of their own.

The sinking fund treasury had only $1,100. A committee was formed to canvas the members and $5,000 was pledged towards the opening of new club quarters. The new club was opened at 1700 Massachusetts St. in August, 1945. A committee of five was elected to operate the club, which prospered well at this location.

In 1950 the club purchased the 2½ story Gleason Welfare Center building at 15th and Connecticut street. The property had frontage on 15th avenue and three lots on Pennsylvania street.

This building was erected in 1923 and was named in honor of W. P. Gleason, who was the builder and first general superintendent of Gary Works. He took a personal interest in the welfare center and was its first president and board chairman. The building is a Gary landmark. Thet original exterior has been retained, including the iron picket fence. Many Gary citizens received assistance at this center.

The club now has about 300 members and the inner workings of the organization are operated by six committees — social, athletic, newspaper, public affairs, welfare and membership.

Aware of its responsibility to the community and the city, the club takes an active part in the social and civic life of the city and county. Many of the members have been or now are in public office.

The list includes Mayor Peter Mandich, former Mayor Eugene Swartz, Township Assessor Steve Gersack, County Commissioner J. J. Forszt, Fire Chief Joseph Zale, Councilman Aloise Wozniak and former Prosecutor John Roszkowski.

Tony Zale, world middleweight boxing champion, also was among the Silver Bell notables.

Approximately one-third of the membership served in the armed forces in World War II. Two members — John Grabas and Walter Maciela gave their lives in that war. A memorial mass is held in their memory each year with proper ceremonies following in the clubrooms.

Build Navy Reserves In Gary

Training Center Located on Lake

By LT. D. C. LEACH, JR. USN

Gary's rapid and dramatic growth has been paralleled by a similar growth of Gary's own Navy and Marine Corps Reserve units.

Prior to World War II, the few Navy and Marine Corps reservists who lived in Gary traveled to units in Chicago or Michigan City as no units were located here. In spite of this, Gary furnished many of the Navy's best sailors and Marines during World Wars I and II, as she continues to do today.

The growing importance of Gary was recognized when the Navy established Gary's own Naval Reserve units after World War II. The first meeting was held in the National Guard Armory on Oct. 17, 1946. Rapid growth necessitated the shifting of meeting places to Emerson and Horace Mann High Schools and offices to the post office. In July 1947, installed in the City Hall was the Naval Reserve radio station.

Sept. 30, 1947 saw construction started on the Naval Training Center in Marquette Park. By December 1948, all Naval Reserve units were drilling under one roof at their own new Training Center on the shores of Lake Michigan.

With the outbreak of the Korean War, many Gary naval reservists answered the call and served with distinction. Other stayed behind to help in the training of new reservists.

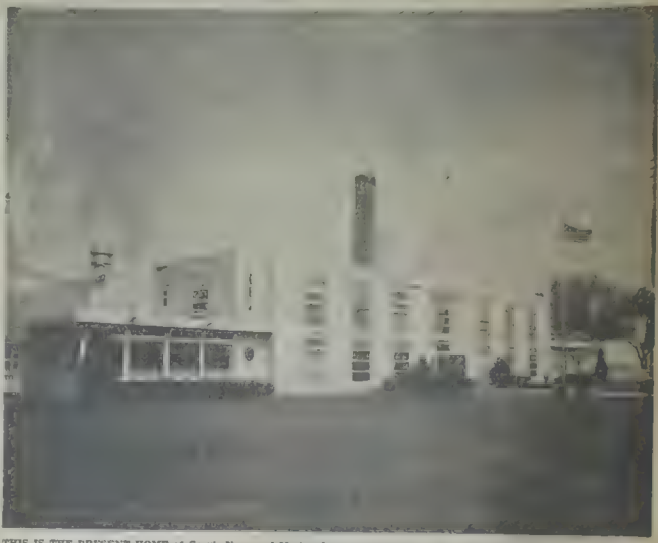
The Marine Corps Reserve, which had been established in Calumet City prior to the Korean War, was reactivated at the Naval Training Center in Gary in January 1953. The area's first Naval Reserve "Sea Bee" unit started regular drills on Nov. 17, 1954.

A sizable extension was completed on the Training Center in early 1955 and by mid-summer a new building to house an indoor rifle range was in use necessitated by the growing Reserve program in Gary.

The U. S. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center in Gary is valued by the Navy Department at over one million dollars. In its 40,000 square feet of floor area are machine shops, carpenter shop, metalsmith shop, complete radio transmitting station, radar and ordnance installation, electronic workshops, medical training facilities, emergency electric generating station, classrooms, offices and other modern training facilities. [illegible] its military [illegible] several different Scouting and other worthwhile civic organizations make use of the center at no expense to them.

Each week over 500 Navy reservists and 150 Marine Corps reservists participate in regularly scheduled training at the center. The size of this training is indicated by the fact that the Navy Department spends well over $100,000 each year for drill pay to the Gary units. The Gary Naval Reserve has more men drilling than any other reserve program in this area.

Gary can take pride in her Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. In the last annual ratings, Gary's two surface divisions were rated number 1 and 2 in Indiana. The new SeaBee unit got a similar rating in its class. All three Naval Reserve units received Navy "E" Flags for their accomplishments. In the Ninth Naval District, Gary Marine Corps Reserve [illegible] rated as the outstanding Marine Corps Unit and Gary Naval Reserve stood top of any major Naval Reserve installation.



THIS IS THE PRESENT HOME of Gary's Navy and Marine Corps reservists. The modern facility was built on the shore of Lake Michigan at Marquette Park in 1947. In 1948 all of the swelling units of the reserve components moved into it for their weekly training. It now houses the naval reserves, a Sea Bee unit and the Marine reservists. An extension was built early in [illegible]

GARY'S NATIONAL GUARD CONTINGENT marched off to war as a unit in 1917. The members are shown here as they boarded a train to head for camp with their women folk in foreground wishing them "Bon voyage."

First Gary Woman to Join WACs Served in Korea

Maj Eleanor M Morrison daughter of Mr and M[illegible] Morrison 4151 Van Buren St was the first [illegible] to enlist in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps when it was organized in 1942. She entered officers candidate [illegible] immediately after enlisting and was commissioned [illegible] lieutenant Aug. 29, 1942.

During the Korean War she served with the Osaka Army Hospital in Japan and was awarded the bronze star for her exceptional administrative work in the institution.

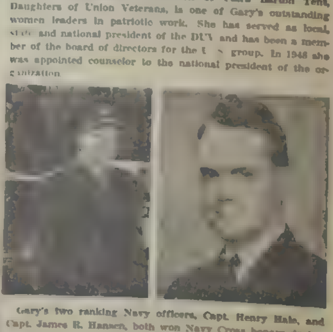
She also wears a commendation ribbon and metal pendant.

In January of 1955 she was assigned to Ft. Meade, Md. [illegible] an assistant in the Org[illegible] Branch of Operations and Training section at Second Army headquarters.

She is a graduate of Emerson High School and attended Gary college and Wayne University.

MAJ. E. M. MORRISON

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS, A MEMBER of Clara Barton Tent, Daughters of Union Veterans, is one of Gary's outstanding women leaders in patriotic work. She has served as local, state and national president of the DUV and has been a member of the board of directors for the U. S. group. In 1948 she was appointed counselor to the national president of the organization.



Gary's two ranking Navy officers, Capt. Henry Hale, and Capt. James R. Hansen, both won Navy Cross honors during World War II. The Navy Cross is the highest award, next to the Congressional Medal of Honor, given by the Navy. Capt. Hale won his for his heroism during the bombing of the carrier Franklin in May, [illegible] Capt. Hansen was honored for heroism during the sinking of the Destroyer Morrison by Jap kamikaze planes in [illegible] Both have been wounded, both [illegible] Silver Stars and Legion of Merit awards. Capt. Hale is the son of Arron Hale of 1056 W[illegible] St. Capt. Hansen's father is James Hansen, president of the Gary Trust and Savings Bank. Both are graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Capt. Hale is a cousin of another Gary hero, Maj Lofton R. Henderson.

Gary Pioneers . . . Community Builders

Davis

If a diversified business and professional life is any claim to fame, then Hoy D. Davis, Gary pioneer attorney, is one of the city's most unusual residents.

Davis

The lawyer [illegible] and began carving out a future that produced many bright facets.

One of his first jobs was that of secretary to A. F. Knotts, former mayor of Hammond who bought up the Gary townsite for U. S. Steel.

While in Knotts' office, young Davis began his self-taught course of law. His methods [illegible] law teacher in Illinois public schools and he pursued that profession until 1911 when he came back to Gary and passed the Indiana bar examination while working as secretary for two of Knotts' businesses.

When the Gary Trust and Savings Bank was formed, young Davis moved right into the business as secretary.

But the pull of the law was too strong and after a brief tenure as a banker, he opened up a legal office and started a practice which he has continued to this day.

Condit

There's one businessman in Gary who ascribes heartily to the axiom that "Father knows best."

He is Gex P. Condit, Gary pioneer builder and civic figure, who listened to his father [illegible] and that it would have a bright future. He advised me to stay here. My father was right and I'm glad I took his advice," Condit ad[illegible]

Condit

The 24-year-old Gex not only stayed, he proceeded to [illegible] and help shape its destiny into the bustling city it is today.

He put his savings into a partnership, Condit and McGinnity, and began building homes [illegible]

In the 20 years of his business life with McGinnity, he saw the firm put up almost 1,000 houses, including the one in which he still lives at 541 Fillmore St.

The original partnership ended in 1928 when he bought out McGinnity, and he entered a new pact with Otto Fifield launching the Condit and Fifield firm.

Keegans

James J. Keegan, came to Gary on July 6, 1908, from Pittsburgh, to erect the foundry in the new Gary steel mills. When the work was completed, W. P. Gleason, general superintendent, made Keegan foundry superintendent, a position he held until 1918.

He was induced by Supt. William A. Wirt to join the vocational staff of the Gary Schools. He was assigned to teach foundry work at the Emerson school shops, where he remained seven years and then was transferred as an instructor in the Froebel foundry shop.

He taught at Froebel for 21 years, until he died in 1946 at the age of 83. His wife died in 1941.

Keegan built a brick house at 763 Harrison street 48 years ago and the dwelling is now occupied by his two daughters, Mrs. Katherine Shepard, chief clerk of the civil department of the Lake County sheriff's office, and Jane Keegan. Mrs. Shepard's husband, Alfred P., came to Gary in 1910 to work in the Slick laundry. He was a relative of the South Bend Slicks. For the last 27 years he has been employed by the Kennedy laundry.

Thomas E. Keegan, son of James J., retired in 1954 after 17 years service with the U. S. Steel Co. His wife, Katherine Crumley, was a member of the first nurses graduating class at Mercy Hospital.

Burke

Four Gary brothers had a hand in the growth of one of the community's earliest plumbing firms.

John B. Burke was the first of the brothers to come here in 1909 to open a plumbing firm for work on the mushrooming new Steel City.

John Burke

A few weeks later he was joined by his brother, Edward. Two other brothers, William and Louis, came here from the family home at Ypsilanti, Mich., two years later to become partners in the firm.

Edward and William are now co-owners of the business which has had a diversification of mercantile products from groceries to hardware over the years in various locations in the downtown district.

John Burke is a resident of Signal Mountain, Tenn. Louis, the fourth member of the brother combination, died a few years ago.

Hardware was added to the plumbing business in 1912 at 721 Washington St., and in 1915 the firm was merged with the Broadway Hardware Co. at 1708 Broadway.

Then, in 1920 the business was located at 511 Broadway and later at 541 Broadway, where meat and groceries were added to the line. In 1938 the hardware and general offices were moved to 17 E. 5th Ave.

Wechsler

Cyrus Wechsler came to Gary in 1919 with his brother, Alex, and purchased the 90-room Victoria Hotel from Dr. William A. Wirt, who was the principal owner of the property. The hotel was razed a few months ago and a department store is being built on the property.

Wechsler

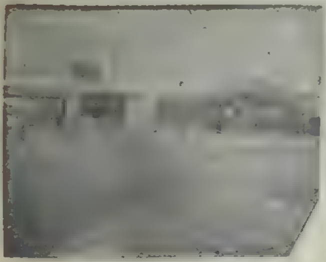
The Wechslers leased the hotel and opened a real estate office in the Knotts Building and began erecting apartment houses, finally owning 20. In 1932 Cyrus Wechsler became a partner of Jack Cohn in the Hudson store, a ladies ready-to-wear shop. His brother retired and moved to California.

Wechsler had been in the ready-to-wear business in Alliance and Cleveland, Ohio, before coming to Gary. He aimed to make his new Gary store an [illegible] shopping center and has remodeled the store several times. A new remodeling is under way. The Hudson store is now managed by Harold W. Finkel, his son in law.

Wechsler originated the downtown merchants' Christmas festivals. He was a member of the old Commercial Club and later the Chamber of Commerce. He has been especially interested in the Jewish fund drives for Israel.

SERVING GARY FAMILIES

• SINCE 1925 •



Old Station 1925 — 1033 Broadway

New Sinclair Station — Central and Indiana

Old Bulk Plant — Present Site 10th and Virginia

• 55 RETAIL SERVICE OUTLETS IN CALUMET AREA

For a Quarter of a Century MONARCH OIL CO. Has Been Providing Garyites with Sinclair Products for Home and Auto Use. We Look Forward with Optimism to Another Era of Service.

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MEEHAN'S

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★ TO ASSURE YOUR ENJOYMENT OF THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE LAND.
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★ TO UPHOLD OUR REPUTATION AS SPECIALISTS IN OUR CHOSEN FIELD . . . LIKE YOUR DOCTOR, LAWYER OR DENTIST.
★ TO PROVIDE THE FINEST SERVICE EQUIPMENT TO OPERATE OUR OWN BUSINESS IN YOUR OWN HOME COMMUNITY.
★ TO CONTINUE TO EARN IN THE NEXT 50 YEARS YOUR PATRONAGE, RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE AS AN IMPORTANT ASSET TO THE COMMUNITY WE HAVE SERVED FOR SO MANY YEARS.

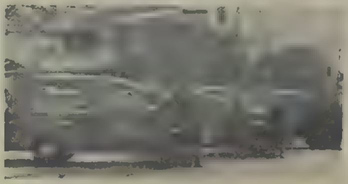
Since the advent of Television in 1946 . . .

Gary's outstanding Television Organization has kept pace with GARY'S demands for the finest in Electronics and Appliances

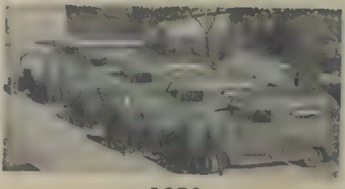
SERVICE and SALES

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PRODUCTS

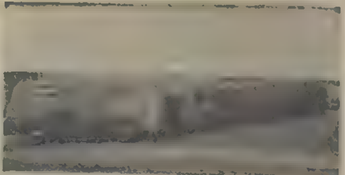
GENERAL ELECTRIC
RCA VICTOR
RCA WHIRLPOOL
MOTOROLA
MITCHELL
HOTPOINT
ADMIRAL
SUNBEAM
FEDDERS
ZENITH
CONLON
DUMONT



1946



1951



1956

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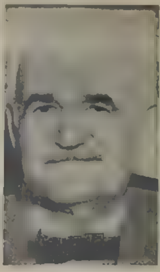
First Police Rugged Individuals

BEFORE GARY REACHED CITY STATUS, it had formed a town police [illegible] which functioned in conjunction with the elected officers of the new community. Shown here is the first force. Back row, left to right, Louis Jenkins, Eddie Klopf, Bob Laws, Joseph Martin, then the marshal and later first chief of the department; Frank Chambers, Charles Catey and Gus Newman. Seated, left to right, C. Oliver Holmes, city clerk; Thomas E. Knotts, president of the town board, and P. L. Fitzgerald, justice of the peace.

GARY'S FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE members are shown here at their annual banquet in 1931. At the front of the head table, right, is former Police Chief W. A. Forbis. At the front on the left side is Sgt. Ben K. Perry, later state and national president of the FOP. Perry retired in 1950 and in 1952 was elected sheriff in his former home in Manchester, Ohio. He was shot to death by a bandit 12 days after taking office.

PONTUS HEINTZ
(1914-15)

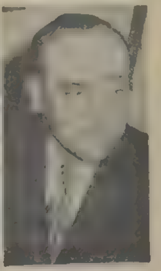


WILLIAM A. FORBIS
(1915-25) (1926-29)

WILLIAM J LINN
(1925) (1930-42)

STANLEY BUCKLIND
(1930-34)

LAWRENCE T. STUDNESS
(1935-38)



MILLARD T. MATOVINA
(1943-51)

JAMES W TRAEGER
(1952)

JOHN FOLEY
(1952—)

Lacking a Jail, They Tied Drunks, Prisoners to Trees

From the very inception of the City of Gary, enforcing the law and maintaining order have been major problems.

Shortly after United States Steel engineers began surveying the town site in the spring of 1906, deputy sheriffs and special officers were on hand to protect the early comers and their property.

After the town was incorporated July 17, 1906, and a town board was formed, Frank Chambers was made the marshal and Charles Catey and Louis Jenkins were given deputy marshal stars.

The only police record now available concerning this early period shows that Chambers made the first arrest on Nov. 3, 1906. The offense was assault and battery, but the defendant was released by Justice of the Peace Homer Ainsley. On the same day he also released three men charged with fighting.

The scattered population was more interested in building a new city than in strict enforcement of the law, in spite of Chambers who was described as a man over six feet tall, wearing a moustache and goatee, big black hat and most any kind of coat and pants. He sported a big star that shone like a new pie plate. A typical Westerner, he was full of ambition and afraid of nothing.

Fighting and drunkenness were common in those turbulent times when Gary had the air of a Western frontier city. Tolleston was then an old town upon the western edge of the new steel settlement, and when the occasion demanded more help for the law enforcement squad in Gary, Frank Martin, Tolleston town marshal, would come over in his new police car—the only one in the county—and reinforce the steel town police. Martin later joined the police department, after Tolleston was annexed to Gary.

Joseph D. Martin, brother of Frank, was Gary's first duly appointed police chief. He was enticed by Mayor Tom Knotts to resign from the Hammond police force, where he was a rookie, to organize a police force for Gary. Knotts made several horse-and-buggy trips to Hammond before he persuaded young Martin to be the Gary chief.

"Let me tell you, Mr Knotts," he is reported to have said, "I'm going to run the police department. I've been hearing things about this place, Gary. There are a lot of bad guys coming into the town, shooting it up and raising hell in general. I'm going to put a stop to it."

Knotts said that was exactly what he wanted.

How Martin policed the town is a whole story in itself. No frontier settlement ever had a more exciting reign of lawlessness and drunkenness. The criminal element floated in and saloons were more frequent in certain sections than legitimate business concerns. The Central District had its red light area, known as "hell on wheels."

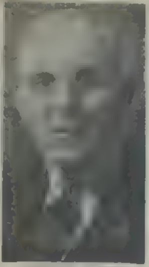
North of the Wabash tracks the "call flats" were pretty well regulated and only two "respectable" saloons were permitted—the old Gary Hotel, operated by Harry Sommers, and the Binzenhoff," located on the present site of the City Hall and operated by Ted Binzen.

There were no street lights in Gary then, and Chicago criminals found the town easy picking, until it was incorporated and the police force increased. In 1909, the force included John Mulcahy, Louis Jenkins, Robert Law, Edward Klopf, Frank Chambers, Charles Catey and William Miller. Catey, Augustus Newman and Mulcahy were made captains and William Miller a sergeant.

Additions to the force included: Alex Johnstone, Stanley Bucklind, Charles O'Donnell, R Glen Rambo, James Dowling, George Nestorovich, William Marquardt, Frank Martin, Fred Couk, Fred Metzler and Louis Manalan.

Without an adequate jail or patrol wagon, Gary's first policemen took charge of stray drunks and bruisers by herding them into sand lots near 11th and Broadway handcuffing them and fastening them to trees. When several had been rounded up, they would be put in a wagon and taken to [illegible] justice of peace for trial.

The first so-called patrol wagon consisted of an old gray mare and a buckboard. The mare and wagon were owned by Johnny Farrel who operated a diversified place at 10th and Jefferson street. He contracted to rent the outfit to the police for $1 a trip.

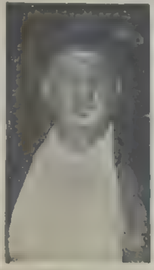


JOSEPH D. MARTIN
First Police Chief

Chief Martin insisted that a suitable lockup be provided. The first jail consisted of a few cells and a bullpen in a crudely built structure of questionable security, could be trundled about town on a wagon. When the cross-town journeys of this portable police station were finally ended, the structure wound up as a pesthouse for smallpox victims at 7th and Massachusetts where Memorial Auditorium now stands.

The service of Joe Martin as town marshal and chief of police ended with the defeat of Mayor Knotts for reelection in 1913. He saw the police force grow from four to more than 40.

A modern police department was ordered by R. O. Johnson, who succeeded Knotts as mayor. Pontus Heintz was appointed chief, but served only a little over a year. When he resigned, William A. Forbis succeeded him. Police captains were Thomas Aydelotte and George Nestorovich, who was later replaced by Thomas Matthews.



LOUIS JENKINS, 76, last surviving member of Gary's first police force organized in 1906, now serves as attendant at the Elks parking lot.

Glen Rambo served as chief for a short time in 1918 when W. F. Hodges became mayor but Forbis again became head of the department with James McCartney, James Vodicka and Frank Roach as captains. Forbis remained as chief in R. O Johnson's second term, but in 1925, after William J. Fulton replaced Johnson as mayor, William J. Linn, who had been in charge of the detective bureau was appointed chief. Capt. Roach resigned and Linn Patrick Stanton and James Connelly were elevated to captaincies.

Immediately in 1926, when Floyd Williams took over the city administration, Forbis was reappointed chief. He named John R. Smith and James Vodicka as captains and the rank of lieutenant was given to Matt Leach and Frank Galloway.

R. O Johnson was reelected for a third term in 1929, and appointed Stanley Bucklind, a veteran policeman in point of service, to be chief. He was serving at the time as chief of police for the E. J. & E. Railroad. Forbis was induced to remain in the department as a captain and Roach was restored as captain.

Various officers acted as lieutenant in charge of the night command, but Bucklind finally made Paul E. (Jake) Thixtun, who was secretary to the chief, a lieutenant and placed him in charge of the department at night.

Thixtun, however, resigned after a few months and former Chief Linn was made night commander with rank of lieutenant. Alfred G. Perry became the secretary to the chief and the board of public safety.

When Barney Clayton became mayor in 1935, he named Lawrence T. Studness, a sheet mill foreman, as chief of police. He had been a resident of Gary 21 years and was active in the city Democratic organization. Studness served as chief the five years Clayton was mayor. He still is employed in the steel mill.

Linn was appointed again as chief and served for four years during the administration of Dr. Ernst L. Schaible from 1939 to 1943.

When Joseph E. Finerty succeeded Schaible, he appointed Millard T. Matovina as chief. He served throughout Finerty's term from 1943 to 1947 and continued as chief during the administration of Eugene Swartz.

It was during his second regime as chief that the Women's Citizens Committee was born following the slaying of school teacher Mary Cheever. During this WCC period the department was shaken up in a cleanup move headed by Capt. Peter Billick.

When Mayor Peter Mandich took office Jan. 1, 1952, he took Capt. James W. Traeger into office with him as police chief. Traeger launched into another cleanup of vice and crime in the city.

Less than six months later he was removed from office by Acting Mayor Metro Holovachka while Mayor Mandich was vacationing in Florida. Holovachka said Traeger was removed for refusing to obey his orders placing Capt. T. V. Curley in charge of the detective bureau.

The change again drew the WCC into action, but protests were unavailing and Holovachka's appointment of Detective Sergeant John Foley as chief of the department later was approved by Mandich.

At the same time Holovachka placed Curley in command of the detective bureau and Traeger's head of that department Herald Swaim, was transferred to the records bureau.

Traeger was put in charge of the patrol division, Curley's old command.

Foley has continued as police chief since June 1952. He was reappointed by Mayor Mandich when he began his second term the first of this year.

In the administration of Mayor [illegible] a new state law required second class cities to create a board of police commissioners and to operate the department under the civil service act. The first commissioners were Ross Sawyer, a Tolleston businessman; Edgar Blake, then superintendent of Methodist Hospital, and Irving Frush, manager of a soft drink bottling plant.

The department was reorganized into traffic, records, patrol and detective divisions, each headed by a captain. An internal security section was organized under the detective bureau to cooperate with the FBI. Radio communication facilities were modernized with two-way car-to-car and car-to-station conversations.

In 1950 ground was broken for the construction of a new million dollar police station on Broadway, between 13th and 14th avenues.

The police moved into the new structure in September 1953, from the old city hall at 7th and Massachusetts street where the police headquarters and jail had been located for 44 years. The old city hall, which was razed in 1954, was built in 1909 by Gallagher and Williams early Gary contractors, for $45 [illegible]

The story of the beginning and development of the police department would not be complete without recognition of the Ben K. Perry Lodge No. 61 of the Fraternal Order of Police. The lodge was organized in Gary June 1, 1930. Capt. Forbis was the first president. In 1931, the police lodge organized a relief emergency center that served hundreds of destitute families. Sgt. Ben Perry succeeded Forbis as president.

In 1933 the annual national convention was held in Gary. In [illegible] Ben Perry became the state vice president in 1936 he was state president and in 1940 he became national president, an office he held for seven years. He retired from the police department on July 16, [illegible] after [illegible] years of police service. He moved to his former home in Manchester, Ohio. In 1952 he was elected sheriff and 12 days after he took office was shot and killed by a bandit.

Other presidents of the Gary lodge included: Allen D. Waite, Thomas L. Kos, Fred Elkins, Harold A. Brown, John Jurincic, Edward Tokash, Robert A. Elkins, Donald W. Smith, Roy A. Wymore, Andrew Skints and John A. McLaughlin, who is now serving.

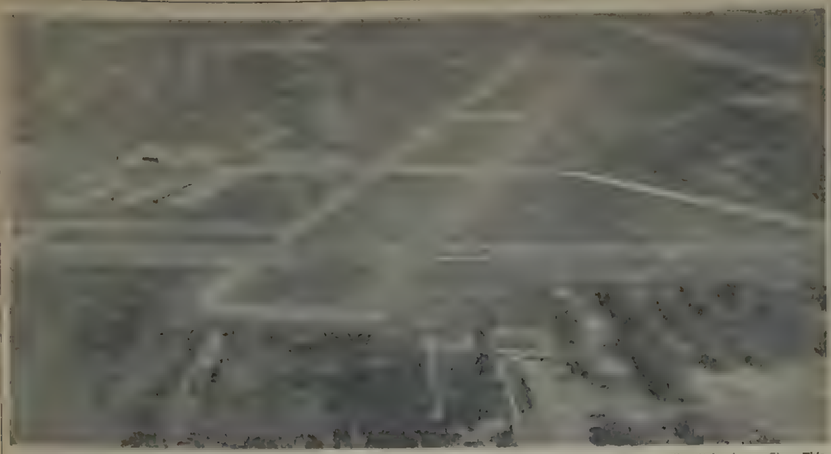
In 1952 Donald Smith was elected state president. During the administration of Wymore, the lodge was able to purchase a home of its own at 4756 Broadway. The building on the property was remodeled into a clubhouse, which is made available for youth, community and charitable purposes and also for the police lodge meetings and its auxiliary.

THE PROHIBITION era brought its headaches to Gary as well as to the rest of the nation's law enforcement officers. Shown here with an illicit still in 1926 are former Police Chief W. A. Forbis and Sgt. James McCartney.

PROHIBITION SPURRED inventiveness and enforcement officers found many novel "hides" in their search for liquor. This meat block was built so that a small cache of illegal liquor could be hidden in it. Shown with the novel block are, left to right, Sgt. John Bolden, Lt. Matt Leach, Chief W. A. Forbis, Lt. Charles Williams and Arnold Studer.

THIS WAS GARY'S first motorized patrol wagon and replaced the "old gray mare and white wagon" which previously had functioned here. Proud drivers of the air-conditioned "Black Maria" were Patrolmen William Kriewitz, left, and Alexander Johnstone, later a sergeant.

SIX YEARS AFTER THE APPOINTMENT of Gary's first three policemen, the department had grown to this imposing force which was photographed outside the old police station at 7th Ave. and Massachusetts. Standing, left to right, are Velone, Gilmore, Ernest, Neskov, Jenkins, Kerfeel, Giourgin Sandor, Farrell, Tomsky, Bradich, Kraka, Dimitro, Peters, Rosandich, Martin, Wilson, Borota, Meyers, Pappas, Lovich, Pifers, Eisner, Mulcahey, Miller, Sholts, Elich, Chalton, Metzler, Eldarkin, Lloyd Kruger, Edward, Smelko, Canaday, Miskovich, Beckner, Knotts, Pruit, Flanigan, McElfresh, Shansky and Miskin. Seated are, left to right, Mayor Thomas E. nKotts, Frank Borman, early city official, and first Police Chief Joseph D. Martin who organized the force.



THIS MODERN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT on Gary's Industrial Highway is a far cry from the first crude landing field used by the city's pioneer fliers. This bustling plant replaced Gary's first airport at 81st and Broadway which was opened in 1926 by Capt. Jack Atkinson, a World War I pilot. The present airport was completed in 1954, after five years of construction work, but scheduled flights operated from it from the completion of its first runway.

Gary Has Modern Airport

First Plane to Land Was '21 Barnstormer

By JERRY GENGLER

An open-cockpit plane whirred out of the Gary sky and rattled to a stop in a field now covered by one of the Steel City's heavily populated residential sections.

The year: About 1921.

A small stream of youths and adults already was nearing the plane as the pilot jerked goggles from his eyes and hopped out of the cockpit.

As the group reached the plane some of them talked with the pilot while others inspected the "flying machine" in sheer wonderment.

Soon the pilot began his collection and men and children lined up for an airplane ride.

It was the first airplane ride for all of them. Skepticism isn't the word for the way they viewed prospect of that first ride—they were downright afraid.

But the lure of invading the wild blue yonder was greater than their fear that the contraption would not return them safely.

And enough people continued to make their way from all parts of the young Gary to the field with the flying machine in it to keep the pilot busy selling and giving rides all day.

Thus began Gary's aviation history.

"There probably is nobody today who can tell you who that first barnstormer was or where he came from or the names of anybody who rode in his plane that day. But no doubt that is the way flying was introduced to Gary."

That's the word of Nick Jankovich, who with his brother, Paul, pioneered in Gary aviation. They've been in the Gary aviation business since shortly after opening of the Gary area's first airport.

NICK JANKOVICH, left, and his brother, Paul Jankovich, who pioneered aviation in Gary.

A colorful World War I pilot, Capt. Jack Atkinson, opened the old Gary Airport at Broadway and 61st, about 1[illegible], according to Jankovich.

Four years later Jankovich and his brother took over the port from V. U. Young, theater chain owner and another Gary aviation pioneer. Young had taken the port over from Atkinson.

"He was called 'Daredevil Jack'" Jankovich said, recalling Atkinson's stunt flying. "I believe he was killed years later while checking out pilots in St. Louis."

A few landing strips had been cleared in Gary for barnstormers before the mid 20s, according to Jankovich, but Atkinson opened the first port.

Jankovich said that when he and his brother took it over "everybody who could fly was barnstorming."

"The first thing a guy did after he got a license was to land in a field and start selling rides," he explained. "There probably wasn't one commercial flight a day when we took over the old Gary Airport.

"Now we have 10 or 20 or 30 commercial flights a day."

Jankovich and his brother now own and operate the Calumet Aviation Co. at Gary Municipal Airport. They moved from the old Gary Airport when the municipal port was established at its present site along Industrial Highway in 1949.

Aviation struggled along in Gary until rapid technological advances in airplanes and colorful flying feats had brought interest in flying to a peak in Gary as well as the rest of the world just prior to World War II.

One of the most famous air shows in the world was attracted to the Gary Airport four years in a row prior to the war.

Internationally famous fliers flew in the show, including world champion acrobatic ace Mike Murphy.

Other flying greats who have visited Gary include Clarence Chamberlin, an early trans-atlantic flier; speed king Roscoe Turner, Indianapolis air executive who still visits here on business occasionally, and Gen. James Doolittle, then an Army Air Force lieutenant.

Gary interests were training pilots for the nation's great World War II air role even as the war clouds gathered. In the early Navy air cadet program, from 1939-42, about 500 young men in the Navy were taught to fly in Gary.

Sent to Gary College by the Navy, the cadets received their primary flight training at the old Gary Airport through the Jankovich brothers' Calumet Air Service, which worked in cooperation with the War Training Service and the Civilian Pilot Training program of the government.

The Civil Air Patrol unit organized here in 1941, only a few weeks after it was chartered nationally, also made a noted Gary air contribution in World War II.

Gary became headquarters for the northwest Indiana CAP group, and the first unit was headed by Capt. Dewey McClelland.

When he moved from the city a year later Maj. Clarence H. Smith, long prominent in Gary business, politics and aviation, was named group commander and Capt. Arnold A. Coons, Post-Tribune city editor, was named group executive officer.

The command thereafter remained the same throughout the war.

Theater man Young also joined the CAP and with Maj. Smith volunteered for anti-submarine air patrol duty along the Atlantic Coast for a period during the war. Both were accepted by the Air Force, and each logged many hours of sub hunting, although Young already was in his 60s and Smith was 55.

Young subsequently was promoted to major and attached to the Indianapolis wing staff in Indianapolis.

Other prominent Gary CAP fliers included R. J. Welsh, now one of Gary's "flying businessmen," and Denzel Cole, now operating the Hobart Airport.

During the war years the Gary CAP took hundreds of high school Air Corps Enlisted Reserve cadets under their wing, both technically and literally, helping them prepare for Air Corps service.

And CAP experience was used by many Gary men as a stepping stone to impressive War II flying records.

Interest in the Gary CAP lifted after its war years duty had been performed, but it was revived a few years back and now has an active unit operating at Cole's Airport.

It was the war that indirectly resulted in the city getting on the air beam municipally. The site of Gary Municipal Airport [illegible] during the war for a defense plant, but the plant was never built and the city was able to buy the property from the government for an airport site after the war.

Mayor Joseph E. Finerty in 19[illegible] created the Board of Aviation Commissioners, succeeding an earlier airport panel and the airport construction drive moved ahead.

The first air commissioners were Clarence W. Bader, president of the Bader Corp., Nick Jankovich, Young and Carl K. Shafer, now an associate of Smith in the truck sales business.

Smith had headed the earlier board, which became inactive in 194[illegible].

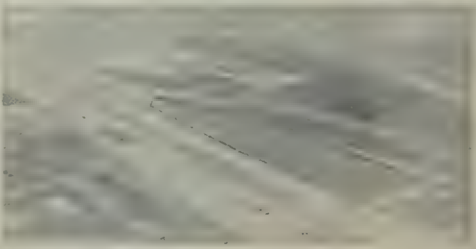
Commissioners during this Golden Jubilee year are Samuel P. Moise, president, Robert P. O'Malley and Charles H. Glueck.

The municipal airport construction started in 1949 and finally was completed in 1954 at a cost of more than $900,000, half the funds coming from the federal government. The field unofficially was opened as early as 195[illegible].

Lake Central Airlines [illegible] making scheduled st[illegible] airport in 1953. Six years ago helicopter air mail service between Chicago and Gary was instituted, and the city now has [illegible] of obtaining helicopter passenger runs to and [illegible] within the next [illegible]

CLEARING AND GRADING OPERATIONS for the Gary Municipal Airport got under way on Aug. 17, 1949, with city officials and air commissioners turning out for the event. Shown left to right are, Clarence W. Bader, commissioner; Eugene Swartz, then mayor; Harold Sandbach, commissioner; Turner Curran, engineer; A. F. Dougherty, contractor; George N. Hall, architect, and Nick Jankovich, commissioner.

GARY'S MUNICIPAL AIRPORT is an integral component in the civil defense scheme and has become the central base in the Gary area's Nike defense system. At the edge of the airport is located the Nike headquarters base. This is shown, upper center, beside the E. J. & E. Railway. At the left is the plant of the Berry Asphalt Co.



SAND-MINING OPERATIONS near the Gary Municipal Airport are developing a full fledged lake in the area. In the center of the picture is the NIKE radar installation with the airport's runways shown in the upper right of the picture.

ONE OF GARY'S EARLIEST RESIDENTS, V. U. Young above, not only pioneered the city's theater industry but lent enthusiastic support to the fledgling aviation business. He was one of the owners of Gary's first airport at 81st and Broadway and served with the CAP during World War II in anti-submarine patrol along the Atlantic seaboard.

For Handicapped Workers:

Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars in Wages . . . .

Coincident with Gary's Golden Jubilee, Goodwill Industries will be celebrating the 20th Anniversary of its establishment in this City. It is a proper occasion for us to report on the major facts of what our Organization has been able to accomplish . . . and to thank the thousands of generous people who have contributed discarded, repairable household appliances, clothing, furniture, shoes and other items.

In consequence, we have been able to give honest work to hundreds of otherwise unemployable handicapped persons.

Our payroll now has exceeded $750,000.00 . . . and we have paid out more than $400,000.00 for such items as rent, taxes, insurance, materials, transportation, etc. . . . all of it spent right here at home in Gary.

Just to give the merchants of Gary a practical demonstration of how our payroll dollars are spent, we have put Silver Dollars in our pay envelopes for one week. The merchants' organizations are cooperating by spotting these dollars as they flow through the channels of trade.

Gary Goodwill Industries, as an organization, is an Agency of the Community Chest and United Fund. We are happy to report that the earnings of our handicapped people are currently exceeding, by 5 to 1, the Chest appropriation for our use. Through the unique operations of Goodwill Industries, we are able to make tax-payers of people who otherwise would be a burden to tax-payers . . . and all because the people of Goodwill Industries have an abiding faith in God's purpose to permit the sharing of human dignity by all of His children, no matter what their limitations.

(This Space has been contributed by a Friend of Goodwill Industries) *(Please read the news feature elsewhere in this issue)*

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GARY, INDIANA

GARY'S CIVIL AIR PATROL ARM, among the busiest in World War II, took part in long-range maneuvers in the summer of 1943. Among those guiding the operations were, seated left to right, Lt Col Walker W. Winslow, wing commander, Capt John Porter, regular Army, and Maj Clarence H Smith, group commander. Standing, left to right, Capt. Arnold A. Coons, group executive officer; Lt. Eugene Kennedy, group plans and training officer, and Lt. J. S. Sampson, squadron commander.

Gary-Alerding House Met Needs of Many

Cis

Grotehouse

It would be almost impossible to write separate histories of Gary and the Gary Alerding Settlement House so closely have they become entwined during the last 33 years.

Actually, if a dream and a need can be considered part of story, the settlement house really started back in 1913 when William P. Gleason, then general superintendent of Gary Steel Works first proposed it.

The Rev. John B. de Ville, Bishop Herman J. Alerding of the diocese of Fort Wayne, and Gleason had to wait for 10 more years however, before the project became a working reality.

Among the earliest arrivals in Gary were Mexican, Italian Spanish and Cuban workers mostly Catholics, and all handicapped by language difficulties which gave rise to swiftly growing social problems.

These were handed to De Ville and the new settlement house which bears the name of Judge Gary, then chairman of the board of directors of U S Steel, and Bishop Alerding.

Gary Land Co. donated the land, valued at $29,000, at 630 W 15th Ave., for the settlement and U. S. Steel put up $140,000 for the building.

It housed a gymnasium club rooms, domestic science classrooms, bowling alleys, a billiard room, ice cream parlor, an auditorium and a medical clinic.

This clinic was staffed by physicians and nurses from Mercy Hospital who donated their services.

An adjoining chapel provided a place of worship for the immigrant workers.

The settlement immediately emphasized youth work, and through the efforts of the Rev Frank A. Sheridan assistant to De Ville, soon built a reputation as one of the best youth centers in the whole diocese.

Like the people it served, the Settlement House fell on hard times during the depression.

Under the Rev. John Costello who succeeded De Ville in 1930 thoughts of the settlement as such were put aside while the organization set up a "soup kitchen" which fed hundreds daily.

Material assistance, job placements, distribution of clothing and insurance of medical care took up all the time of Costello and his assistant, the Rev. Edward Sweigart.

The depression clouds lifted enough in 1935 for the resumption of more active settlement work and the Most Rev. John Francis Noll, successor to Bishop Alerding turned the organization's attention to juvenile delinquency.

He appointed the Rev Frederick Westendorf youth director and the sisters of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ replaced the Missionary Catechists, sisters who specialized in social mission work, who moved to a new center in the central area of the city.

Lack of funds hit the settlement under Westendorf and the bowling alley and billiard section was rented to an undertaker. The ice cream parlor was closed, the equipment sold and it became a classroom.

It wasn't until 1941, when the Settlement House was accepted as an agency of the Community Chest, that things began to brighten.

The Rev James Cis took over the reins in 1943 and remained until 1953. During the 10 years of his tenure, the Settlement House regained its former appearance and stature.

While Cis was handling the youth programs of the organization, a change in the pastorate brought the current pastor, the Rev. Lawrence T. Grotehouse to service here in 1945.

Since his arrival a new rectory has been built and the chapel, named to honor St. Anthony, has been enlarged.

De Ville Founded Settlement

Priest Experienced Colorful Career

Among the many colorful [illegible] men who helped shape the future of early Gary, [illegible] a [illegible] life than the Rev. John B. de Ville, founder and first head of the Gary Alerding Settlement House.

It was Father de Ville's [illegible] assignment [illegible] which saw the building of the settlement house in 1924.

He first came to Gary in 1911 as an assistant at Holy Angels Church. His background at that time showed him to have been a native of Moena, then a part of South Tyrol of Austria and now a part of Italy.

He was born Dec. 8, 1873, the son of a wood carver and merchant, and attended the schools of Moena before going on to the Imperial Gymnasium of Trent and the School of Propaganda in Rome.

In 1898 he came to America to study theology at St. Bonaventure Seminary and in 1897 was ordained a priest in Buffalo, N Y.

It was after organizing a parish among the Italians, Slavs, Poles and Scotch Irish at Watson, Pa., that he got his first call to Gary in 1911. He went from here to Huntington as associate editor of the Sunday Visitor.

Two years later he became managing director of the Catholic Colonizing Society and as such was asked at the outbreak of World War I hostilities to represent the Belgian American Alliance in German held Belgium.

On this mission he made six trips abroad and brought to American more than 1 600 women and children from war torn Belgium.

This work won for him a medal in the Order of Leopold from King Albert of Belgium.

When America entered the war he returned to this country and lectured for some time the various Councils of Defense on the "Belgium Message."

He was in Brussels when Edith Cavell was tried and executed, and he brought to America with him the last letter she wrote before her death.

When he came back to Gary to set up the Settlement House, he brought with him the unpublished manuscript of his book "Edith Cavell." His first work, "Back From Belgium" already had been published.

Father de Ville ended his long and illustrious career in the United States in 1930 when he returned to his native soil. He died in Moena on Dec 31, 1932, at 57 years of age.

REV. JOHN B. DeVILLE

AN EARLY AIRPLANE FLIGHT TO GARY FOUND THIS WELCOMING committee on hand to greet the pilot whose name is lost in annonymity. Members of a police detail, on hand to "hold back the crowd," take time off to get photographed with the new-fangled flying machine. On whose pasture it landed, no one can recall; nor the date. Perched on the ship's wing is Det. Sgt. James McCartney. The policeman standing at the left is unidentified, but standing beside him, left to right, are Stanley Bucklin, Alex Johnstone and Pat Stanton.

THE FIRST HOLY COMMUNION class at the Gary Alerding Settlement House was held in 1924. It is shown in this picture outside the building with the Rev. John B. DeVille who helped found the organization shown in the right of the center of the photo. Since that day more than 3,000 Gary residents have made their religious debut in the building.

"On Our Golden Jubilee, A New Church It Must Be . . ."

Our Congregation, One of Gary's Oldest, Is Continuing to Grow With the City

Rt. Rev. Benjamin Kedrovsky, Pastor of St. Mary's, and Dean of Chicago District, Russian Orthodox Churches

A milestone has been reached in the history of this Church, which has served the Russian Orthodox community of Gary since this City's earliest days. We are embarking on a project to erect a new and more commodious edifice . . . one which not only will serve better in meeting the needs of our people, but will add a landmark of distinction to the skyline of Gary.

Our Pastor, the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Kedrovsky, has been serving Gary continuously since November 22, 1911, and now is Dean of Russian Orthodox Churches in the Chicago District.

Contributions to our building fund from members of the Orthodox Faith elsewhere, or from philanthropically-minded people of other faiths, will be appreciated.

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES:

8:45 A. M.	Sunday School
9:45	American Service
10:30	Russian Service

CHURCH OFFICERS:

President	Joseph Kestelnik
Vice President	Konstantin Achmizow
Secretary	Peter Shakula
Asst. Secretary	M. J. Grisak
Treasurer	William Komanecki
Asst. Treasurer	Stephen Sovich
Choir Director	Mrs. Anna Nester
Sunday School Superintendent	Michael J. Grisak

Saint Mary's Orthodox Church

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Gary Parks Part of City Planning

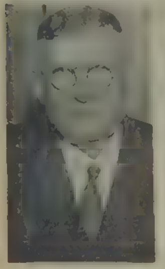
$30,000,000 System Includes 720 Acres

By GRIFFITH REES
City Park Commissioner

The building of a $30,000,000 Gary park system provides one of the more fascinating chapters in the first half-century of Steel City history.

Parks have played an important role in Gary's growth from its beginning. Two of the city's founders —Judge Elbert H. Gary and Armanis Francis Knotts —instituted park development as a formidable weapon to prevent the new Gary from becoming a typical steel mill town of the times.

Within a few years of its birth, as the city's growth went beyond all expectations, a third man began making park history. Before he was to leave the scene, almost a quarter of a century later, he was to be hailed as the



W. P. GLEASON

"father" of Gary's parks. This man was William Palmer Gleason, first general superintendent of Gary Works.

Gary today is indebted to the parent industry, U.S. Steel, for its many contributions to the development of parks. Almost 300 acres of the park system's present 720 acres were donated to the city by the corporation, including the greater portion of Marquette park on the lake front.

Others from all walks of Gary life were to contribute in no small measure to the steady development of the parks, which twice was brought to a virtual standstill by world conflicts and a third time sidetracked by the worst economic depression in this nation's history.

Other historians have related how the steel corporation lent its aid toward the initial shaping of the city itself, once the board of directors had been convinced by Judge Gary and A. F. Knotts that such aid was of prime importance if the new city was to have a healthy environment.

Knotts was named to direct the activities of the Gary Land Co., a corporation subsidiary in planning the city. In the plat of the company's first sub-

GEORGE KUNY

division, which encompassed Gary's present business district, he designated the sites for two parks flanking the downtown area on the east and west sides.

The locations of these two parks, however, were not secured without considerable opposition. They were highly desirable for real estate development, and Knotts stood almost alone in advocating downtown parks.

The work of developing these two sites—known today as Jefferson and Buffington parks—and sites to be acquired later by the city, did not start until several years after Gary had moved out of the "town" class and had become a city.

Here began the Gleason era. On Sept. 6, 1912, Thomas E. Knotts, Gary's first mayor, organized the first board of park commissioners. Gleason was Knotts' first choice on the board.

Others named were Homer J. Carr, newspaper publisher; William A. Cain, general contractor; C. D. Davidson, realtor; Col. A. C. Mayo, George Elbe and Frank Zawadski, the latter a leading figure among the Polish people and the original owner of the New World hotel and saloon at 12th and Broadway.

"Bill" Gleason was the board's unanimous choice as park board president. He was to serve in that capacity, with but one brief interlude, for the next 23 years. One of Gleason's first acts as board president was to name Cain, Davidson and Mayo as a committee to explore the possibilities of developing a lake front park in the Miller area.

Miller was not yet a part of Gary (it was to be annexed Dec. 24, 1918). Park board minutes disclose that Gleason meant to surmount this legal blockade with the formation of a joint park board under provisions of a new park act passed by the state legislature. This board was formed in 1915 but it was dissolved with the annexation of Miller.

Gleason was one of the early pioneers who saw in Gary a community far greater in size than a city of 50,000 population. In his first two years as park board president he directed the board's efforts toward acquiring land in three midtown areas and in Tolleston and Glen Park, in addition to creating a lake front park.

William H. DeGan, now superintendent of plant protection in Gary works and who served under Gleason for many years as superintendent of parks, gives this description of Gleason:

"His vision was uncanny. He saw a golf course on the bottomlands of the Little Calumet river long before anyone else.

"He went after buying the land we now know as Gleason park when the price was dirt cheap. He knew he could develop it. I told him he was crazy. Who wouldn't? The day we went out there to look it over, the spring flood waters had

Kosky

Williams

reached past 35th avenue on the south and beyond 26th avenue on the north.

"He was a stern taskmaster, but all who came to know him as I did through years of experience found a kindness and deep understanding behind it all."

Just eight years after Gleason took office, the Gary park board was to work out a compromise settlement with representatives of the old Tolleston Gun Club and the estate of John Gunzenhauser for the purchase of all the land now comprising both North and South Gleason parks. The price was $84,110. These two park areas cover slightly more than 315 acres, making the original purchase price approximately $270 an acre.

Gleason had started condemnation proceedings against the Gunzenhauser estate and the gun club, but was met with strong remonstrances. The case was taken into the courts. A compromise resulted.

Two other prominent Gary businessmen served with Gleason on the board shortly after he first assumed office. They were William J. Schroeder who later was to develop one of Glen Park's finest subdivisions —Park Manor (between 35th and 37th avenues and Broadway and Harrison street) — and Johnny Hamilton, a popular midtown businessman.

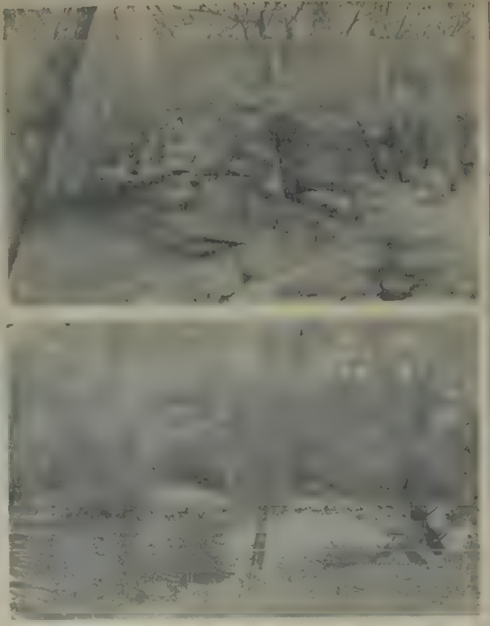
On May 13, 1915, Gleason presided at the first meeting of an all-new board, two members of which were to serve with him during the most progressive period in the park department's history. The park system was to expand under these men from a mere 28 acres (Jefferson, Buffington and Jackson parks) to 435 acres.

R. O. Johnson had succeeded Knotts as mayor in 1914. He retained Gleason and named the following to serve with him:

Carr, newspaper publisher, who served until 1921; Louis H. Glueck, midtown banker and realtor, who stayed on until 1935, and Frank Borman, Tolleston pioneer and businessman, who resigned after being elected Lake County Recorder in the [illegible] of 1932.

Davidson and Martin J. Dwyer were to take the places of Carr and Borman, respectively, for the remaining time Gleason would be a member.

Politics was to interrupt the work of these men almost at the outset, but the interlude was brief and marked the first and last time any outside influence was to harass them. In 1917, Mayor Johnson fought with the board over the city acquiring land in the vicinity of Clark Road and the lake front for development of a beach. Johnson favored this in addition to a lake front park in Miller. He was unanimously opposed by the board.



PATTERSON ISLAND BRIDGE leading to island in lagoon has collapsed and never has been replaced as shown in bottom picture. The island was named for W. P. Patterson, Gary real estate dealer, an ardent crusader for development of parks, who served on the city park commission.

At intervals in the last five months of the final year of his first term as mayor, Johnson replaced all four board members with Mrs. Kate Wood Ray, E. V. Shimp, W. D. Ferguson and Alexander C. Grove. But even Johnson's hand-picked board failed to go along with him on approving the Clark Road project. One of their meetings was held with E. J. Buffington, then president of the [illegible] Steel [illegible] persuaded the board to delay any action pending expansion by the company.

William F. Hodges, who had served under Johnson as park board attorney, became Gary's third mayor in January of 1918 and Gleason, Carr, Glueck and Borman were back.

The 1920's were the "golden years" in the making of Gary's parks. More was to be accomplished in this decade than at any time before or since. Marquette [illegible] its full beauty [illegible] South Gleason and the civic fathers joined in one big development to erase

Ligda

Mullen

an eyesore in the city's front yard and in its place build Gateway park with its present city and county buildings.

Before embarking on these [illegible] acquired the land and completed work on the construction of both Tolleston and Norton parks shortly after the close of World War I.

In Tolleston park, obtained by the park department through condemnation proceedings, Gleason realized a small part of a desire to locate parks and play areas on land adjoining major school centers.

U.S. Steel made its fourth contribution in park [illegible] in 1916 with th[illegible] the land for Norton park [illegible] midtown scenic spot is bounded by 13th avenue on the north, the Pennsylvania railroad on the south and Harrison place on the east.

On Aug. 29, 1919, Gleason called a special meeting of the park board, with Mayor Hodges and practically all other city officials in attendance. The meeting was held in the then new Jefferson park offices of the board, which had been opened [illegible] This building is still occupied as the park department's main office.

"After more than 12 years of efforts," Gleason told the gathering, "I am happy to turn over to the city of Gary on behalf of the Illinois Steel Corp 116 acres of land for park purposes on the lake front."

This announcement followed by two months the [illegible]rd's action in overruling remonstrance[illegible]ard from Albert C Carver [illegible]lia Carr, E. G. Ballard, Henry Warrum and John S. Putney, owners of the lake front properties.

Within a year the park department had begun developing both South Gleason and Marquette parks. Work on the former was begun Nov. 17, 1919, when a farmer, Joseph Veresh, living near East Gary, began plowing an 84-acre section. On Oct. 4, 1920, work was started on Marquette park with the levelling of a huge sand dune immediately south of the present bathhouse.

Most of the black dirt used in the construction of Marquette, Gleason, Tolleston and Tyler parks was brought in off the farm land of Charles W. Prott, [illegible] The Prott [illegible] for about a mile and mostly east of Georgia street for nearly the same distance. The black dirt spread over Jefferson and Buffington parks came out of the Desplaines River Valley and was shipped to Gary by rail.

The first nine holes of the South Gleason golf course were completed before any other work was started, and in April of 1927 Gleason drove the first ball off No. 1 tee with board members Glueck, Dwyer and Borman looking on.

"Bill" DeGan, superintendent of parks during this peak construction period, recalls borrowing a miniature railroad from the M. D. Heiny Construction Co. to haul sand from near 25th and Harrison to the golf course for use in constructing and building up the greens.

Building contractors in those days were glad to get rid of sand from excavations and, DeGan relates, they gave free of their time, labor and equipment to haul the sand to the park's dumping point, from where the Heiny railroad picked it up and moved it to the various locations of the greens and bunkers.

The building of South Gleason park was repeatedly delayed due to flooding of the Little Calumet river, particularly in the spring. But work had started early in 1923 on the dredging of Burns Ditch and the completion of this project two years later cut the threat of harmful floods.

In February of 1921, the Nash [illegible] company began building the bathhouse in Marquette park at a cost of $96,096 and on June 17 of 1922 the bathhouse and bathing beach were formally opened to the public.

Two years later the General Construction company of Gary began construction of the Marquette park pavilion, costing $121,039. Three pioneer Gary plumbing firms figured in the plumbing work at the pavilion, bathhouse and sprinkler system throughout the park. These firms were: C. H. Maloney, Henry C. Heuck and Frank H. Simard, the latter billing himself as "The Honest Plumber."

Gary's Gateway park was a dream of civic leaders as early as 1910. Capt. Horace S. Norton, Gary Land company property

Schroeder

Davidson

agent, and Carr, proposed the idea of developing the city's front yard but World War I delayed their plans.

The ultimate development of Gateway park was made possible through the cooperation of both the city and county governments, the steel corporation, the park department and the old Gary Commercial Club, of which Norton was a leading figure.

Norton revived his plan in 1923 and with a $2,000 fund set up by the Commercial club for operating expenses, he organized a committee of club members who paved the way for the more than $3 million dollar development.

On this committee were: W. W. Miller, John O. Bowers, Clarence Bretsch, Henry G. Hay, Phillip B. Maher, Ingwald Moe, Harry L. Arnold and Paul Hood. Maher was the architect while Miller and Bretsch outlined legal steps for the condemnation of a few improved properties that would be necessary.

[illegible]ment ran high when the committee revealed its plans. Mayor Johnson gained city council approval for the city to build a new city hall costing approximately $1 million dollars.

Meanwhile, the Gary Bar Assn went before the Lake county board of commissioners [illegible] courthouse that would fit the Gateway plan. Superior court then occupied the second floor of 560 Broadway and had, with the city's rapid growth, become overcrowded.

Commissioners granted $1,170,000 for construction of the new courthouse building.

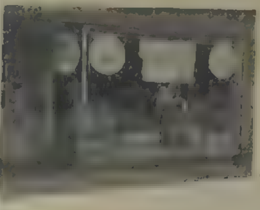
Here, the steel corporation

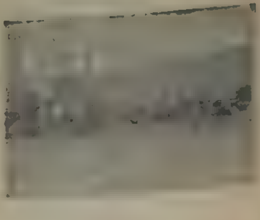
See PARK SYSTEM—Page 17

LOOKING NORTHWEST from Lake Street bridge over Marquette Park lagoon—Grand Calumet River.

We're NEW here
. . . but . . .

WATCH US GROW!





We wish to thank the people of Gary and Lake County for their patronage during the past four years. With their help we have increased our space and stock over 400%. We like to feel that our nationally advertised brands and efficient service before and after sale have been important factors in their continued support.

It will be a long time before we can celebrate a jubilee of our own so we add our good wishes to all those firms and institutions that have been here since the early days.

Max Schein
and the staff of Town Furniture

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5th and Virginia

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JACK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
1060-70 Broadway
FOR 35 YEARS IN THE SAME LOCATION
QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT THE LOWEST PRICES

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JACK'S DEPT STORE
1060

OUR NEW MODERNIZED STORE
AIR CONDITIONED FOR YOUR SHOPPING COMFORT

Jack's Department Store has kept pace with the progress of Gary for 35 years, starting in 1921. In the past years we have had to expand our store several times to keep up with Gary's growth.

Gary has been good to us, and we have utmost confidence its future. Visit our newly modernized store. You will find our selection of goods complete and rightly priced.

JACK'S Department STORE
1060-70 BROADWAY

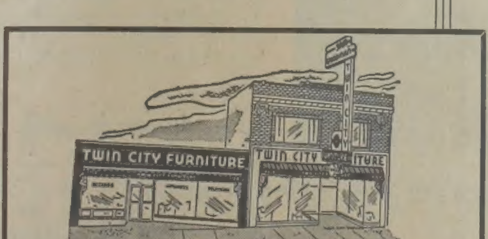
We Are Saluting GARY'S 50 YEARS

EIBEL & SON
PLUMBING — HEATING
First home located at 625 Wash.
Our new modern home 1421 E. 5th Ave.

1907 Fred Eibel Sr., one of the founders of Peoples Hardware in 1907, now deceased.
1930 Fred Eibel Sr., Fred Eibel Jr., and Myrtle Eibel Dostal, founded Eibel & Son, in 1930, at 625 Washington St.
1956 Moved to new and larger quarters at 1421 E. 5th Ave.

Eible & Son Inc. CONTRACTORS and SUPPLIERS
PLUMBING & HEATING
1421 E. 5TH AVE. GARY

A SALUTE!
TO OUR NEIGHBORS IN GARY!



We've had occasion to personally congratulate many Garyites who have been in the store recently but we take this public opportunity to extend a salute to one and all. It's a real pleasure to see how many Gary friends we've made in the last few years.

We are one of Indiana's fastest growing furniture organizations. We've grown fast because we have continually maintained the high principles of Sam Goodman, our late founder . . . "nationally known furniture, large volume, low prices and most of all, service . . . the friendly and efficient kind of service that makes customers come back again and again."

Twin City Furniture
SAM GOODMAN, Founder
3722-24 MAIN ST. INDIANA HARBOR

7 Superintendents Served City Parks

Saw System Grow from Bare Land To Spots of Beauty and Recreation

By TOM KENNEDY

Notable imprints have been left in the history of Gary's park department by the eight men who have served as park superintendents.

Harry E. Jordan, then a young engineer, was the first to hold this position. Jordan was appointed in March of 1917, when the city itself was 11 years old and the park system already five years in the making.

Jordan was appointed by William P. Gleason, the "father" of Gary's parks, after Jordan had served for several years as assistant to City Engineer William J. Fulton, who later became mayor.

Death ended a promising career for this young man almost three years to the day later. In his memory, the park board named the small triangular plot of park land where east 5th and 6th avenues meet Jordan park.

MAYNARD G. MONTGOMERY

Another engineer, **Edward Kirsch**, who had come to Gary with Ralph E. Rowley, a prominent pioneer engineer and later a councilman, was named to replace Jordan on March 16, 1920. Kirsch had worked in the engineering department of U. S. Steel's South Works in Chicago and had been employed in the same capacity here before moving to the parks. Kirsch resigned in 1925 and left Gary for Philadelphia, where he died some years later.

William H. DeGan was named as Kirsch's successor and he was to serve through years that saw the park system experience its greatest growth. Before taking the park post, DeGan had worked as a cost accountant in Gary Works since coming to Gary from Chicago in 1912.

GRIFFITH REES

DeGan resigned from the park department in 1935, a step behind the resignation of his boss of many years, "Bill" Gleason. He returned to Gary Works and was made superintendent of plant protection, a position he still holds.

This September DeGan, now age 65, will be automatically retired after 45 years of service. He lives today with his second wife and 91-year-old mother in Morningside at 4600 Jefferson St.

Maynard G. Montgomery, who came to Gary in 1919 from Arkansas, followed DeGan as superintendent, being appointed by Mayor L. B. Clayton. Montgomery, a part Cherokee Indian, helped organize the Works Progress Administration in Gary during the depression days. He had served as commander of Gary Memorial Post No. 17, American Legion. During the depression years he was one of the chief volunteer aides in The Post-Tribune's annual Christmas Fund drives supporting needy families.

Montgomery served through the Clayton administration, then became special assistant to E. E. Moore, former general superintendent of Gary Works, in the Pittsburgh offices of U. S. Steel. On retirement, he now lives in Paradise Point, Fla.

Mayor Ernst L. Schaible named Henry G. Hay, Sr., park superintendent during his administration. Hay had formerly been president of the old Gary State Bank and had served as city controller under Mayor Floyd E. Williams. He now lives with his son, Henry G. Hay, Jr., in Phoenix, Ariz.

Kenneth Lackey, originally of Plymouth, Ind., a one-time master of ceremonies with Earl Carroll's Vanities and for a short time Gary manager of a finance company, became superintendent at the outset of the Mayor Joseph Finerty's administration.

He served for nine years before resigning to become clerk in the U. S. District Court for the Northern Indiana district. He still holds this post and has continued his Gary residence at 8333 Lake Shore Dr.

DeGan

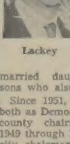
Hay, Sr.

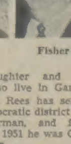
William Fisher succeeded Lackey and he is the only man in park history to have served as park board president and also superintendent. Fisher was a member of the board during both the Finerty and Schwartz administrations.

Born in Hamilton, Scotland, and a veteran of World War I as a sergeant in the British army, Fisher came to this country in 1929 and worked in Gary Works until named by Finerty to the park board. He has been Democratic captain of the first district for 14 years and precinct committeeman for 18 years. He lives with his wife at 748 Rhode Island.

Another native of the British Isles is the present park superintendent, Griffith Rees, who was appointed in 1952 by Mayor Peter Mandich. Rees was born in 1895 in Port Talbort, Wales, and came to America in the same year as Fisher.

He began work in Gary in July of 1930 in the old hot mills of the Gary tin mill and continued in various jobs there until his appointment by Mandich. Rees lives with his wife at 326 Buchanan St. He has a married daughter and two sons who also live in Gary.


Lackey


Fisher

Since 1951, Rees has served both as Democratic district and county chairman, and from 1949 through 1951 he was Gary city chairman.

FIELD HOUSE IN SOUTH GLEASON PARK facing the fairways of the city's most popular golf course.

BEAUTIFUL MARQUETTE PARK pavilion overlooking the lagoon. The upper floor is in year-round use for banquets, dances and a variety of meetings, conventions and exhibits.

Gary Has A Jordan Park, Too

Here's Origin of Play Area Names

Ever hear of Jordan Park in the Gary park system? Not many Gary persons have, yet thousands go by it at least once every day.

It's that little triangle, one-tenth of an acre in size to be exact, where east 5th and 6th avenues meet. It was named in honor of Gary's first park superintendent, Harry E. Jordan, shortly after his death in 1920.

How about Patterson Island? That's in the park system, too and hardly bigger than Jordan Park. It's located in Marquette Park lagoon, just north of the pavilion.

The island was man-made in 1935 by the park department to serve primarily as a casting location for nimrod enthusiasts. It got its name in a resolution passed by the park board honoring the board's president, W. P. Patterson, pioneer Gary realtor.

Gleason Park was five years old before anyone in Gary knew it by that name. It had always been called Riverside Park, simply because of its location on the Little Calumet River.

A group of civic organizations joined with two of Gleason's associates on the park board—Louis H. Gleuck and Charles D. Davidson—and presented a resolution to rename Riverside Park William P. Gleason Park. The board unanimously adopted the resolution and over Gleason's objections.

Organizations that participated in the renaming were the Business and Professional Women's clubs of Gary, Gary Lions Club, Gary Memorial Post No. 17, American Legion, Gary Italian Educational Assn., 11th Avenue Improvement Assn. and the Glen Park Civic Club.

The names of two of Gary's more prominent pioneers—E. J. Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Co., and Capt. H. S. Norton, Gary Land Co. agent and civic leader—were assigned to parks in 1938.

East Side Park became Buffington Park when the board adopted a resolution of Gary civic clubs, presented at the meeting by a committee including Charles Leary, Col. Thomas G. Hamilton, William J. Funkey and L. A. O'Donnell.

Later, the board renamed Tyler Park Norton Park, and this is the fourth name for this park. In the early days of Gary it was called 15th Avenue Park and during World War I it was officially named Liberty Park.

Gleason and the Gary Historical Society gave Marquette Park its name in 1930 in honor of the famed Jesuit priest and explorer who had camped on the site of Gary in the 17th century.

The park board under Republican Mayor Ernst L. Schaible, in 1939, gave final approval to the naming of Jefferson Park in a resolution presented by the Gary Democratic club

It seems that the board under Democratic Mayor "Barney" Clayton, a year previous, had slipped up in adopting this resolution. It was all a matter of formality, anyway, since everyone had been calling it Jefferson Park for 25 years, due undoubtedly to its close proximity to Jefferson school. And if you want to go way back, the early day pioneers called this beauty spot Natural Park, because of its natural beauty.

The only grading and filling done here was over the Gibson Run, which cut diagonally through the park. This stream was cut off from its natural course into the Grand Calumet River when it was diverted into the city's sewer system at 9th and Jefferson several years before work began on the park.

Pittman Park at 51st and Pennsylvania adjoining Pittman Square School was named after Trabue Pittman, pioneer realtor, who donated the land to the city on Oct. 7, 1929.

Tolleston Park perpetuates the name of the old town that preceded Gary. In the early days some wanted to call it Ellsworth Park, and some suggested Rutledge, but Gleason held out for Tolleston and that was it.

Washington Park at 15th and Connecticut was dedicated in honor of the father of our country and Jackson Park honors "Old Hickory". Lincoln-Johnson Park on West 5th avenue picked up the name from the two streets that flank it.

MARQUETTE PARK BEACH in summertime; bathhouse in background. Swimming, bathing, boating and fishing supervised by lifeguards.

Park System

(Continued From Page D-16

stepped into the picture and donated most of the land on which which Gateway park is located. Work on Gateway park got underway in the summer of 1928 with the moving, first, of several large apartment buildings located on Washington and Massachusetts streets.

The old Binzenhoff building, which had occupied the present site of city hall, today houses an automobile sales and service agency on east 5th avenue near Virginia street.

The park department's present service buliding at 3rd and Jackson was moved from the northeast corner of 4th and Washington, while a third brick structure a half block south now stands across the street at the alley north of 5th avenue.

The park department, working with a $330,000 appropriation from the city council, completed its landscaping job in the summer of 1931, when the city also opened and paved 4th Place from Washington to Massachusetts.

George Kuny, present city botanist, was brought to Gary in 1928 to direct the landscaping of the park. He had been employed for seven years on the Henry Ford estate in Dearborn, Mich., and after completing Gateway park went on to landscaping Marquette, Washington, Lincoln-Johnson and North Gleason parks.

The park department was busy elsewhere during the late 20's and early 30's. Tolleston park's pavilion was built in 1925 and the South Gleason golf clubhouse was erected in 1926.

The land for development of Washington park fronting on E. 15th avenue between Connecticut and Pennsylvania streets was bought for $30,000 in 1928 and this park, along with Lincoln-Johnson park on west 5th avenue, was completed by 1930.

Then came the great economic depression of the 30s and with it drastic cuts in park operating expenses and sacrifices in the standards of maintenance and improvements. Park development was to move much slower through the depression and through World War II.

Federal aid in the form of WPA labor was utilized in the 30s to do much of the building of North Gleason park and to complete several other parks, including Marquette and South Gleason. Nearly 1,000 WPA workers were used in 1932, '33 and '34 in these parks. One of the main projects completed by Gleason during those years was the straightening of the Little Calumet river between Broadway and Harrison street.

In May of 1935 Gleason resigned from the park board and on June 22 of the following year Resolution No. 192 of the park board recorded his death.

Since that day to the present 21 men have served as park board commissioners under five mayors—Clayton, Schaible, Finerty, Swartz and Mandich. Each succeeding board has contributed some measure of expansion and improvement to the park system.

Mayor Clayton's board of Charles H. Doorley, W. P. Patterson, Willard Stein and John Hollenbaugh, while failing in an effort to get federal aid for development of a yacht harbor off Marquette Park, did the next best thing by building an elaborate trapshoot range and clubhouse at Marquette and a bowling green in Gateway park.

John Holloway, Carl France, Peter Candiano and Nick Bikos comprised the initial board of Mayor Schaible in 1939. Holloway had started a brilliant political career even in defeat only a few years earlier and he was only to serve less than a year on the park board when he was killed in an automobile accident near his Glen Park home. He was succeeded by Sam W. Cullison, who in turn two years later was replaced by Gex P. Condit, realtor. About the same time France resigned in favor of James H. Blair.

These men purchased additional lake front land west and north of the lagoon extending to Lake street, and a 55-acre tract in the Brunswick area fronting on Clark Road. The North Gleason clubhouse, costing $38,700, was constructed at this time.

Mayor Finerty, with Board President William Fisher and Supt. Kenneth Lackey doing the groundwork, pushed for creation of a park district in Gary but lost out in a city council battle by a margin of only one vote.

The park board under Finerty, besides Fisher, included A. P. Morrow, John C. Mullen and Anthony Balas. Mullen has served with the board to the present and is now president. Balas died early in 1946 and John Ligda replaced him.

Under Mayor Swartz the board remained intact until 1951 when Hyman Maggs replaced Fisher who took over as superintendent succeeding Lackey.

The board under Swartz passed on the purchase of the 22 acres of land adjoining Roosevelt school on the north and started development of additional land north of 30th avenue in North Gleason park.

Mayor Peter Mandich's first board included John Saganovich in addition to Morrow, Mullen and Ligda. Morrow was to leave in a matter of months in favor of George Stilinovich. A year later Charles D. Williams replaced Stilinovich and last year was president of the board. Last January, Joseph Kosky replaced Saganovich and serves today with Mullen, Ligda and Williams.

Working with youth groups and civic organizations, Mayor Mandich's park commissioners have aided greatly in the development of Little League ball diamonds throughout the city. The Pittman Square park was improved greatly by the completion last summer of a $25,000 community center and wading pool, added playground facilities and a Little League diamond.

Increased parking facilities in both Marquette and North Gleason parks have been made, tennis courts costing $15,000 have been added in Tolleston park and modern park equipment is steadily being added.

The main concern of the present park board is to keep Gary's park system in step with the city's certain continued growth. It would seem from the past that the present board, and future boards, have their work cut out for them.

SPANISH-AMERICAN war cannon in Jefferson Park, dismantled and melted down during World War II for scrap needed in the mills.

Bureau Helps Needy Children

Catholic Service Organized in '37

By GERTRUDE MACK
Executive Secretary, Catholic Social Service Bureau

The Catholic Social Service Bureau was formally organized in March, 1937 by Rev. W. Edward Sweigart, acting under instructions of the Most Reverend John Francis Noll, bishop of the Fort Wayne diocese.

Its establishment coincided with that of the Gary Community Chest, and it was a charter member of the Chest. Those persons responsible for the opening of the agency likewise participated in the formation of the Gary Community Chest.

The late Msgr. Thomas F. Jansen was the first president, and other officers and members of the organizing board were: the Rev. Joseph S. Ryder, secretary; the Rev. M. N. Swiatkowski, treasurer; C. W. Bader, Stephen Breeze, James E. Cassidy, M. J. Coyle, John Kaminski, J. J. Kelley, John Kovacik, Siegle Lee, Walter Lewandowski, Anton Pacer, George Rakich and James A. Sweeney.

In his 3½ years experience, from 1930 to 1933, at the Gary-Alerding Settlement House, the need for a casework agency became very apparent to Father Sweigart. After receiving his master's degree in social work and having been appointed diocesan director of Catholic charities, Father Sweigart immediately began laying the groundwork for the bureau.

From the beginning the bureau's services have been concentrated in the field of Family Service, Child Welfare, and service to unmarried mothers. In the field of Family Service the agency attempts to help families and individuals help themselves, by providing the opportunity for discussion with a trained counselor, and by providing or securing those necessities which the individuals cannot supply themselves.

In the field of Child Welfare children who have been deprived of their parents' care through death, poor health, neglect, abuse, desertion or divorce have been placed in adoptive homes, boarding homes, or institutions. During the 19 years of the bureau's existence 243 children have been placed in adoptive homes. The great majority, however, were placed in boarding homes or institutions, until such time as they were able to return to the homes of their parents.

Unmarried mothers have been provided with pre-confinement and post-confinement care, together with help in planning for her child and herself. Much time and effort is given to completely rehabilitate the mother.

The most recently developed service of the bureau is its help to displaced persons and refugees. As the local cooperating office of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the bureau processes assurances for persons seeking to come to the community, under the provisions of the 1953 Refugee Relief Act.

The philosophy underlying the services of the bureau, as well as its objectives and purposes have remained constant during its 19 years of existence and is expressed in its policy statement, that: "Catholic charity stems from a recognition of the moral responsibility of mutual love and help amongst all men, and is based on the realization that man, in need, is our brother and is entitled to our help."

The objectives and purposes are to give casework services with a spiritual emphasis, and to give material relief and council to needy families and individuals, and to those in trouble or distress of any kind, and to furnish such services as ordinarily come within the scope of a Catholic Family and Child Welfare Agency.

In addition to the work with its clients, the bureau seeks to promote the general welfare of the community through cooperation with other agencies, both public and private. It is licensed by the Indiana Department of Public Welfare as a child placing agency. Its staff members helped with the organization of the Gary Community Welfare Council, and currently Miss Gertrude Mack, the executive secretary, is the secretary of the executive committee of the Gary Welfare Council as well as the secretary of the council.

Executive secretaries who have succeeded Miss Marie C. Parthun, the first bureau secretary, are: Miss Regis Lavery, Miss Margaret Muldoon, Miss Jeanne Walmsley, Miss Ann Griesheimer and Miss Mack.

Miss Muldoon is now the executive secretary of the Catholic Charities agency in East Chicago. The current staff of the bureau is composed of: the Rev. W. Edward Sweigart, director; Miss Gertrude Mack, executive secretary; Charles Pasko, caseworker; Mrs. Genevieve McCarthy, office secretary; and Sister Mary Samuel of the Maryknoll Order, fieldwork student from Loyola University School of Social Work. The offices of the Catholic Social Service Bureau have been located at 583 Broadway, since its establishment.

SERVICE STAFF OF THE Catholic Social Service Bureau. From left, seated: Miss Patricia Conway, executive secretary, Hammond office; Miss Margaret Muldoon, executive, East Chicago; Rev. W. Edward Sweigart, diocesan director; standing, Miss Elizabeth Rooney and Miss Gertrude Mack, executive, Gary office.

INFANT TO BE TAKEN from Mercy Hospital and placed in a licensed boarding home of Catholic Social Service Bureau.

THREE EARLY CATHOLIC LEADERS in the Steel City. From left to right, Rev. Frank Gibbs of St. Luke parish; Rev. Joseph Ryder, founder of St. Mark parish, and Rev. Thomas Jansen, Holy Angels, missionary priest who founded first Catholic parish.

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LEWIS MORTON

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Happy 50th Birthday, Gary! We are celebrating too . . . 43 years in Gary . . . with three of our staff totalling 105 years . . . bringing you "The Finer Things That Men Wear." This proud record is divided among Mr. Miller—43 years . . . Mr. Blumenthal—32 years . . . and Mr. Timmerman—30 years. You'll like our up-to-date styles . . . plus our skill in fitting . . . the "know-how" that comes only with years of experience.

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"A Friendly Church for Friendly People
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Weekly Calendar

Sunday

Bible School . . . . . 9:30 A. M.
Morning Worship . . 10:40 A. M.
Baptist Training Union . . . 6:00 P. M.
Evening Service . . . . . . 7:00 P. M.

Wednesday

"The Hour of Power"—7:30 P. M.

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Director of Christian Education: Willard S. Lehman

PASTOR: James L. GURLEY

GLEN PARK BAPTIST CHURCH
42nd AND WASHINGTON
PHONE 4-1945

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Hofmann's dedicates 1956 . . . Golden Jubilee year . . . to the theme of progress! We are proud to bring you this new advance in comfortable summer living . . . General Electric's "Thinline" Room Air Conditioner. Takes only 1/3 the usual space . . . only 16½" thin! New air freshener clears air . . . cools, dehumidifies, filters, ventilates and exhausts . . . has new simplified comfort control plus automatic temperature control . . . rotator air directors for no-draft comfort.

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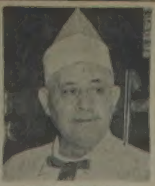

GEORGE S. GULABOFF
Treasurer
(Originator)

STEVE TSARNAS
Secretary

We Wish to Congratulate the Citizens of Gary on their Anniversary

FAMOUS' JUBILEE BELLES

Left to Right:
Pearl Johnson; Mary Burks; Karine White; Charlotte Miller; Mary Bixler; Jessie Chadwick; Jimmie Murphy; Chris Polhernois

"The home of famous food"

Famous GRILL
Famous GRILL
Famous Grill Inc.
39 W. FIFTH AVE.
TU. 2-7903

ONCE THE SHOWPLACE RESIDENCE of Glen Park, this house at 3820 Jefferson St., built by M. D. Heiny as his home, is now the headquarters of the Oblate Fathers to whom it was sold a number of years ago.

Heiny Builder Of Roads

Began Career As Teamster

M. D. HEINY, veteran Gary contractor, used mules, horses and wagons in the early days of road-building in the city, but saw this primitive equipment replaced by all power machines before he retired.

The automotive age had a hard time cracking the barrier of Gary's rutted, sandy streets and as late as 1913 drivers moved through the city under speed signs which limited them to eight miles an hour.

But pioneer road builders like Gary's M. D. Heiny already were busy smoothing the way for the revolution in transportation which required decent roads and streets to survive.

Heiny's long work life in Gary was keyed to this expansion of transportation. His own road-building equipment moved from the era of mules and wagons to locomotives and mechanized equipment which could lay 1,000 feet of 20-foot-wide road a day.

In 1917 he laid Lake County's first concrete stretch of test pavement. It was poured on Cline avenue from the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks to 5th Ave.

Although Heiny built literally dozens of Gary's streets in his long career, he started work here on May 22, 1907, as a teamster hauling material for Jefferson and Emerson schools and brick for the paving of Taft St. from 9th to 25th avenues.

At the conclusion of the Emerson School hauling, Heiny received his first street building contract from the city and laid the surface of Massachusetts Street from 15th Ave. to 19th Ave.

These four blocks proved his ability, and from then until he retired from active participation in the work he was kept busy with street jobs, state highway construction, building of streets and sewers in subdivisions and excavation for foundations of business buildings.

After the completion of a paving job on 25th Ave. from Grant to Kentucky, Heiny bought his first trucks. This was in 1917. He used seven vehicles until 1920 when he took over the Industrial Railroad's equipment and pushed his business into high gear.

R. L. Rearick First Baby At Mercy

Rearick

Raymond L. Rearick, the oldest of the five Rearick brothers now operating a heating and supply firm here, has the distinction of being the first baby born in the old St. Mary's Mercy Hospital, which was located in the 600 block in Carolina street, opposite the Emerson school.

He was born Jan. 26, 1908. His father, Walter Rearick, came to Gary in 1906 to work on the construction of the mills. He remained in Gary as a mill worker becoming a machinist and later a millwright. He died in 1944. His widow resides in Hobart.

Raymond Rearick was employed in Gary Works, South Works and later in the Sheet and Tin Mill before he went into the heating business in 1937 with his brothers. He resides with his wife and family at 6972 Forest Ave. The other brothers in the firm are Harold, Lawrence, Carl and Edward.

THESE ARE PICTURES OF DIFFERENT MEN, but they both were snapped on Bataan peninsula in the Philippines. They represent a "first and last" occurrence. Zenon "Bud" Bardowski, left, posed for this shot in 1942 on Bataan. A few months later the garrison fell to the Japanese and Bardowski was taken prisoner. The man on the right is Cyril Sandale, who was among the first Americans to reoccupy Bataan. This picture was taken shortly after the invasion.

TWO GARY MEN who saw action in Korea are Lt. Charles Kirkland, (top), and Sgt. Curtis G. Arnold. Lt. Kirkland's service included both World War II and Korea with time out between for some college work. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ivey of Gary. Sgt. Arnold, son of Mrs. Mabel Kinchloe, serviced B36 bombers for the 3rd Bomb Wing.

Happy Anniversary....
Steel Center of the World!

WISNER
WISNER
WISNER'S MODERN SERVICE FLEET

FRED WISNER, OWNER

Fred Wisner, owner of Wisner Decorating Co., is a native and resident of Gary, attended Froebel School. He is married and has two children.

After having been a painter and decorator since 1931, he organized the present company in 1943. Wisner Decorating Co. has performed a number of large Navy Army, Schools, Factory and Store Contracts.

Now we are pleased to have been awarded the contract for decoration of the Gary Post-Tribune's fine new home. This is another of the many big jobs in which we can take a just pride.

Commercial — Industrial — Residential

WISNER Decorating Company
Commercial . . . Industrial . . . Residential
3545 Michigan Ave. — East Chicago, Ind.

THELMA LITTLE

1924
1956

BEN J. LITTLE

LITTLE'S FUNERAL HOME AND CONVENIENT CHAPEL SERVICE

"Because Gary has been good to us, we are happy to join in its Jubilee Celebration," say Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Little, proprietors of Little's Funeral Home at 1800 Jefferson Street. Mr. Little is proud of his background as a mortician, having been licensed by the State of Tennessee in 1922. His experience has included sub-teaching at his alma mater, the Knights of Columbus School in Tennessee, a one-year apprenticeship in Memphis, and a short period with the Henry Brothers Funeral Home in Blytheville, Arkansas in 1923.

The latter part of that year he and the Henry brothers came to Gary and opened a funeral home. This venture was unsuccessful and he went to work at the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Shops in Gibson, Indiana. During his first 16 months' employment, although earning only forty-three cents an hour, he saved almost six hundred dollars with which he again went into the mortuary business—this time alone. Although he continued his employment in the shops his business at 2161 Madison thrived until in 1927 he moved to larger quarters at 2525 Adams. Increased patronage again necessitated his next move to 2140 Broadway in 1933 where he remained until moving to the present location in 1951.

Little married Thelma Ferguson, nurse, in 1939, who later trained for and was licensed to become a funeral director and assists her husband in their business. The Littles have three daughters, Lillian Patricia, Marsha Ann and Eva Sharan. Presently associated with them in their business is their nephew, Fred O. Little, a licensed embalmer.

LITTLE FUNERAL HOME
1800 JEFFERSON
GARY

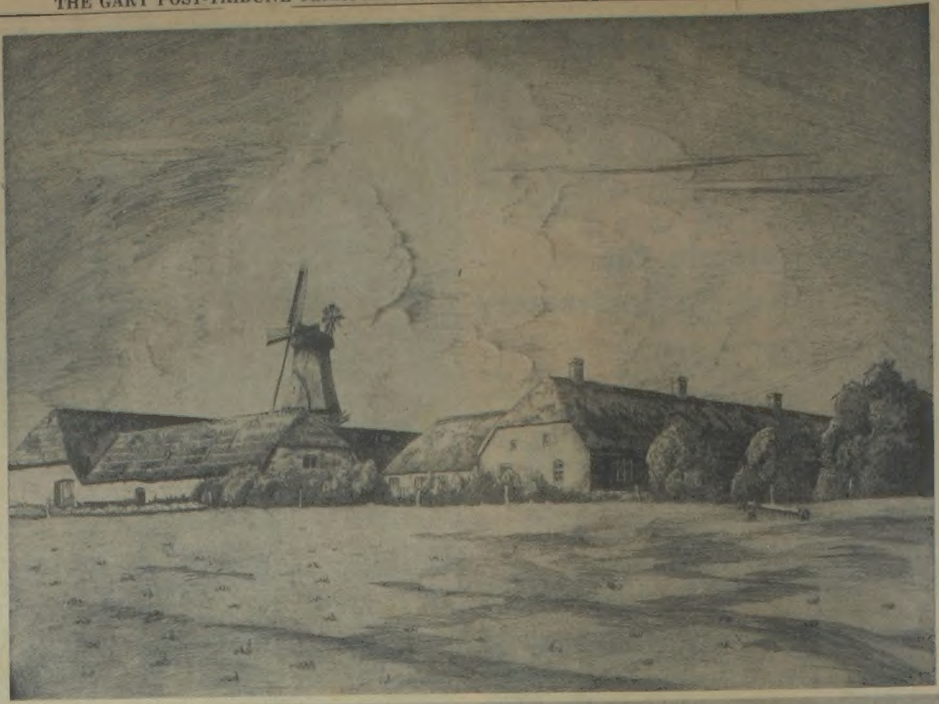
"Sondervang Denmark" Where Dixie Dairy Got Its Start

Pictured to the right is the birthplace near Ringkjobing, Denmark, of Christian B. Eskilson, founder of what is now known as Dixie Dairy. Menzo Van Esveldt, internationally famous etcher, was especially commissioned to execute the subject on the occasion of Dixie's 50th Anniversary several years ago.

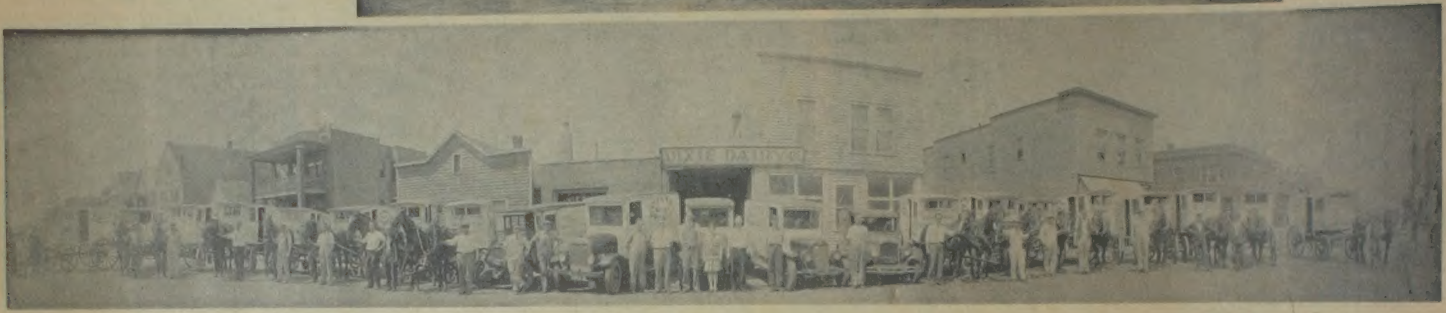
Sondervang ("South Branch" of a lake) was the home of a German Baron who owned a large estate in Denmark operated under the feudal system. The buildings were of stone with thatched roof and laid out in the form of a square with courtyard in the center. In 1764 the great-great-grandfather of Christian B. Eskilson was one of five men who persuaded the Baron while in mellow mood to release the tenants from their servitude. With signed document they hastened to Copenhagen (a week's journey on foot) and obtained the king's approval. The Baron in the meantime had recanted, but the king's decree stood and the entire tract was divided into several thousand small farms and assigned to the tenants upon payment of a nominal sum.

The properties were assigned by lot, and "Sondervang" was drawn by Christian Eskilson's great-great-grandfather. Today it is still owned by a member of that family. Each 25 years a celebration is held at Sondervang commemorating the Freedom of the Serfs, for on that farm the movement had its inception and subsequently spread through Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Christian B. Eskilson spent his boyhood on Sondervang, and with his five brothers and four sisters helped operate the dairy farm with 25 horses and over 60 cows. Mr. Eskilson come to the United States in 1895 as a boy of 17 and shortly thereafter went into the dairy business, culminating in the founding of Dixie Dairy Company, which has grown progressively to become the largest independent dairy concern in the Calumet Region.



Sondervang, Denmark
as it looked in 1764 . . .
and as it looks today.



1927, Dixie Dairy's first Gary plant, 16th and Massachusetts. Horse drawn milk wagons still did most of the home delivery in those days.

Dixie Dairy Company
Gary Plant
No 3

1929, Dixie Dairy's new plant at 1200 West 15th

DIXIE DAIRY COMPANY

Dixie Dairy in the 1940's

DIXIE DAIRY COMPANY

1956, Dixie Dairy as it looks today

HOW WE GREW

. . . and why we grew

Friend, friends and more friends, that's what it takes besides good milk, of course, to make a success in the dairy business. And, like the local boy who makes good, Dixie is grateful to the many wonderful Gary people who have helped us on our way.

Your Dixie routeman, office and production people feel close to Gary . . . Gary is their life, their home. And so it is only natural that Dixie Dairy has Gary interests and civic obligations in mind at all times.

Yes, it's true as can be, that operating the largest independent dairy in the Calumet region is both a privilege and a source of pride to all of us at Dixie . . . and gratifying, too, to know that as Gary has grown, Dixie has grown.

And still growing.

DIXIE DAIRY